"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler brisk northwesterly winds.

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STEEL STRIKE ORDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Workmen Walk 'Out in Response to Mr. Shaffer's Appeal.

THE STEEL TRUST FIRM.

Mr Morgan Refuses a Formal Offer to Arbitrate—Mayor Black Issues a Defence—Mills Dismantling.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10—The great steel strike is on. The general order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association became effective to-day, and thousands of workers left their places to return at some indefinite time in the future, either victorious or in defeat.

The order to strike was generally obeyed wherever the workers were organized and enrolled in the lodges of the Amalgamated Association, but it will be Monday before an accurate count can be made of the men who have gone out. A great majority of the mills close down on Saturday and reopen on Sunday night, and the true test of the strength of the contending sides will be furnished by the number of men who return to work to-morrow and Monday.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor has not yet been fully disclosed, and that fact contributes another element of uncertainty to the situation. The action of the executive officials of the Mine Workers' Association at Indianapolis today in resolving to support the strike cheered the Amalgamated men, and they are confident that the Federation will aid them to the fullest extent.

In a speech at New Castle to-day President Shaffer stated that the Amalgamated Association was willing to arbitrate. This reference was followed by the announcement here to-night in behalf of the strikers that on Friday an offer to arbitrate was formally submitted to the United States Steel Corporation. According to this statement the offer was made to J. Pierpont Morgan, whose reply rejecting it was:

"This is no time for arbitration."

The subject was discussed on Friday by President Shaffer, President Gompers, Joseph Bishop, Frank Morrison, M. M. Garland, and an unnamed official of the American Tin Plate Company, and a basis for the submission of the question agreed upon. It is said that President Shaffer opposed the plan at first, but was finally won over and agreed to certain concessions in behalf of the Amalgamated.

The strikers are using the incident in their fight. They say that they went much further than could be expected, and that they have been put on the defensive in a fight which threatens the existence of their organization. Secretary Williams made the following statement to-night:

"A disinterested party called at the Amalgamated Association headquarters and offered to use his services looking to the arbitration of the old matter in dispute between the Amalgamated Association and the United States Steel Corporation. The proposition to arbitrate was turned down by the United States Steel Corporation."

MAYOR BLACK'S DEFENSE.

Mayor Black of McKeesport issued a formal statement to-night defending his attitude toward the United States Steel Corporation. He said:

> The accusation of the United States Steel Corporation that it will dismantle the W. Dewees Wood mill may or may not mean what appears on the surface. In the twenty years or more that I have been a resident of this city I have heard similar threats, the motives of which we have no further to seek than those which actuate the present situation.
>
> The reason which the Trust gives for the removal is that the Mayor and people of McKeesport are hostile to the Trust, in other words, because the people of the city and the Chief Executive favor the opponent against the oppressor. Because their sympathies are with the downtrodden and against those who seek to enrich themselves by ill-requited toil, the Trust will seek some other fields. Where in all the broad expanse of the great Union can the United States Steel Corporation find the place where the sympathies of the people will not ever be with those who groan under the heel of the oppressor? Where in all the wide world can they go where they can escape the inexorable punishment that infinitude metes out to rapine and injustice? What boots it that the place of oppression means a different name, if the oppression goes on?
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> It was said many centuries ago that he who wishes justice must do justice, and the same principle embalmed now as a maxim of equity applies as surely and forcibly as when it was first annunciated. Let the trust treat its men as they should be treated and it will not be necessary to construct mills on wheels that they may flee from every expression of righteous public sentiment. As a matter of fact, if the Woods mill is moved, it is out of date. When the sale of the property was made to the trust it was said that there was not ground enough, and then the mill would have to be moved. Talk of the removal of the mill is an old story, stale and uninteresting because of too frequent repetition.
>
> Where in all the land can the trust get better treatment than from the municipality of McKeesport? Take for instance the matter of taxes. The trust mills here to-day pay taxes on assessment valuations of a trifle over 4 per cent. of their real value. On the other hand the laboring man who owns his own home is taxed to three-fourths of the real value of his home. Were the trust taxed on the same basis it would take thousands of dollars annually from the trust coffers. Cleveland, where the tax campaign of Mayor Tom L. Johnson is waging, would hardly do as well. The citizens of McKeesport by a bill in equity can prevent this spoliation, but it is a lasting injury to property and injury to taxpayers' creditors.
>
> I have served many years in the councils of the city and I know what I am talking about when I assert that every request made by the mills here for the vacation of the streets for special privileges and special benefits has been granted. They have never been backward in asking what they have wanted. They have never asked in vain.
>
> If the Wood mill is felled the gap will soon be filled. There is capital enough in the universe and loyalty enough here to make that certain. This city is too strong to cringe under an imaginary blow. Every consideration of location, tax rate, and natural advantage points to a future greatness for McKeesport that staggers imagination.
>
> I am heart and soul with the men engaged in the strike. I gave out in a widely published statement, which had the full approval of the strikers themselves, that I would use every power vested in me as Mayor of this city to preserve order here and protect property. I further expressed my confidence in the splendid body of men who make up our army of toilers and said that I believed that if trouble came it would not be through them. This I now emphatically repeat. I am and always will be with the downtrodden when they are in the right, and these workers are in the right.

The closing hours of labor and the opening hours of the strike lacked spectacular action. This city, which is the strike centre, was calm and undisturbed. There was no excitement or violence.

The men at the large Riverside Iron Works, Benwood, West Va., were the first to obey the order of President Shaffer, according to advices received by strikers here. They came out on a strike this morning.

The strike at the Riverside plant came earlier than was expected. At 2 o'clock this morning when the men in the plate mill where the skelp for the tube works is rolled finished their turn, they dropped their tools and announced to the management that they would not be back on Monday.

A NON-UNION MILL'S TROUBLES.

The mill had been operated as a non-union plant, and was only recently organized. The Amalgamated leaders expected that the men would hold another meeting, and feared that opposition to the strike would develop. There were 610 men employed in the plate mill, but only one-half of that number were engaged on the turn which finished at 2 o'clock this morning.

It is understood, however, that the men on the other shift will support the strike and refuse to go to work when the next turn commences. The action of the Riverside men greatly pleases the strike leaders, and they claim that the tie-up there will be general.

The advices received here, however, by the Steel officials from Wheeling conflict with the earlier reports received from there as to the strike at the Riverside plant at Benwood. They deny that the men struck this morning and insist that everything is quiet at the plant.

The police officials here issued an order suspending for the time being the vacation system. They do not anticipate trouble, but want to have every man here and ready for duty in case it should come. They say that President Shaffer has counseled peaceful methods, and that they hope the strikers and their sympathizers will heed his advice.

A storm broke in mid-afternoon, and the rain which followed kept many persons indoors. A striking development of the day was an official announcement from the American Tin Plate Company to the effect that certain plants of the company crippled by the strike would be dismantled and removed to Monessen. The formal announcement given by W. M. Leeds to the Associated Press after a lengthy conference of the officials of the company reads as follows:

MORE MILLS TO BE DISMANTLED.

"The officers of the American Tin Plate Company authorize the following statement: Since the relations between the American Tin Plate Company and the workmen at Monessen have been mutually satisfactory, insuring steady and profitable operation, it has been determined to more than double the plant at that point, and some of the mills now idle on account of the strike, declared in violation of the contract signed by the Amalgamated Association, will be dismantled and moved to Monessen. Undoubtedly this will be done in the case of those works in which the sentiment of the employes delays the resumption of work.

On a previous occasion the American Tin Plate Company concentrated several of its plants at Wheeling and Vandergrift. Mr. Leeds does not name the plants that will be affected by the decision of to-day, nor does the official statement indicate what ones will be consolidated.

It is understood, however, that the Monessen plant will be made one of the largest operated by the company. The official announcement from Mr. Leeds made on the heels of the order to dismantle and remove the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport created a profound impression here.

Almost at the same time it was unofficially announced that there was a chance that the plant of the American Steel Hoop Company at Warren, Ohio, would be torn down and removed to some community more favorable to the corporation.

Telegrams from McKeesport announce that 150 men to-day began the dismantling of the big Dewees Wood plant. Several cars were backed into the yard and a number of rolls were taken down and loaded on them. The strikers say that only old machinery is being removed and that the corporation is not serious in the matter.

As a counter move to the order of the steel corporation, an independent plant backed by local business men is proposed. The capital is placed at $500,000, of which Enterprise Lodge of the Amalgamated Association is said to have pledged $80,000. John W. Painter, J. K. Skelly, and James S. Kuhn are among those named as promoters of the rival enterprise.

WORKS TO BE FENCED IN.

Jacob Meyers, foreman of the Demmler plant of the American Tin Plate Company, has received orders to fence the works in, and the order is taken as an indication of a move to reopen the works with non-union men. It is said that the Carpenters' Union will refuse to build the fence, and that the officials of the mill will have to do the work themselves.

Paymaster George Falkenstein of the Dewees Wood plant gave out the following statement to-day:

"We are now engaged in dismantling the Dewees Wood plant. About 150 men are now engaged in uncoupling and tearing down the machinery. The removal of the plant to the Kiskiminetas Valley will require some 500 cars. All the men will be paid off to-day and the office force will be notified that after two weeks their services will not be required. The employes who will accompany the mill to its new home will be determined by Superintendent Samuel M. Cooper within a few days."

A citizens' committee of Dubois, Penn., has forwarded the following proposition to J. Pierpont Morgan:

"We are authorized to say to you that the citizens of Dubois will give $1,000,000 to have the McKeesport mills of the United States Steel Corporation moved to Dubois, Penn.

"M. RUSLANDER,
"G. A. LUKEHART,
"WALTER HATTON,
Committee."

None of the Amalgamated leaders would discuss the conference with President Gompers, but all who were approached on the subject vigorously denied that there had been any friction as to the part to be finally played by the Federation.

President Shaffer began his final tour among the strikers early to-day. He left Pittsburg this morning, and shortly before noon reached Newcastle. Two thousand organized workmen paraded at Newcastle before his arrival, and were lined up around the Union Station when he arrived. His welcome was an enthusiastic one.

In the afternoon he spoke to 6,000 union men in the amphitheatre at Cascade Park, and presented an offer for the submission of the issues in the strike to arbitration. This was his formal tender for arbitration:

OFFER OF ARBITRATION.

"Now, in our willingness to settle the matter, we are ready to arbitrate. Let the Amalgamated Association select one man and let the trust select one; the two to select the third. We will abide by the decision of the three. I wish this to be generally known."

In his speech President Shaffer reviewed the strike situation minutely. He said the strike was a matter of wages and labor conditions, notwithstanding the efforts of the representatives of the opposition to prejudice the labor cause by allegations to the contrary.

"The trust will not permit the extension of unionism because they state that the Amalgamated Association might become too strong," he said. "They say that there must be a number of non-union mills for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power.' We can make our own deductions relative to the meaning of this expression. In non-union mills it means summary dismissal for a workman to be seen talking to a labor organizer. No man can exercise the prerogatives of an American citizen and be an employe in the non-union mills.

"The original proposition of settlement has never been altered by the trust representatives. Two weeks ago to-day Secretary Williams and myself went to New York and there met Messrs. Morgan, Schwab, and Gary with a view to compromising the demands. At the conference there was shown no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to give a point. We expressed a willingness to compromise, but they would not. We have been terribly misrepresented. Now we express ourselves in a manner that will admit of no doubt. Let the United States Steel Corporation speak. What more, that is just and law-abiding, and honorable, can we do?"

President Shaffer stated that the newspapers had been criticising him because he had not stated whether or not there would be an effort to call out the carpenters, railroad men, and all other organizations in an effort to gain favorable termination.

"But we do not want revolution; this is merely a strike. I wish it understood that I stand for no violence. Our interests

Continued on Page 2.

Tickets via N. Y. Central or West Shore R. R'ds, to Albany or beyond, accepted on Day Line steamers.—Adv.

AN ARMLESS WONDER.

John Fox of New Jersey Has No Arms, but He Can Fish, Shoot, Plow, and Saw Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—John Fox of Milltown, near this city, has reached the conclusion that a man can get along just as well without arms as with them if he will but make up his mind to do so. Fox is the mail carrier at Milltown, a position which he has held since he lost his arms in a mill accident thirty-two years ago. He has a hook fastened to the stump of each of his arms, and with these he can do more than many men who have the use of their arms and hands.

Fox is the champion fisherman of Milltown. He can bait his own hook and cast his line. He can reel in any fish that inhabits Milltown waters. When asked if he had any trouble taking a fish off the hook, he replied that it was not half as much trouble as getting him on. Fox also cultivates a small patch of ground adjoining his house. He can drive a horse to the plow, holding the plow in position with a rope thrown over his shoulders and guiding the reins by the hook-arms. He is also an accurate shot, being able to bring a bird or rabbit down with a shotgun. He cuts his own supply of firewood with a buck-saw.

Fox is also an accomplished mechanic. He has constructed, without aid, a large cider press. He cut out every part, bored the holes for the bolts, and fitted the various parts together without the least difficulty. He is now seventy-two years of age.

Speaking of how he gets along the old man said: "Anybody can get along without his arms if he has to. Every time I row, fish, hunt, or plow I find a better way to do it, and it continually grows easier to get along."

SENATOR SPOONER'S BOOM.

His Chances Reported Weakened by Dissension Among Wisconsin Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—According to reports from Wisconsin, Senator Spooner's Presidential boom is threatened by a division among the Republicans of the State. If he is to get the nomination, he must have his State back of him, and the existence of a factional fight in Wisconsin is therefore considered damaging to his chances.

The trouble is said to have arisen over a primary bill favored by Gov. La Follette. Many of Senator Spooner's supporters voted against the bill, and it was not passed in the form advocated by the Governor, whose friends are said to have been so embittered by the occurrence that some of them have declared war on Spooner.

A meeting of Spooner members of the Legislature was held at Milwaukee a few days ago, and plans were outlined for a campaign. It is said that the retention of Spooner in the Senate and the nomination of another candidate for Governor, in place of Gov. La Follette, were decided upon. Headquarters were opened, and Senator Quarles is supposed to be taking an active part in the work. Mr. Spooner has once declared that he will retire from the Senate when his term ends in 1903.

His supporters appear to be canvassing outside of Wisconsin, and report says that considerable quiet work is being done in the Northwestern States. Old politicians do not believe that Spooner has any chance unless he has a united delegation from his own State, but the Spooner men are apparently wanting more than that.

HIGH-PRICED CHEWING GUM.

Mexican Chicle Costs $1 a Pound, Sometimes Even More.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Edward H. Thompson, United States Consul at Progreso, Mexico, has sent a report to the State Department upon the subject of chicle gum in Mexico. He says:

"The so-called chicle gum of commerce is the sap that exudes from wounds made in the rough bark of the tree. This sap, of a milky whiteness and consistency when it first issues, partly coagulates after continued exposure to the air, but becomes, after boiling, a hard heavy mass. It is in this state that it is known to commerce.

"The finest class of chicle, like the large hammock of Yucatan, is not known to commerce, being all required for home consumption.

"This gum, called 'sicte' by the natives, is produced by picking the unripe fruit of the sapota and collecting the thick drops of milky-white sap that accumulate in the wounds made therein.

"The work of collecting the sicte is tedious and is generally done by the women, but the product is the perfection of chewing gum. It cannot be purchased for less than $1 a pound, and as a rule it costs more. It is highly aromatic, extremely elastic, and snow white."

YORKTOWN'S OLD CHURCH.

It Celebrates Pastor's Twenty-fifth Year of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 10.—The Yorktown Presbyterian Church has just celebrated the twenty-fifth year of the pastorate of the Rev. William J. Cumming. Numerous prominent preachers made addresses.

The church at Yorktown is 163 years old. It was organized and the first building erected in 1738. The British burned the parsonage June 14, 1779, and ten days later, June 24, the church was burned. In 1785 a new church edifice was built, and in 1839 the present building was erected. The church has a very interesting Revolutionary history. Its first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Sacket, who was much sought after by the British because he was so loud in his advocacy of the colonies. He had to flee to Sharon, Conn. The Rev. Blackleach Burrit, who was pastor in the absence of the Rev. Samuel Hacket, was confined in the Sugar House at New York for some time. The male members of the church were members of the militia or regiments of the line. The church buildings were used as headquarters for the Committee of Public Safety. An outpost of the Highland Continental Army was established there.

RICE COUNTERFEITS REAPPEAR.

Silver Dollars in Circulation—Evidence Implicating Rice's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Rice counterfeit silver dollars, a well-known and dangerous forgery, are again in circulation. Though the man who made them is behind the bars at Joliet, serving a two years' term for his crime, the coins, which he left in the care of his wife, have again become current, and it is possible that trouble will regult for some of his relatives.

Government officers to-day recovered fifty of the Rice dollars at the maker's home, 6,110 Halsted Street, and secured evidence tending to show that the prisoner's wife and thirteen-year-old son were responsible for putting them in circulation. They also recovered three spurious dollars of the same make from M. Goldsmith, of 805 Sixty-third Street, who had taken them in as good money, and had then given the police the clue which led to the finding of the other coins.

Mrs. Rice was at the Halsted Street flat. She at first denied any knowledge of the dollars, but under close questioning admitted to Capt. Porter that she had received them from her husband and buried them in the ground.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

POLICE ALARMED AT MR. MOSS'S EVIDENCE

Col. Murphy Says He Will Investigate with Devery.

HE DISCREDITS THE CHARGES

Captains Deny that They Took Part in the Conspiracy to Protect Violators of Law.

At Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street yesterday there was every indication that the revelations made regarding police protection of gamblers had had a decided effect. Commissioner Murphy arrived there from his Summer home at Far Rockaway at 9:30 o'clock, but Deputy Commissioner Devery was not seen all day. To every inquiry for information as to his movements the statement was made that he was in Saratoga on his vacation.

Denials of complicity in the conspiracy on the part of three of the Captains concerned were emphatically made. Commissioner Murphy expressed incredulity respecting the whole story, but said that he would order an immediate investigation. Under his instructions Inspector Brooks said that he had begun an investigation into the conduct of the telephone operator who had been on duty at the time of the alleged tips to poolrooms.

Commissioner Murphy, immediately upon his arrival, was questioned upon the subject of Mr. Moss's disclosures. He said that he had received no official communication, but had read the accounts in the morning newspapers.

"They are astounding," he added. "As soon as I get through my regular work I will commence an investigation of these charges."

"Have you been in communication with Deputy Commissioner Devery?" was asked.

"No," replied the Commissioner. "As soon as he comes here I will talk to him."

"Will you call him up to your office?"

"Yes, I will, and we will start an investigation."

"Will you investigate his conduct also?"

The Commissioner hesitated a moment, then replied:

"You know newspaper reporters, when they don't write shorthand, will make some mistakes. I used to be a compositor myself and know that mistakes can be easily made, and sentences made to read differently than they should. I think that you will find in a few days that these charges will be modified."

"Won't it be hard to get at the facts down stairs in the telegraph and telephone bureaus?"

"I suppose it will. I've read Eugene Sue and Gaboriau and the other French detective writers, and I think it is a shame that they couldn't have thought of this scheme as Moss charges.

"It seems to me rather peculiar that Deputy Commissioner Devery could have given the purported order. It is also queer that this order could have been sent out and over the telephone without all the men down stairs knowing about it. You know what human nature is."

"Will you hold Superintendent Brennan of the Telegraph and Telephone Bureau responsible for the matter if the charges are found true?"

"I will hold every one responsible whom I find responsible. The District Attorney knew a month ago that I would aid him in every way possible and would act with him. I have just given four warrants to Inspector Cortright from the District Attorney, and he will act on them."

Commissioner Murphy, when asked if an outsider could call up a police station on matters not pertaining to police business said that the Captain would stop it.

"Then the Captain decides what is police business?"

"I suppose he does," answered the Commissioner with a smile. "It is funny to me that the Captain who, the papers say is the one who talked over the telephone is the very one the papers united in having me keep in his present precinct."

A little later the Commissioner made the announcement that he had given Inspector Brooks orders to institute an investigation in the telegraph bureau. He said that the Inspector was taking sworn statements of the men in the bureau and that they would be forwarded to the District Attorney. The Commissioner would then ask for a formal investigation and allow the District Attorney to decide what to do.

Asked as to Deputy Commissioner Devery's whereabouts, he said he was at Saratoga on a short vacation.

"He left on the afternoon of Thursday, I believe," he said, "and will stay there for some time, coming down every Wednesday to be here for the police trials. I only understand this, you know."

"Do you think he will hasten his return owing to these charges."

"I don't see why he should for a few statements made in the morning newspapers."

The Commissioner was then asked if he considered Mr. Moss's statements untrue.

"Don't put such words as that in my mouth," he answered. "I'm having trouble enough as it is."

Asked concerning the alleged order for Whitney to telephone, he said that no such order would go out unless he gave it. When asked if the men in the telegraph bureau would not recognize an order from Deputy Commissioner Devery, he answered that they would not.

BRENNAN MAKES NO DEFENSE.

Head of the Police Telephone Bureau Silent While His Superiors Investigate the Charges.

Superintendent Michael Brennan, when seen in his office, refused to discuss the alleged collusion on the part of the operators in the telegraph and telephone bureau in the conspiracy, saying that Commissioner Murphy had ordered an investigation, and he would therefore have nothing to say. He explained, however, the methods by which the bureau is conducted, and his explanation did not tally exactly with the Commissioner's statement that no outsiders were allowed to use the police station telephones. Edward H. Murphy, the Assistant Superintendent, who has been away on a vacation, only returned to the city yesterday morning.

Superintendent Brennan said that although great care was taken in calling up a station at the request of a citizen, an apparently reputable person could talk to a Captain on any business. He said that the various societies were permitted to talk freely to Captains.

There is one general switchboard in the office faced by six men. Each borough has a cellular system, and various precincts have connection with one another. Thirteen clerks are employed in the office regularly, seven of whom are on duty from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and four from 6 P. M. to 12 midnight. Two men are on duty until 8 A. M. from midnight.

According to Superintendent Brennan, about 2,000 messages come over the general switchboard each day. Of these some 300 or 400 are official messages, such as department orders, instructions from Captains to men, &c. These are all recorded. To the other messages, termed "conversational messages," no special attention is paid, no record is kept of them.

The duty of the operator, the Superintendent said, in case a citizen called up a Captain and wanted to talk to him, was to find out if everything was all right, and then make the connection. In the case of such a conversation as is alleged to have taken place with the Captain of the Oak Street Station, the operator would simply have made the connection as requested and paid no further attention to the conversation.

Assistant Superintendent Murphy emphasized the fact that the operators were too busy to do much besides attend to their regular duties.

Superintendent Brennan furnished the following list of the employes in the Telegraph Department: Richard A. Battin, Patrick H. Devery, Morris J. Coughlin, Lawrence P. Hynes, John J. Longerman, John J. Mangin, John J. Allenbach, James Campbell, William A. Coleman, Dominic Henry, Francis C. Murphy, Frank Newberth, John Dunne, J. McMahon, (temporary.)

Of these men Hynes, Mangin, Coleman, Murphy, Dunne, and McMahon were on duty from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Friday, or during the time of the alleged telephoning on the part of Mr. Moss's men. These men were called before Inspector Brooks to make sworn statements. Late yesterday afternoon Inspector Brooks said that he would be unable to finish his investigations until to-morrow morning, and would, therefore, make no statement until that time. To all questions put to him he answered: "I have nothing to say now."

DENIALS OF CAPTAINS.

Capt. Vredenburgh Thought the Man Who Called by Telephone Was "Faking"—Capt. Delaney's Reply.

Capt. Watson A. Vredenburgh, in charge of the Oak Street Station and accused of having held a conversation with the Parkhurst agent over the telephone, immediately thereafter notifying gamblers of a supposed impending raid, when asked what he had to say yesterday replied:

"Yes. I received such a message over the telephone, and the person at the other end refusing to give his name, I thought he was 'faking,' so I said, 'Well, if they have a warrant let them serve it.' I thought nothing more about the matter until 11 o'clock last night, when I was informed that Mr. Moss had given out a statement about the incident.

"All I can say is that not a soul knew what the message was, and for that reason no one from this station could possibly have 'tipped off' the place. I did not even mention it to the Sergeant at the desk, and there was no one else around. If Mr. Moss will bring any one to swear that I 'tipped off' De Lacey I will give him $1,000. But I see that he does not say that. He only says it looks suspicious. I did not know that receiving a message over the telephone was suspicious or breaking the law.

"I did not think anything more about the message for the reason that I knew there was no poolroom there. My officers went to the place every day, and there was no pool selling going on. There was nothing to 'tip off.'

"They say it is strange that Jerome can get evidence and the police cannot. But the fact is they hold men on less evidence when it is offered by these raiders than they do in the case of police evidence. They brush aside police evidence against gambling places.

"Why, I had three citizens who testified that they had placed bets in the Tiger saloon, but the Magistrate said 'No evidence.' If Jerome had obtained the same evidence the men would have been held in $1,500 bail each.

"My precinct is not perfect. It contains some of the lowest and most dangerous elements in our population. I am here with my men to preserve peace, and we do it.

"There are betting and bookmaking here and there, but there are no poolrooms. When we drive the poolsellers out they resort to the handbook. One day they are in a hallway, another day in a saloon, then in a cigar store. So they dodge about, and when we can catch them we arrest them.

"But to return to the subject. I can say emphatically that I did not 'tip off' any place."

Capt. John J. Delaney, who on Friday night expressed his surprise at the statements made by Mr. Moss, whom he said he had assisted a number of times in police work, and who denied the allegations made, said yesterday when seen at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station:

"I have nothing to add to what I said last night in categorically denying the statement of Superintendent McClintock. What more is there to say?"

At the East Fifth Street Station it was said that Sergt. Schulum was out of the city.

DEVERY WILL NOT REPLY.

Besieged by Correspondents and Friends, He Refuses to Talk of the Disclosures.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—While Deputy Commissioner Devery exhibits no great concern in relation to the accusations made against him in to-day's New York papers, he at the same time most emphatically declines to utter a word for publication.

He has to-day been beseiged by correspondents and friends, but with one and all he has refused to enter into conversation on anything leading to the poolroom charges.

DETECTIVE TURLEY'S CHARGE.

The Case of Agent McLellan, Accused by Him, Postponed.

The case of Detective Hubert McLellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who is charged by Detective John J. Turley of the East Twenty-second Street Station with interfering with him in the performance of his duty, came up yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court.

Turley had a number of police and citizen witnesses in court, and was anxious to go on with the case. A representative of Frank Moss appeared for McLellan and asked that an adjournment be granted. He said that, as Turley had his witnesses in court he desired the adjournment so that the defense could produce theirs.

Magistrate Brann granted the request for an adjournment, and at first the case was set down for Wednesday next, but Mr. Moss's representative said that he was not sure that Mr. Moss would be able to attend, as he might be busy with Justice Jerome.

"It does not take a William M. Evarts or a Choate to try cases of this kind," said the Magistrate, with some asperity. "This case will be tried on its merits, as all other cases are in this court."

After more argument it was finally decided to call the case to-morrow.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was in court.

The complaint sworn to by Detective Turley relates that "McLellan had taken violent hold of deponent during deponent's progress along said thoroughfare, [Twenty-third Street,] and defendant refused to relinquish hold of deponent, although deponent stated he was an officer and exhibited his shield."

TO CORNER MISSOURI APPLES.

The Armour Packing Company's Attempt to Do So Will Be Fought by Commission Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—A trust is trying to corner Missouri's big red apples. St. Louis commission merchants will fight the syndicate, and this city is to be the battle ground.

Judge W. R. Wilkinson, President of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, said to-day that representatives of the Armour Packing Company were visiting hundreds of orchards and trying to induce their owners to sell their entire output. The Judge is one of those who will endeavor to nip the Apple Trust in the bud.

Wherever the agents of the Armours go they make an effort to buy all the apples in sight, the syndicate having given them carte blanche to purchase. Millions will be invested in the contest between syndicate and merchants. The aim of the Armours is to buy not less than 1,000,000 barrels of apples in Missouri, and all of their preparations have been made on that basis, the sum of $3,000,000, it is said, having been set aside to finance the deal.

If the Armour Packing Company is permitted to get hold of all the apples usually sold here in the open market, it will mean a loss of many thousands of dollars to local commission dealers, who act as middlemen in marketing the fruit. For this reason they are doing everything in their power to offset the work of the trust's agents, making personal appeals to their customers to prevent them from selling. In many instances they have sent out letters and circulars advising orchard owners to "beware the wiles of the octopus." Reports received yesterday indicate that some of the farmers have already succumbed to the temptation of ready cash.

Certain railroad and business men of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and East St. Louis are anxious to see the plan of the Armours succeed, which fact makes the fight a three-cornered one.

POLICE IN A PLOT WITH THE GAMBLERS

Whitney Confesses and Implicates Devery's Man, Glennon.

MENTIONS DEVERY'S NAME

Defies His Counsel's Warnings and Tells the Story of the Conspiracy—With Burgdorf He Is Held—Police Take Alarm—Devery Silent.

Full confession of his arrangements with the proprietors of thirty or more poolrooms and the representative of the Police Department in the "tipping" of poolrooms respecting impending raids by the Parkhurst Society, was made by Edgar A. Whitney to Justice Jerome, Frank Moss, and Acting District Attorney Schurman yesterday.

The disclosures, it is said, implicated Patrolman Edward G. Glennon, now attached to the Tenderloin Police, and who is a close friend and former "wardman" of Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was mentioned in Whitney's revelations to Justice Jerome, but the defendant's testimony regarding him, it was said, was not sufficiently strong or direct to implicate him in the conspiracy.

Justice Jerome, at the conclusion of the examination of Whitney and Burgdorf, held behind locked doors, declined to say what the result of the examination would be. Mr. Moss stated that they had received important information and expected something to result. Mr. Schurman declined to talk.

Whitney was impelled to make his disclostres by the unexpected announcement of the District Attorney through his assistant, Edward Sandford, that he had in his possession additional complaints and evidence against the two men. Mr. Sandford requested that bail be increased from $3,000 to $5,000. This request was immediately granted, and Whitney and Burgdorf went to the Tombs, with no prospect of release until to-morrow, if then.

The revelations respecting the regularly organized system of furnishing information to poolrooms of coming raids of which Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Burgdorf are alleged by Agent Charles F. Dillon of the Parkhurst society to be the head, were made by Frank Moss Friday. Whitney and Burgdorf fell into a carefully prepared trap, arranged by ex-Police Commissioner Moss of the Parkhurst society, who charged after the arrest of the two men that the Police Headquarters telephone operators and the private wires of the department were used to disseminate a general alarm of probable raids to the places in danger. Mr. Moss charged that Whitney said this was by direct order of Deputy Commissioner Devery.

Mr. Moss in order to make a final test of the "tipping" system which had been confided to Agent Dillon by Whitney, whom the latter thought he had bribed to participate in the scheme, had an alarm sent to thirty or forty poolrooms on Friday afternoon over the Headquarters wires. Within fifteen minutes thereafter Parkhurst agents stationed in front of the poolrooms saw a hasty exit of the patrons and managers carrying the money and paraphernalia of the betting establishments to places of safety. The arrest of Whitney and Burgdorf followed, and both were held by Justice Jerome for examination.

WHITNEY LAYS BARE ALL.

Hour After Hour Passes While He Tells of Collusion in Crime—Burgdorf Follows Him.

Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Burgdorf, private detectives, charged by Parkhurst Agent Dillon with conspiracy and aiding and abetting gamblers, were arraigned promptly at 9:30 yesterday morning before Justice Jerome, sitting as a Committing Magistrate in his Chambers.

Emanuel Friend represented the two prisoners, and immediately after Justice Jerome opened court began his endeavors to cause the dismissal of the complaints and the discontinuance of the proceedings.

Mr. Friend moved the dismissal on the ground that the warrants issued for the arrest of Whitney and Burgdorf were signed by the Justice as Justice of Special Sessions instead of as a Magistrate. This motion was promptly denied. Then Mr. Friend contended that the facts set forth in the complaint did not constitute a crime.

"If you examine the complaint carefully," said the Justice, "you will find that it alleges that a poolroom was running in East Twenty-third Street, and that these defendants were endeavoring to protect that poolroom so carefully as to prevent any arrest being made there. This complaint charges the defendants with doing just what a lookout for burglars would do—aiding and abetting in the crime."

Mr. Friend had another legal point ready. He argued that the defendants could ask any citizen to help them protect a poolroom for a consideration, and that this would not be a conspiracy. The Justice answered that the prisoners were not charged with conspiracy, but with aiding and abetting a criminal act.

"These men," said the Justice, "received money to prevent, if possible, the suppression of illegal resorts. That is the point here."

Lawyer Friend and the Justice argued over the complaint for some time longer, when Assistant District Attorney Sandford finally said:

"The District Attorney asks for an increase of the bail of the two defendants from $3,000 to $7,500. He will present at the examination several more complaints embodying additional evidence against both, and he desires a sufficiently heavy bail to insure their appearance in court at the proper time."

Lawyer Friend and the two defendants appeared much surprised. Mr. Friend immediately objected. Whitney appeared to be very nervous. Burgdorf was more composed. The statement that the District Attorney had more evidence clearly indicated that Mr. Moss had not made public all the information in his possession.

Justice Jerome said he would fix bail at $5,000, and that he would require eight hours' notice to be given to the District Attorney before he would accept any surety. Whitney's face lengthened at this ruling. It meant that he would have to spend two days in the Tombs. At last Justice Jerome set the examination for to-morrow at 1:30 o'clock, and Whitney and Burgdorf were taken to the Tombs.

BEFORE THE CONFESSION.

Justice Jerome left the Criminal Courts Building shortly after he had held both Whitney and Burgdorf, saying he was going to lunch. He walked down Centre Street, and when he had gotten as far as Chambers Street, suddenly said to those accompanying him:

"By Jove, I've forgotten something. I must go back."

He immediately returned and went up to Recorder Goff's chamber. Ten minutes later Mr. Friend entered the Recorder's room, remaining five minutes, and, coming out, said:

"Whitney has informed Justice Jerome that he wishes to make a statement. I saw Whitney in the counsel room of the Tombs just after the examination, and he told me he had sent Justice Jerome a note, offering to tell all he knew.

"I advised him to do no such thing. He would not listen to me. Then I came back to see Justice Jerome. I wished to tell him there would be no Jones-Patrick business in this case with my consent. I expressed a desire to state my position in the presence of my client and himself, and that after that I would not be responsible for anything Whitney might do."

Justice Jerome then telephoned for Frank Moss, and the latter, with his clerk, appeared within a short while. Summoning his stenographer, Justice Jerome went into his private chambers. He was joined in a short time by Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman, who is Acting District Attorney in Mr. Philbin's absence.

Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Sandford were designated by Mr. Schurman to represent the State, and then Whitney was sent for.

Warden Hagan brought Whitney to the Justice's chambers in person. Lawyer Friend entered the room behind his client. It was then 1:30 P. M.

"This defendant," said Justice Jerome to Mr. Friend, "has expressed himself as desirous of making a statement to me. No promises or pledges have been made to him, and no inducements have been held out to cause him to make any statement."

"May I ask your Honor in what matter the defendant is before you?" inquired Mr. Friend.

"In the matter that was adjourned this morning and which I have now reopened."

"Is the statement to be used in the case in which he is now held?"

"It is not. It is a deposition to be used in an action to be brought against some other person or persons. Your client is not the defendant in this action. He is simply a witness for the People, and under these circumstances not entitled to be represented by counsel at this examination."

"Do you desire to make this statement?" said Mr. Friend, turning to Whitney.

WHITNEY IS FIRM.

"I do," replied Whitney firmly.

"You do not make this statement by my advice, do you?"

"I do not."

"Did I not advise with you this morning—did I not tell you you had a good and substantial defense upon the merits?"

"You did. Also that you would secure my release."

"And do you still persist in your determination to make this statement?"

"I do," replied Whitney without faltering.

"I now advise you to make no statement in this matter," said Mr. Friend finally.

Whitney made no reply, and Mr. Friend left the room.

Whitney's statement was then taken down in longhand by Justice Jerome's stenographer. The doors to the private chambers were locked, and Parkhurst agents, who arrived subsequently, were stationed at the doors.

The wife of Whitney, accompanied by a woman companion, came to the Criminal Courts Building. She anxiously paced the corridor while her husband was making his statement.

At 2:30 o'clock Assistant District Attorney Garvan served an order on Warden Hagan to produce Burgdorf before Justice Jerome. The Warden declined to do so, stating that he was responsible for the prisoners in the Tombs, and that the law expressly provided that no person other than a policeman or Deputy Sheriff should take prisoners from the Tombs. After some delay Detective Sergeant Tinker was sent after Burgdorf, and soon brought the latter into the

poolroom keepers render the causes now more acute."

WHAT THE MAYOR COULD DO.

"What do you consider to be the duty of the Mayor in the premises?"

"Well, there are so many duties of the Mayor unfulfilled just now that it is hard to begin to say. The Mayor has Commissioners of Accounts with as full powers as the Legislature can bestow on any investigating committee, and he is also a Magistrate, and can do everything that Justice Jerome has done. There seems good reason why he should exercise this authority."

"Do you consider Commissioner Murphy the real head of the Police Department?"

"I think it perfectly patent that he is not."

"What political effect do you think the revelations will have?"

"Some say that when you interfere with poolrooms, 'the people's pleasures,' so called, it is bad politics. Others hold the opposite view. I believe there are more good people in the world than bad. We don't want a puritanical government in New York but we do want a safe, honest, and decent one."

"Were the poolrooms Whitney looked after in Mahoney's system?"

"Whitney so told Dillon. I believe that system is distinct from Farrell's."

"Was Whitney at the head of an organization of detectives to protect poolrooms from raids?"

"I believe, according to his statements to Dillon, he was organizing something of that sort. He told Dillon that after he got it in good working order it would materially lighten his labours. His plan was to have a number of police familiarize themselves with our men, so that they would be able to stop our men at the door. There was one big fellow—a look-out— at the Twenty-third Street place in court recently, carefully studying the faces of our agents. I told him he might need his knowledge some day, and, sure enough, he was the first one taken in the raid yesterday."

Mr. Moss said that Whitney had entered the service of the society in 1893, and left it about 1895, upon a lessening of the force. Agent Dillon declared that Whitney was one of the best detectives the society had in the Lexow investigation, and that he had rendered Goff much valuable assistance. He declared he was very sorry for him, and that he had, after being dropped by the Parkhurst Society, turned to the gamblers.

Mr. Moss earlier in the day said that he was satisfied the same or allied agencies had kept tab with the operations of the Committee of Fifteen in regard to the forewarning of poolrooms as to raids. He declared his belief to have been strengthened by Dillon's disclosures. Mr. Moss also said that all that could be done to make out a clear case of collusion on the part of the Police Department had been done and that Headquarters officials were beginning to get suspicious when the trap was sprung.

Before leaving the Criminal Court Building Mr. Moss held conferences with both Whitney and Burgdorf, which seemed to please him immensely. Mr. Friend also remained until they were taken back to the Tombs.

"I understand that Justice Jerome may reduce Burgdorf's bail on Monday," said Mr. Friend. "At least, he will hear my motion to reduce it. I have nothing to say about this matter, except that it was done contrary to my advice. I could not prevent it, though I tried."

As Justice Jerome was leaving the building he was accosted by a prosperous-looking person, who said he was a friend of Whitney's. He wished to know what prospect there was of securing Whitney's release on bail.

The Justice told him that there were certain things which would have to be investigated before he would consider the question of bail, and that these investigations could not be completed before to-morrow. In the meantime, the Justice said, the best place for Whitney was in the Tombs.

The parting between Whitney and his wife was affecting. She had remained watching the door behind which he was being interrogated for the entire time. She was permitted to see him briefly at 7:45 o'clock.

STATEMENT OF WHITNEY.

Admits in the Tombs that He Made a Full Confession—He Exonerates Burgdorf.

Edgar A. Whitney late last night consented to talk with a reporter, being allowed to come to the barred door of the Tombs to do so. He was haggard from long and fatiguing examination by Justice Jerome, Mr. Moss, and the District Attorney's representative. He was asked if the statement which he had made during the afternoon would incriminate any one.

"I played no favorites. I didn't care whom it would incriminate," he answered. "I will not say who the persons are.

"I did not make any agreement with Justice Jerome or Mr. Moss under which I should be silent, but I suggested to them that, inasmuch as many reporters had already seen me and would be after me again, I had better not give out interviews. While I cannot give any particulars, I will say that I made a full and complete statement of everything I knew which might be of interest to the District Attorney. I told them all that was in my power to tell them. I did not care whom it affected."

Whitney was asked if it was compatible with his views to state what had occurred in the chambers during his examination without giving the material facts which constituted his statement. He said:

"For six hours I told my knowledge, everything I knew. During that time I talked to a stenographer who took it down in long hand. I will not say who it was that asked me the questions which directed my narration. After I had given the statement I signed it and made oath as in any deposition. Before I did that, however, I read it over carefully to see that it was all correct."

In answer to the question as to what Burgdorf's participation had been in the proceedings, Whitney said:

"I sent for him because we are friends, and I thought it would be more pleasant for him in the chambers than in his cell in the Tombs. To my knowledge he made no statement. I want to say right here, that he knew absolutely nothing of my operations, and that was partly the reason that I desired to make my statement. We have been partners for some time, and I have known him for twelve years. We are Masons and members of the same lodge, and it was my duty to protect him."

"Did Burgdorf make any statement which was in the nature of a corroborating affidavit?" was asked.

"How could he make a corroborating affidavit," demanded Whitney, "when he knew absolutely nothing of the occurrences of which I had spoken in my deposition?"

"I wish to say," said Whitney, in answer to a question concerning his relations with Mr. Moss, "that I did not resign from the society by request, but voluntarily, and received two weeks' pay in advance. Then I was connected with the Mazet Committee, and later received a job with John McCullagh as a Deputy Superintendent of Elections. Mr. Moss and I were friends after I left the society. I say this because of statements which I understand the papers have quoted as coming from Mr. Moss. I do not believe Mr. Moss gave them out."

Whitney, in answer to a question as to what use he thought would be made of his statement, said:

"I have no idea. I cannot say what may be done with it. I haven't the least idea whether or not warrants have been issued, if such a thing is possible."

Answering a final query if he had any further statement to make, Whitney said:

"All I have to say is to repeat that I made a full and complete statement of everything I knew. I played no favorites and I didn't care whom it would incriminate."

COMPLICITY OF BURGDORF.

How He Aided in the Conspiracy of the Police to Give Warning to Gamblers.

Agent Charles F. Dillon in his complaint against Whitney and Burgdorf specifically charges the latter with complicity in the conspiracy to warn the poolrooms of impending raids. Dillon swears that he was approached by Whitney on June 27, 1901. He declares that Whitney proposed that he, (Dillon,) inform him, (Whitney,) of any contemplated action against poolrooms by the Parkhurst Society in time to get warning to the resorts in danger. He states that he received $320 from Whitney. On July 3, $90. On July 19, 1901, $200. On July 29, $30. Regarding Burgdorf the complaint continues:

"Said Whitney at all times mentioned herein together with one Ernest Burgdorf were together conducting in the City of New York the business of private detectives under the firm name of Burgdorf & Whitney, and said Burgdorf was at the times herein mentioned aiding and abetting said Whitney in the commission of the acts herein set forth, as appears from the following facts, to wit: After the making of the aforesaid agreement between said Whitney and deponent, said Whitney told deponent to use the name 'Frank' in communicating with said Whitney over the telephone.

"Thereafter and on Aug. 5, 1901, deponent rang up the office of Burgdorf & Whitney on the telephone and asked to speak with said Whitney, and was informed that he was out. Deponent said, '"Frank" wants to see him.' The person replying over the telephone said that he was Burgdorf, and that if it was very important I could come up and see him. I replied that I would come up immediately, and did so, and found said Burgdorf there in said office of Burgdorf & Whitney, at 25 Broad Street, City and County of New York.

"Said Burgdorf at once greeted me on my entering, and without asking me my business at once sent the boy there away so that we were alone there and, said: 'Ed is out of town. I have not had a letter from him, and so he will be in soon.' I said at once: 'I want to talk to you about 724 Broadway.' Said premises, 724 Broadway, was one of the places upon one of the lists heretofore furnished me by said Whitney. I said in substance: 'You know the place is one of those being covered. The assault upon him, McLellan was under, and now they will have to close down.' He replied, 'They were fools.' I then said: 'East Fourteenth Street is running again. As soon as the society learns of this they have warrants and will make a raid.'

"Upon one of the lists given me by said Whitney, theretofore as above set forth, were four places in East Fourteenth Street. Said Burgdorf replied: 'We have done all that we could; we have sent the tip, and it's their own fault if they get caught.' I then, in substance, said that 'the men doing duty as doorkeepers in the places on the lists furnished me were the greatest fools I had ever seen.' Said Burgdorf then replied, 'Well, we can't furnish brains.' When I left, said Burgdorf invited me to call again whenever I was in that neighborhood."

JUSTICE JEROME'S INQUIRIES.

Mystery Attaches to His Call at Police Headquarters—He Asked About Warrants.

Considerable mystery surrounded the visit made by Justice Jerome to Police Headquarters at about 4:30 yesterday afternoon. Those connected with the department who were in the building at the time were non-communicative, and several stories were told to account for the visit.

Justice Jerome was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Schurman. He drove to the building in a cab, alighted quickly, and disappeared inside. Sergt. Edward Sugden, Deputy Commissioner Devery's right-hand man, was in Mr. Devery's office at the time. He declared that he did not see Justice Jerome.

Afterward Roundsman Rehahn, who is in charge of the Bureau of Information, went in and had a long consultation with Sergt. Sugden. When asked if he had seen Justice Jerome, Rehahn replied that he had not.

"Did the Justice leave any papers or warrants?" was asked.

"He did not."

"Where could such papers be left?"

"With Senior Inspector Cortright."

"But Inspector Cortright is not here."

"There is a Captain is charge," answered Sergt. Sugden. "Capt. Creamer."

Sergt. Rehahn told one reporter that Justice Jerome had asked him for Commissioner Murphy's telephone address, and had then left the building. From another source came the information that Justice Jerome had called at the Bureau of Information and asked if any warrants had been left there. He then asked for Chief Clerk Kipp's address and left the building.

GLENNON AT HIS STATION.

Sergeant at the Tenderloin Station Had Heard of No Warrant for the Patrolman's Arrest.

Sergt. Shields of the West Thirtieth Street Station, said last night that Capt. Flood had not been at the station at all last evening, and that "Wardman" Glennon had strolled in about 1 in the afternoon, but he had not seen him since.

Glennon is alleged to be the one for whom a warrant was issued, and whose arrest has been prophesied.

"If Judge Jerome has a warrant for Glennon's arrest, I don't know anything about it," added Sergt. Shields.

DISCLOSURES AID REFORMERS.

Willis L. Ogden Predicts Increased Strength in the Movement to Overthrow Tammany Rule.

Speaking of the political effect of the revelation made by Mr. Moss and the Parkhurst Society, Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the forces opposed to Tammany, said yesterday:

"The revelations have made apparent what we have all along believed—that the police are closely connected with institutions which are unlawful. We intend to do our utmost to overthrow this alliance.

"The disclosures will give new impetus and vigor to the forces striving for decent government. We are not working against Democrats or Democracy, but against Crokerism.

"The corrupt conditions revealed show how Tammany's four hundred are enabled to revel in every kind of luxury at the expense of the taxpayers of the city."

POLICE MAKE A RAID.

Descent Upon a Gambling Resort in a Republican Club.

An alleged gambling den in the rooms of the Republican Election District Club, at 233 West Sixty-first Street, was raided last night by Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, assisted by two men in plain clothes and three patrolmen in uniform.

There were about fifty men in the place, four of whom, all colored, were arrested and taken to the station house.

The police confiscated $52, thirty-five packs of cards, and three boxes of poker chips.

ASKS ABOUT CARR'S PLACE.

Justice Jerome's Visit to the Tenderloin Station House.

Justice Jerome, with Assistant District Attorney Schurman called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and asked Sergt. Shields for full particulars of the raid made on the "Awning," John F. Carr's reputed gambling house, at 56 West Thirty-first Street, last Spring. He wanted the names of the police concerned in the raid, the names of the prisoners, and all details of the proceedings.

Carr, through his lawyer, has just asked Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, to open a judgment obtained by default against him by the International Metal Lathe Company for $1,345.60, which, it is alleged, was lost in his place by a clerk for the concern.

Sergt. Shields told Justice Jerome that as he was not in the precinct at the time his memory would not help him in the matter, and that it would take some little time to look up the case in the station house records. This seemed to satisfy Justice Jerome, for he walked out of the station house after being there but a few minutes, asking that he be immediately notified when the data he desired were found in the books.

ALLEGED GAMBLER'S POINT.

Charles Bennett, who was arrested in a raid by the Committee of Fifteen in April for keeping a poolroom at 80 Sixth Avenue, has made an application through his counsel, Edmund Francis Harding, for the transfer of the case to the United States court. The grounds on which he bases his appeal are that the statutes of this State conflict, in that they permit gambling on the race tracks and prohibit it elsewhere.

In the affidavit Bennett says that the Committee of Fifteen in the Spring and Winter of 1901 organized for the suppression of vice in the city, and that it was a bona fide body of reputable people. During the Spring and Winter the committee declared at one time that there was no gambling in the city. Bennett says in his affidavit that there was gambling, and that no attempt was made to stop it on the race tracks. He continues:

"Your petitioner is informed and verily believes if gambling of all kinds is stopped on race tracks no pool selling on races can be carried on outside, because pool selling is based on the racing on the courses, and if the source is stopped the supply will cease."

Bennett was arrested April 16, and was indicted in June by the Grand Jury.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S ATTITUDE.

He Is Not Ready to Speak of the Charges.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mayor Van Wyck, who has been a guest at the Octagon House for ten days, said that he had heard very little of the charges against the police. He was not prepared to speak at present, he said.

Mayor Van Wyck will return to New York Monday.

ACTING MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that he had not read the accounts of the alleged alliance between the police and the gamblers as exposed by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and that he was not prepared to discuss the subject.

He added that he intended to read everything that has been published on the matter, and that he will probably be willing to talk about it to-morrow.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SILENT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—District Attorney Philbin, when seen at his cottage on the Rumson Road to-day, refused to discuss the charges against the Police Department. Mr. Philbin stated that he had nothing to say at the present time.

RAID PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

Several Persons Released on Bail to Appear Before Justice Jerome.

Samuel Wilson, Edward Cavanagh, and John Smith, the three men taken in the raid on the alleged poolroom at 156 East Twenty-third Street Friday, were arraigned before Justice Jerome, in his chambers at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, and were released in $2,000 bail each, to appear for examination next Tuesday.

The two persons taken in the raid on the alleged disorderly house at 6 Stuyvesant Street last night, Clara Neibolt and Sam Buchbiest, who were arrested on warrants issued for "Mary Jumbo" and "Sam Jumbo," were arraigned before Justice Jerome and released on $500 bail to appear before him on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

THE PRESS COMMENTS.

The Brooklyn Eagle.

The disclosures were ample. The demonstration was complete. The method and the consequences have been given to the public by the newspapers. The false intelligence, thus very skillfully distributed through the veins and arteries of government and of crime, in partnership with one another, had extraordinary effects. All the poolrooms, apparently booked for invasion, were warned by policemen sent from precincts for that purpose and such houses of pharaoh as were selected for samples were directly warned by officers of the rank of Captains, Sergeants, precinct detectives, and the like. The general moral conviction has been confirmed and made alive by a wholesale physical demonstration. There never was anything like it before. It has always been suspected, but it has not been proved. Now, even the hardihood of perjury to deny it can barely be expected. * * *

The disclosures is nothing if not comprehensive. Not only are all the Captains affected equally involved by it, but Devery, the police head of them all, is as tightly tethered by the disclosures as the alligator was with ropes by the knives of the doctors at the Zoo on the same day. And not only Devery, but the Inspectors, next to him, and not only them, but the Commissioner responsible for them all, of whom the complicity in crime is infamous or the ignorance of it imbecile in all these exposures. The anomaly is presented of a city of nearly 4,000,000 policed against crime by a force controlled by crime; policed against robbery by a body of men under the command of robbers; policed against blackmail by an army managed by banded blackmailers; policed against lawlessness by an organization swung as a unit for the protection of lawlessness for money. Paradox can no further go, but paradox is fact, and in the face are guilt and shame heretofore beyond the power of mind to conceive and now not within the power of words to describe.

THEY ASTONISH NO ONE.

The Evening Post.

Yesterday's raids, captures, and revelations by the Society for the Prevention of Crime should astonish no one, except for the extraordinary completeness with which the alliance of Tammany with crime was again established. The proof was only of a state of things which has long been morally certain, but it was proof—legal proof apparently—and that is hard to get. It cuts out new work for the District Attorney, and is one bombshell more exploded in the already demoralized ranks of Tammany. Never before, we believe, have so many high officers of the police been caught thus openly hand in glove with criminals, and using the machinery of their office to protect the crime on which they wax fat. The uncovering of this Tammany foulness falls in very pat with the announcement this morning from Wantage that Croker is coming back to conduct his campaign "on high moral lines," and in such a way that the very clergy "would indorse it." We suppose this means that we are to have some more of Croker's disgusting hypocrisy, to the effect that he is the sworn foe of vice and the firm friend of all that is lovely and of good report. In other words, he will take the people of this city for a set of simpletons. Capable as they are of being imposed upon, we do not think they are yet ready to swallow Dick Croker as a saintly ascetic, or to believe that his pockets are not lined with the tribute which his creatures in New York extort from vice and crime.

RESTS WITH MR. PHILBIN.

The Brooklyn Standard Union.

It now rests with District Attorney Philbin, who has been furnished with the documents and other evidence secured, to vigorously push every provable case against a police official "near the top" to indictment, trial, and conviction. The public will not be satisfied with "small fry" as scapegoats; big fish are demanded. Even Deputy Commissioner Devery himself might be reached, for Whitney avers that the Chief recently gave orders to the police operators to make any connection desired by Whitney, and yesterday's events corroborate his statement.

The sending of one Captain or Inspector in State's prison would do more to cleanse the Augean stable of police corruption than the conviction of a dozen Bisserts. If the man really at the top could be reached it would bring about a moral revolution in New York.

HIGHEST OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

The Evening Telegram.

Not since the memorable Lexow exposure have such sweeping and damaging revelations of police corruption been laid before the public as those made by the Society for the Prevention of Vice, and published today.

They involve not merely one or two, but many, police officials—not simply irresponsible subordinates, but officers high in authority. They "go to the top." They touch Captains and Sergeants and reach to Police Headquarters. They reveal a system of protected vice, showing police "preying" on one side and corrupt "paying" by unlawful resorts on the other.

They are not mere "hearsay" charges, nor are they general or vague. They are presented as actual proofs. They are specific, accompanied with a bill of particulars giving names, dates, and places.

WHERE THE TRAIL LEADS.

New York Herald.

Nothing that has ever been alleged against the Police Department has equaled the direct, forceful, detailed charges of collusion with the criminal classes made in the statement given out last night by the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and published in to-day's Herald.

It not only includes policemen, Sergeants, and Captains among those whom it accuses of being hand-and-glove as partners in crime with the law breakers of the city, but it has followed the trail directly to Police Headquarters, and declares that it has at last got evidence against the men at the top.

With infinite care the society laid its net, and announced to-day in effect that it has caught some of the officials whom it sought.

New York has been confident that the end of the long fight between public decency and official corruption would eventuate as do all struggles between honest men and rogues—in catching the culprits.

It looks as though that "consummation devoutly to be wished" were near at hand.

THE TOP HAS BEEN STRUCK.

The New York Journal, (Morning.)

From the beginning of the war against police corruption the Journal's motto has been: Strike at the top.

The conviction of a bribe-taking wardman has been good, but only as a beginning. The really dangerous criminals are at Headquarters. * * *

Instead of proving that single humble precinct collector took a single bribe from a single disreputable woman, the vice investigators have convicted the authorities at Police Headquarters at one stroke of wholesale partnership with all the poolrooms in town.

It appears that the poolsellers employed a firm of private detectives to keep them informed of the movements of the reformers. These detectives committed the error of trying to bribe one of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. By the advice of Mr. Moss, the agent took the bribes and helped to "tip off" several raids. In this way he was made acquainted with the methods of the gamblers and their partners, the police.

He found that the whole machinery of the Police Department was at the service of the poolroom keepers. When there was to be a raid the warnings were sent direct from Mulberry Street.

* * * This detective furnished to the Moss agent, whom he supposed he had bribed, a list of forty-seven poolrooms, each with a number, and told him that in case of emergency all that was necessary was to give that number to the police authorities. Murphy and Devery, it may be remembered, have repeatedly said that there are no poolrooms in New York.

Finally, by a grand coup yesterday the two poolroom detectives were arrested, and one of them threw out of the window papers which were recovered and will be used as evidence. At the same time Police Headquarters were called up and asked to give twelve captains on the telephone. The magic name of the gamblers' agent secured instant compliance with this request. * * *

The case is complete. The complicity of the Police Department with crime has been proved. And now what is going to be done about it?

Gov. Odell, what are you going to do?

You have the power to remove Murphy. You refused to exercise it when he was first appointed. Will you do it now?

By the law which your Legislature passed and you signed the responsibility for the awful condition of New York's police force has been brought up to you. You cannot escape it.

What are you going to do about it?

WALKED INTO A TRAP.

The Commercial Advertiser.

While our police authorities have been "shadowing" the District Attorney, Mr. Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime has been "shadowing" them and with really extraordinary success. He not only set a trap for them, but induced a large and formidable contingent of the force with Devery at its head to walk into it. He not only discovered an elaborate and comprehensive system of telephone "tips" between police headquarters and forty or more poolrooms, but he obtained documentary evidence of the existence of the system and the method of its operation, and visual evidence of the operation itself. He secured the "go-between" who operated it, and has him under arrest. He secured in this go-between's own handwriting the telephone numbers and street numbers of the poolrooms and what appears to be satisfactory evidence of the code of signals by means of which the system was operated through police headquarters under the personal direction of Devery himself. * * *

These are bare outlines of a most remarkable series of disclosures, the full details of which are published in other columns and should be read in full. They constitute the most damning indictment yet made of our police force, and if the heads of that force think such replies as some of them make this morning, to wit, "It's a lie," and "He's a damned liar," are all that is needed, they are sadly mistaken.

BEAR THE NEWS TO WANTAGE.

The Evening Sun.

It is clear that somebody will have to start for Wantage at once to explain the police situation in this city to the Squire. It is distinctly disquieting that the process of going higher up should have been so rapid. Why, they are near the top already. The Olympian calm of our rulers will be disturbed very soon by rude and curious persons; is disturbed already. Some Tammany leaders who have just arrived in England announce that the campaign will be conducted on "high moral lines." In view of the latest news from Mulberry Street this is a great joke. There will be some interesting legal proceedings preliminary to the campaign.

Frederick R. Coudert Gets an Injunction

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 10.—An injunction was granted to-day to Frederick R. Coudert, the well-known lawyer, against the Highway Commissioners of Oyster Bay restraining them from removing a dock on Mr. Coudert's property. The town officials claim they have jurisdiction over the beach between high and low water, and had ordered the dock removed on the ground that it was an obstruction. The injunction is returnable Thursday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

New Brunswick's Aged Recluse Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Henry Stanynought, the aged recluse who shut himself up in his house, at Iselin, to die several weeks ago, and who was found some time later almost starved, died here in the Wells Memorial Hospital to-day. Stanynought was about sixty years of age and was formerly a member of an ink manufacturing concern.

GUARDS HIS HALF SQUARE FOOT

Frederick Uhl, who is trying to sell for $1,000 a triangle of land amounting to about a half square foot, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, mounted guard over the property all Friday night and all day yesterday, and at 10 o'clock last evening said he would keep on staying.

He had his meals brought to him, and attracted the attention of the passers-by who crowd Third Avenue on a Saturday night. He said he did this because he feared if he went away the property might be built upon in his absence.

The tiny plot came to him when the city took the rest of the land for widening the street. Charles Bullwinkle is fitting up the Wedge Hotel on the corner, and the little handful of land stands directly before his proposed storm door.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

Rain, with lower temperature, is indicated for Atlantic Coast districts and the Gulf States to-day. There will also be local rains in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the northern portion of the lake region. The temperature changes will not be important. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh southwesterly winds will continue, shifting to northwesterly on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast to-day, with showers and probably thunder squalls. On the lakes the winds will be fresh north to northwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	79	73	76
6 A. M.	78	72	78
9 A. M.	82	76	82
12 M.	92	85	87
4 P. M.	93	88	88
6 P. M.	93	85	89
9 P. M.	89	82	82
12 P. M.	83	78	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date, 1900	86
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	74

The barometer registered 30.01 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.89 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees at 4:10 P. M. and the minimum 72 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Thomas Scott, Cleveland, and Alfred Stubbs, London.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. R. A. Alger, Michigan; Col. Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, and H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—T. Kell Bradford, Baltimore, and O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. James Symington, Lancaster, Penn.; J. W. Bell, Dundee, Scotland, and G. G. Dey, London.

SAVOY—Dr. A. Stiegelmann, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

NETHERLAND—Judge P. P. Smith, Scranton, Penn., and J. M. Boyle, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—William H. Gray, Jr., Boston; Sydney J. Manley, Paris; Dr. A. Barkan, San Francisco, and J. H. Mitchell, Toronto.

IMPERIAL—Temple Saxe, London; J. T. Lansing, Butte, Mon., and H. W. Tovey, London.

GILSEY—L. L. Burrows, Decatur, Ill.

HOLLAND—Neil Turner, London; C. T. Boynton, Chicago; Dr. Adalbert Salz, Prague; the Countess de Chambrau, Cherbourg, and the Countess C. A. Wachtmeister, Paris.

GOLD ROBBER CONFESSES

Then He "Finds" $141,500 Worth of the Vallejo Treasure.

PROMISED A $25,000 BONUS

Confession Accepted Under Condition that It Was Not to be Used as Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Jack Winters, who was arrested as a suspect in connection with the Selby Smelting Works robbery, has confessed, and, so far, $141,500 worth of bullion has been recovered from the bay where he had sunk it.

For three days the detectives have tried all sorts of persuasion to make Winters confess, but, apparently, without effect. Finally Winters asked to see Superintendent Ropp of the Selby works, who, he said, was the only friend he had.

In view of the fact that promises of clemency were made to Winters in consideration of his unearthing the gold, it is thought his punishment will be light.

Detective Gibson is quoted as saying that it was promised to Winters by President Ralston of the Selby Smelting Works that he should not only not be prosecuted, but should receive $25,000.

"Winters cannot be prosecuted," said Detective Gibson, "for there is no evidence against him. All that has been drawn from him was secured by the detectives under promise that it would not be used against him. Under such circumstances it would be extremely difficult to secure a conviction."

In his conversation with Superintendent Ropp, Winters's manner indicated that he knew where the gold had been hidden. Ropp told Winters that they had a strong case against him, and that he would be sent to prison for thirty years. He said:

"You will be an old man when you get out, and it will do you no good to hide the gold. We know it is hidden in the water near the works, and we will search every inch. You may be sure the gold will be found before you get out of prison."

Winters finally weakened and told Ropp that he had taken the gold and would take him to the spot where it was hidden. Winters, in company with Superintendent Ropp and a force of detectives, left on a tug last night for Crockett. There they waited all night for low tide. Winters pointed out the place at the end of the railroad wharf, behind the coal bunkers, at the head of the Vallejo Ferry slip. At that point at low tide the mud is about four feet deep, covered by a foot of water.

This morning Winters got into the mud and water up to his neck and, for an hour and a half, groped for the missing bullion. Up to 10 o'clock $141,500 worth had been recovered. This includes the four bars of fine gold. Winters had put some of the bars in bags. He said one of the bags had broken and some small bars had dropped out. It is now only a question of careful search to find the rest of the $280,000.

Winters, when he had made up his mind to tell what he knew about the crime, was exceedingly anxious to give all the information necessary toward the recovery of the bullion. He practically assumed charge of the operations, and led Capt. Seymour and Superintendent Von Der Ropp to the dock. He acted more like one of the detectives employed on the case than a prisoner. As soon as he arrived at the water's edge he called the Superintendent to his side and said:

"Now, watch what I am going to show you. Be careful that you get the locations right."

Stooping, he picked up three stones, and pacing forward, he tossed one of them into the water. It fell south of the spot where he stood. Another one fell to the east, and the third was thrown directly in front of Winters.

"That," said the prisoner, "will mark the water boundary of the place where your gold is hidden.

Stepping to the left, Winters drew a nail from his pocket and asked for a hammer. He then paced off a few yards to the right and drove another nail in the timber.

"The gold," he continued, "will be between these two nails, somewhere in line with the spots marked by the stones I just threw into the water."

A small boat was secured, and into it Sheriff Vale, Detective Kimball of the Pinkerton agency, and two laborers were taken. Winters talked glibly all the while. The deep mud finally put a stop to operations, and it was decided to build a coffer dam before trying to recover the rest of the treasure.

Winters told the officers that he planned the robbery long ago with minute detail. He had been two or three months working on his little tunnel. It had taken two nights' labor to cut through the brick wall of the smelter. Most of the boring in the bottom of the vault had been done on the night when the gold was taken.

He carried the plunder, which was very heavy, from the vault to the water and deposited it where the water was from three to six feet deep at low tide. He was at work four hours on Monday night. Four small bars of refined gold he concealed among the stones of the breakwater, at the further mouth of the railroad tunnel.

His purpose had been to use this gold for present needs. Winters on his last trip had perceived that dawn was breaking. Not daring to complete the trip, he laid on the shore the two gold bricks which were found Tuesday morning at the point where the robber's boat was supposed to have landed. The trail of red pepper ending at that point had been a blind.

A LABOR UNION ENJOINED.

Court Orders Rossville (Ohio) Organization Not to Interfere with Mill Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10. — United States Judge Clark to-day granted an order temporarily restraining the Rossville (Ohio) Union No. 28 of the National Brickmakers' Alliance and forty strikers by name from conspiring against or intimidating employes of the Ohio Pressed Brick Company, a Missouri corporation, that has a $150,000 plant in Rossville and employes 100 men. The final hearing is set for Aug. 20.

In the petition, filed by Congressman John J. Lentz and Louis E. Addison of Columbus, it is stated that the men struck on May 6 for higher wages, which were granted on June 25. Five non-union men were retained, and the union men went on strike again to have these discharged. The firm refused their demands, and on July 15 the mill was at work. Again it stopped on Aug. 7, having received threats, it is claimed, that men would be brought in to blow up the factory while in operation and kill the non-union men at work.

A band of whitecappers, the petition claims, threatened a Miss Lenhart, who boarded the non-union workmen. Boycotting, picketing, and threats are recounted in the papers of the complainants. The case was represented as being so pressing that a Deputy United States Marshal of Columbus was ordered by telegraph to serve the injunction notice to-day.

LAWYER STEINHARDT ACCUSED.

Charged with Perjury in Connection with Saratoga Gamblers' Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Benjamin Steinhardt of New York City, the leading lawyer for Stuart De Lacy and Mitchell in the gamblers' crusade against Richard A. Canfield, will have to appear before Justice Gick on Monday morning, to answer a charge of perjury. Mr. Steinhardt left here at 1 o'clock to-night for New York, but agreed to return here on Monday. The warrant was served on him just as the train was ready to start.

The alleged perjury is contained in the complaint sworn to by Steinhardt, in the application to Police Justice Delaney for a warrant charging Lewis with failing to do his duty in the raid on the Canfield clubhouse. Justice Delaney, after having taken counsel this evening, refused to issue the warrant against Lewis, and Steinhardt is said to have become highly excited over the decision.

It is reported that Lawyer Edgar M. Leventritt of New York and Steinhardt have had a violent quarrel over Steinhardt's mode of procedure in the crusade against Canfield, and that Mr. Leventritt has withdrawn from the prosecution and returned home.

AGAINST CHURCH TRUSTEES.

Mrs. Hetty Green's Husband Begins Foreclosure Proceedings in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Edward H. Green, husband of Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, has begun foreclosure proceedings against the Trustees of Trinity Methodist Church and the Old Fifth Presbyterian Church.

The suit is brought on a $10,000 mortgage, on which interest amounting to $2,000 has accumulated.

The Flying Sulkies!

Inaugural Meeting of the New York Trotting Association

At Brighton Beach Track, Coney Island

Sensations Every Day. Nineteen Stirring Contests.

$55,000 IN PURSES.

A New Era in Harness Racing.

Beginning To-morrow, Monday,

And continuing every day until Saturday, August 17.

Monday—THE CHAMPION PURSE, $10,000, Free-For-All Trotters.

SPECIAL PACING MATCH, Joe Patchen vs. Anaconda.

Tuesday—THE BONNER MEMORIAL PURSE, $5,000—2:12 Trotters, 16 Noted Campaigners.

Thursday Grand Special The Abbot vs. Cresceus For the Trotting Championship.

Wednesday—THE HIRAM WOODRUFF PURSE, for 2:20 Trotters.

Friday—THE JOHN H. SHULTS PURSE for crack 3-year-old Trotters.

Saturday—Free For All Pace. Strong field of lightning side wheelers.

First Heat Each Day at 2 P. M.

Admission, $2. Ladies, $1. Field, 75c. Music by Lander

The Brighton Track is accessible by all routes to Coney Island.

Reserved Seats for Abbot-Cresceus Day $2. For Sale at Gate.

STEEL STRIKE ORDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Continued from Page 1.

will not permit acts antagonistic to country and law, and we will avoid them if the trust will permit us. It is often asked me, 'Will you win out?' The Amalgamated Association will win out or it will cease to exist. We realize that wages are at stake and labor conditions are at issue. If our organization dies I hope it will not have died in vain."

MEETING AT McKEESPORT.

President Shaffer hurried to McKeesport from Newcastle, and to-night addressed a big mass meeting at White's Opera House. Shaffer was loudly cheered when he appeared, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. The strikers claim that as a result of the meeting the National Tube and Rolling mill men will strike.

In the course of his address, President Shaffer made the following statement:

"I have received from some one a letter saying that the workingmen have a lot of money in the banks which is being used by the trusts. This is true. The trusts are supported by the banks. Men, draw out your money, not to bring trouble on the banks or impair the credit of the country, but to assert your right to defend yourselves and your rights. Don't let your own money be used against you.

"Only this week I was called on the telephone by a tin manufacturer who sold out to the trust and is now an independent manufacturer in this State. He offered me a compromise. I called a meeting of my advisers and this man, with another, came to the meeting. He made his proposition to me, and I asked him to put it in writing. He would not do it, and that proposition was just what was wanted.

"Men, I won't do business with the other side unless they put it in writing. When I went to New York one week ago to-day and met the other side I told them that I was there to make an honorable settlement of the question. I asked them to sign a scale for all the mills, because all the men wanted to be union men. They refused, and I reduced my original demand, but they refused to accept the compromise. The men who made McKeesport made the trust. They now threaten our rights and deny our liberties. I call upon you, men of McKeesport, to throw off the oppressors and end the system of spoliation, revenge, and reprisal.

"This is no time for weakness; no time for truce; no time for cowardice. This is the time we must unite and stand together. You cannot yield; you cannot surrender; for it means reduction of wages and ignominious slavery. Let our garments become threadbare; let some of us toil until we fall into our graves, but remember this, even if the Amalgamated should happen to be overthrown, it would only mean a greater brotherhood of man, which would attain a glorious victory."

President Corey of the Carnegie Company left in mid-afternoon for Homestead and the other officials went home early. Joseph Schwab reached here from New York shortly after noon, but said that he was merely here on a Sunday visit to his family. The steel officials denied knowledge of any peace plan, and said that they were entering upon a winning fight.

They said that the Carnegie plants would lose no men; that the reports of a general strike at Wheeling were inaccurate, and that many of their men would remain loyal. It was reported that they had engaged large numbers of non-union men, whom they planned to rush into different works affected by the

COMMENT IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Germans Show Little Real Grief for Empress Frederick.

WHY THE FRENCH LIKED HER

They Regarded Her as the Enemy of Prince Bismarck.

Parliament's Session May Be Still Further Prolonged—The Irish Waste of the Commons' Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug 10.—The death of the Empress Frederick has had the effect thus far in England of curtailing the programme of the yachting week at Cowes and the departure of the King and Queen last night at an hour previously unspecified to attend the funeral at Cronberg. Many flags are at half mast, and portraits of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter are exhibited in some shop windows draped in black and purple, but there is no large pretence of mourning.

I learn privately from Germany that some, if not most, of the mourning there is purely perfunctory, and that the public demonstration generally is no more than decency demands. The widow of "Unser Fritz" was respected, but not generally loved by her adopted people. Indeed, the excellent lady was so devoid of those charms and traits which inspire such feeling as is always shown in England for this country's present Queen that positively the great outburst of grief and admiration in France, expressed in the Paris newspapers, is the more noticeable.

The French habit of clinging to an idea has often before been demonstrated, and the idea in this case is that the Empress was an enemy of France's greatest enemy, Bismarck. Probably the seriousness of this often proclaimed enmity was greatly overrated, but it was strong enough to serve the French as an excuse for lauding the widow of that one German Prince they half-way admired.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S MALADY.

Of the malady of the Empress nothing has been printed here save in the vaguest terms. To-day's Lancet says it was her desire that there should be no public discussion of it, and this desire seems likely to be permanently respected. But the statement that she contracted the disease, which was cancer affecting the spine, through too close attendance on her husband during his illness, is certainly one which ought not to go unchallenged and unexplained in these days of popular science.

The death of Queen Victoria's eldest child will save about $40,000 yearly to the British Treasury. Hers was the largest dowry of all the dowries of the late Queen's daughters, and her annuity of £8,000 had been paid for forty-four years. She leaves a rich and expensive collection of jewelry to be divided among her daughters, including the diamonds, pearls, and emeralds given to her by the Kings and Queens of Europe when she was married. In her young days her jewels were the envy of other Princesses.

There is a wail from Homburg that the season will be ruined by the death of the Dowager Empress, and that the hotel keepers and tradesmen there will lose much.

REAWAKENING OF BONAPARTISM.

It is not likely that the old affection of the Empress Eugènie and her husband for the Princess Royal of the fifties influences the French feeling for the Empress Frederick to-day, though no man can measure the exact degree of stability of the present French Government and the relative importance of the conflicting elements opposed to it. On the surface the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry seems potent, wise, and in the end bound to prevail, but the talk of the Paris cafés is ever of a change and the public demand for it.

Certainly any one in Paris must take note of a fresh reawakening of Bonapartism, though perhaps as purely sentimental as last year's. The present Pretender, Prince Louis Napoleon, keeps himself much in evidence, and, though he is not the chosen leader of all the Bonapartists, Prince Victor being still in the field, he is more of a man and more of the stuff out of which modern Caesars are made than any of the others.

It seems cruel to say of the dead Prince Henri d'Orléans, as Blowitz does to-day, that his explorations were simply undertaken as a means to a political end, but his death removes one very disturbing element in French politics, and one of the prime influences encouraging Anglophobia in France. Though he was born on the bank of the Thames, Prince Henri was always a bitter enemy of Great Britain. Therefore, it may be expecting too much to expect generous consideration of his public services in England, but undoubtedly the ambition of his life was centred in the revival of the title of Prince-President for his own benefit.

KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

Lord Kitchener's proclamation of prospective banishment of the Boer leaders who do not surrender before Sept. 15 is received gravely and respectfully here by the Government papers and some of the Liberal-Imperialists, but to proclaim banishment is easier than to make the banished leave the land. There is more than a hint of this view, indeed, in some of the most enthusiastic comments on the Government's belated resort to "more drastic measures." The war goes on, with bloodshed every week and the Boer unconquered, and the anti-war party here continues to protest against it, though with less vigor than formerly.

The Ministerial Whips still believe that Parliament can be prorogued a week from to-day, but the sitting lasting till 6 in the morning yesterday and the determined disposition of the Irish contingent to give the Government all possible trouble point to a further prolongation of the session. Members of Parliament had no bank holiday, and now it looks as if they would get little of the best of the grouse shooting.

THE NEW CLOSURE RULE.

Mr. Balfour's fairly successful plan to restrict the length of the debates on the votes for supply might be regarded as revolutionary if Parliament had not already foregone one of its prerogatives by consenting to the restriction of the consideration of supply votes to a certain number of days each session.

An aggregate of £114,000,000 is to be voted this year, and, as a matter of fact, discussions in the House with the Government's present majority are futile. The method of voting on bills in the Commons by walking into lobbies is cumbersome and takes much time, though there is not the slightest chance that it will ever be simplified.

The most generous view of the present conduct of the Nationalists is that they hope eventually, by making themselves so disagreeable to their associates, to secure home rule for Ireland. But the dogged English are not to be driven that way, and the keenest observers believe that the only potent argument in England for Irish home rule is the need of the change for England's own sake. Doubtless the present cruel waste of Parliamentary time in deliberating over minor Irish matters and private bills must be remedied at some time, and the establishment of home rule in Ireland is the surest remedy.

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HARD-WORKED M. P.'S.

Mr. Balfour's plan for various items of supply to be voted for in batches is excused on the ground that if every item were challenged separately by the Nationalists the members would be kept continually walking in and out of the division lobbies. Mr. Balfour asserts that he has already had to take part in 340 odd divisions this session, and The Daily Chronicle cruelly figures out that this has compelled him to walk only forty odd miles, or a distance equivalent to going forty times 'round an average golf course. But neither Mr. Balfour nor his few golfing associates have had much golf lately, and the spectacle of men of the appearance and character of the majority of both parties sitting and walking through these long night sessions for months at a time, and giving their best talents and attention to public affairs without compensation, also paying all their own expenses, is one that compels the admiration of a visitor of any other nation. So that, while Mr. Balfour and his party are not, as he says, "slaves of constitutional phrases," they are surely patriotic.

James M. McCalmont, Conservative member for East Antrim, asserts in to-day's Times his firm conviction that nearly all the Protestants in Ireland have been compelled for safety's sake to join the United Irish League and stifle their religious and national prejudices. He offers an anonymous letter to support his statement. Judging from the recent Irish Protestant demonstrations, if Mr. McCalmont's information is correct, a very few Irish Protestants can make a very great noise.

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THE KING'S DECLARATION BILL.

It is settled now that the King's Declaration bill goes over to the next session. The Roman Catholics have entered a vigorous protest against it on various understandable grounds, and, as it was designed only to conciliate them, manifestly it was useless. The Duke of Norfolk insists that no Catholic was consulted as to the terms of the bill, and that the matter has been "strangely mismanaged," a deliberate reflection on the Premier's tact.

The Duke declares that the Catholics would be perfectly satisfied with an oath that would still firmly secure the Protestant succession.

E. A. DITHMAR.

ST. PAUL'S MAY HAVE TO GO.

London's Cathedral Is Virtually Floated, Instead of Standing on a Firm Foundation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The report of Somers Clarke, the architect, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral reveals a really alarming condition in that splendid edifice. The present damages can readily be repaired, but the danger is that St. Paul's, London's most splendid architectural monument, may have to give way to the march of progress.

Wren, instead of driving piles or excavating deep enough to plant its foundations on the firm subsoil, practically floated the Cathedral on a layer of light clay or pot earth, as he called it, resting on a stratum of sand mixed with gravel and water. The sewers built in later years began to drain the water and cause the foundations to settle. The building of the old underground railway tunnel 500 feet away had its effect, and the later tunnels caused perceptible, even alarming, damage.

But tunnel railroads, sewers, and other improvements for the public safety and comfort London must have, and the cathedral floated on sand and wet gravel may yet vanish.

ANXIOUS ABOUT AFGHANISTAN.

British Officials Not Seriously Alarmed, but Are Wondering What Will Happen When the Ameer Dies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug 10.—The Government's anxiety about Afghan affairs, of which nothing has been said in the papers here, has greatly abated, but there was something in the rumors cabled last week, though of course gossip had exaggerated the cause for alarm.

The Ameer's health is known to be precarious still, and the possible results of his demise are freely talked about among persons familiar with the perpetual uncertainties of the Afghan situation.

DRAINAGE PLAN FOR VIENNA.

It Is Expected that the Death Rate of the City Will Be Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Vienna is considering a new system of drainage, by which the Danube will at last be freed from pollution and the death rate of the city will probably be reduced.

The plan is to drain by pipes by a new and chemically improved system to barren plains or marsh fields, which will thus be transformed into good agricultural land.

ARBITRATION PLAN FAILS?

Report that New Zealand's Famous System for Settling Labor Troubles Must Be Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Many persons interested in labor reform and legislation refuse to believe that New Zealand's famous plan of arbitration to settle labor disputes has failed utterly and must be abandoned. But Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, who fathered this measure, which has been approved, and admired all the world over, is reported as having declared the arbitration boards futile, and that they have caused strife instead of preventing it, and induced labor to complain and grow contentious.

John Burns, the Battersea Socialist in Parliament, who accepts these cabled statements as true, is rather glad than otherwise. He believes in strikes.

The report is of particular interest here on account of the bill introduced by Richard Bell, the representative in Parliament of the railway workers, whose skill and tact are believed to have lately averted a big strike here, to make better provision for conciliation in railway disputes.

UNIONIST FETE AT BLENHEIM.

About 3,000 Persons Present—Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain Deliver Addresses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The great Unionist meeting, at the invitation of the Duke of Marlborough, on the grounds of Blenheim Palace to-day had no particular significance beyond testifying anew to the Duke's unalterable Conservatism. Three thousand persons were there, more or less, and it was a beautiful day to be in the country, especially in the finest part of Oxfordshire and on the well-kept grounds of one of the noblest of old palaces. The gardens, lawns, and house itself were all open to visitors, and the necessary speechmaking took place under a vast marquee.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, the Duke's guests of honor, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, her son, Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., and many other persons of national repute were on the platform. The Duchess of Marlborough received her guests personally, in her usual graceful way.

—[By The Associated Press.]

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The object of the great Unionist celebration at Blenheim today was to celebrate the third Unionist victory in the by-elections. One hundred and twenty members of Parliament were present, with some 3,000 delegates from Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations throughout the country. The palace was open for public inspection during the day. A feature of the entertainment was a recital upon the great organ in the Long Library.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain delivered addresses after luncheon. The Duke of Marlborough presided.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Balfour said that the erstwhile alliance between the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists was now an indissoluble union. A large section of the Opposition was avowedly unpatriotic, and the country was not so moonstruck as to confide the conduct of public affairs to those who, so far as they had uttered any clear note, had uttered it against their own country.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to compare the Opposition tactics with the sniping, guerrilla warfare in South Africa, and said both would end at no distant date.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in a similar vein. He said the alliance of the parties had resulted in building up a truly national party. The Liberals were now only the "rump" party. They had sunk in the pro-Boer mud so deep that not even the Liberal Imperialists could extricate them. Even the latter were not free from heresies, and until they were free the Unionist Party did not want their communion.

LONDON AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Cecil Raleigh's new Autumn melodrama at the remodelled Drury Lane Theatre will have for its subject the tribulations of the modern millionaire. The scene is laid partly in Devonshire, but there are the usual big pictures of London surface life, this time in "the City," to charm the multitude.

Hamish MacCunn, in to-day's Times, has a long plea for subsidized opera in English. He refers to the recent intolerably dull and unproductive season of foreign opera at Covent Garden. His argument is that dramatic music is needed for the aesthetic cultivation of the people, and that only tolerable performances of Wagner and the master works of other dramatic composers in English draw crowds in the provincial cities. But his argument contains nothing new, and nothing likely to arouse the so-called cognoscenti of London.

Herbert Gladstone's Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The forthcoming marriage of Herbert Gladstone, definitely announced to take place next Autumn, is much talked of in social and Parliamentary circles. He has been long regarded as a confirmed bachelor, but he is athletic and young looking in spite of his forty-seven years. As he is Chief Whip of the Liberals in Parliament, some official notice will surely be taken of his wedding. The fact is now recalled that his predecessor on his marriage received a house as a wedding gift. The branch of the Paget family to which Mr. Gladstone's affianced wife belongs never claimed relationship, as most of the Pagets do, to the Marquis of Anglesey. Her father, Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., used to be prominent in the Conservative Party.

Rothschild Frankfort House to Close.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The old banking house of the Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-the-Main will soon live only in history. Liquidation has gradually been going on since the death of Baron Rothschild of Frankfort last January, as none of the present generation of Rothschilds cares to take up his residence in Frankfort. The business will, of course, be carried on without difficulty through the other Continental branches of the great Rothschild house.

Mr. Justice Jeune May Be Ennobled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is reported that Sir Francis Jeune, noted as the great divorce Judge, is shortly to be raised to the peerage.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BRITISH TRANSPORT

The Mechanician Damaged by an Explosion at New Orleans.

A BOMB WAS EVIDENTLY USED

The Attempt Supposed to Have Been the Work of a Boer Sympathizer —Three Plates Stove In.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—What is regarded as an attempt on the part of a Boer sympathizer to blow up a British transport took place shortly after midnight, when there was a terrific explosion at the stock landing, where the Harrison steamer Mechanician is moored. The Mechanician is to carry mules to South Africa. The explosion shook houses, rattled dishes, and awakened people for some distance around. Most of the crew of the ship were asleep, but the explosion brought them quickly from their berths to the deck. An examination showed a large dent on the starboard side of the ship, and considerable water was let into the vessel.

Pumps were immediately put to work, and when daylight came it was found that the vessel was in no danger of sinking, and that the damage done was not serious. The crew said there were no explosives on board, and there is no doubt that the explosion was from the outside, and that some sort of bomb or torpedo was used.

Evidence that this was the case was discovered by an officer of the vessel to-day. Attached to the anchor chain near the surface of the water was found a cotton-wrapped wire about 125 feet long, to which was undoubtedly attached the bomb or torpedo. Detectives are following up the clue, and a search is being made for the place where the wire was purchased or came from. It is the belief of the officers that the torpedo with the wire attached was placed several lengths ahead of the ship, where the current would carry it around to the side, and that the time fuse exploded after the person or persons who tried to destroy the ship had gotten safely away.

But for the torpedo exploding where a bulkhead sustained the plates the vessel would undoubtedly have been sunk.

The Mechanician has been moved out in midstream, with a double watch on guard, as have also the other mule transports in port, the Milwaukee being one of them.

Alfred Le Blanc, General Agent of the Harrison Line, visited the Mechanician early to-day, and a report of the damage done was submitted to him. He said three large plates on the starboard side of the ship had been stove in, and that sixteen rivets had been broken off or knocked completely from their places.

It is possible that the explosion was the work of some disgruntled muleteer. Many muleteers who have returned here complain of ill-treatment on the British transports. Mules will be taken aboard the Mechanician Monday, and the ship will proceed on her trip to East London. She will probably go into Liverpool, her home port, for docking.

BRITISH LOSE A BLOCKHOUSE.

But Lord Kitchener, as an Offset to This, Reports More Prisoners and Supplies Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener says:

"A blockhouse near Brandfort (Orange River Colony) was rushed and captured by the Boers, after severe fighting, the night of Aug. 7.

"Elliot has captured seventy prisoners and large quantities of stock and wagons, which he is sending in. No details have been received."

Mail dispatches from Lord Kitchener, issued in a Parliamentary paper, say his constant endeavor has been to improve the fortifications along the lines of communication, thus releasing men from active service. The garrisons, outside of those on the railways have mostly been withdrawn.

A spirited narrative of the ejectment of Gen. De Wet from Cape Colony concludes with the statement that the raiders undoubtedly received a number of recruits, an ample supply of food, and timely information from the colonial Dutch.

Lord Kitchener received information that De Wet intended to attack Cape Town, while Gen. Botha, as soon as he heard that the concentration in Cape Colony was effected, was to enter Natal with 5,000 picked horsemen and make for Durban.

Automobiles for British Officers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The American Bicycle Company, which manufactures steam automobiles in this city, has just shipped three high-power automobiles to Cape Town. They were ordered by the British Government for the use of army officers in South Africa.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S BODY TAKEN FROM FRIEDRICHSHOF.

Escorted by a Torchlight Procession to the Protestant Church at Cronberg —An Impressive Scene.

CRONBERG, Aug. 10.—The body of the Empress Frederick was to-night taken from Friedrichshof to the Protestant Church here. Only a privileged few were permitted to stand along the route taken by the cortège.

At 9:30 o'clock the sound of muffled drums and the twinkling of torches through the distant trees told the immense crowds assembled in the city that the procession had left Friedrichshof. As the glare of the uplifted torches drew nearer down the winding road, it revealed the coffin, borne on the shoulders of a dozen soldiers. Then another flare showed the well-known figure of the Emperor, just behind the coffin. On each side for a mile along the road were revealed the glittering bayonets and helmets of the Fiftieth Regiment of the Line, of which the Dowager Empress was Colonel in Chief.

Behind the Emperor followed the royal family, save the women, none of whom was in the procession; the Crown Prince of Greece, the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Count von Seckendorff, (who was the secretary of the Dowager Empress,) and other notables. A double file of soldiers bearing torches walked on either side of the mourners.

Within the chancel of the dimly lighted church four officers, with drawn sabres, stood as a guard of honor. The coffin was borne down the aisle and deposited between these guards. The royal mourners followed. The Emperor, advancing to the head of the coffin, stood with bowed head, while Dr. Dryander, the Court Chaplain, spoke a few solemn words.

It was an impressive scene. The flickering of the candelabra cast grotesque shadows upon the tessellated floor, flashed here and there from the drawn steel of the military guard, and intermittently revealed and obscured the Romanesque tracery and bas relief work of the Italian ceiling, which are the most striking features of the quaint old fifteenth century church.

Following the Chaplain's address, the Emperor stepped forward and deposited a magnificent wreath upon the coffin. His Majesty stood a moment motionless, then dropped upon his knees by the side of his mother's body. The whole congregation followed, and five minutes were devoted to silent prayer. Not a breath broke the stillness of the church, not a sabre quivered among the statuesque figures of the guard till the Emperor rose, a Marshal's baton in his hand, and silently left the church, followed by the chief mourners. Then sounded the clash of side arms as the escort, without spoken word of command, closed up around the carriages, and the party was driven back to Friedrichshof, leaving the coffin to rest throughout the night between its silent guardians beneath the dim light of the candles.

ITALIANS KEPT INDOORS.

CRONBERG, Aug. 10.—All the Italian workmen at Cronberg have been sent to Frankfort or have been ordered not to leave their residences.

The military and police regulations are of the most drastic nature, and the facilities of newspaper correspondents are much curtailed.

KING EDWARD AT FLUSHING.

FLUSHING, Holland, Aug. 10.—The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, arrived here to-day. An American warship in the Roads fired a salute.

All the approaches to the landing stage were shut off by a strong force of police.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who is now steaming up the Channel, is expected to arrive at Bremerhaven to-morrow or Monday, too late for the services at Cronberg, but in time to attend the burial of his mother at Potsdam.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra will go to Potsdam. Then his Majesty will return to Homburg alone to take the waters. He will live at his accustomed hotel in the same style as when he was Prince of Wales.

Will Probably Inherit Friedrichshof.

CRONBERG, Aug. 10.—It is understood that Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse will inherit Friedrichshof. The Princess is the youngest child of Empress Frederick.

American Preachers in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An unusually large number of Canadian and United States preachers are occupying Nonconformist pulpits here this Summer. Among them are Dr. Stewart of Toronto, now preaching at Bloomsbury Chapel; Dr. Broughton of Atlanta, Dr. Cadman of Brooklyn, and Dr. Alexander Mackenzie of Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Pentecost leaves Marylebone Presbyterian Church next week, and may return temporarily to America to prepare for his proposed mission to the Philippines under the direction of the American board. He will remain in Manila one year.

F. C. Burnand, the Humorist, Ill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The illness of F. C. Burnand, editor of Punch, and author of "Happy Thoughts," is announced A growth on the roof the mouth must be surgically removed, otherwise Mr. Burnand is said to be in good health, and his friends fear no serious consequences.

MR. DEPEW TO STOP TALKING.

Says He Will Retire from "the Interviewing Business"—Gives His Views on Current Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—"I am going to retire from the interviewing business permanently," said United States Senator Depew today. "I have served my full term, and have generally enjoyed it, but there have been so many fictitious and erroneous reports of my sayings and speeches since I arrived in Europe this Summer that I have concluded to give up the job.

"It is impossible to discuss the great strike intelligently at this distance, but the important thing to note is that the prosperity of American manufactures and agriculture continues in spite of everything. The fact is that American prosperity is now so great that nothing but a revolution could stop it, and nothing can produce a revolution.

"I have been seriously misquoted in an American paper concerning the efforts of European Governments to offset American inroads into their trade and manufactures. My observation of this movement leads to the conclusion that while the European Governments view with alarm the increasing inroads of American products, it is impossible that they should successfully combine against them. I am led to this conclusion by my railroad experience. We often got a half dozen or more trunk line managers together, and they agreed upon certain rates; but when the question of percentages was discussed it was always found that their aggregate demands reached 300 or 400 per cent., when there was only 100 per cent. to divide. There is no chance of European nations ever agreeing upon a basis of division.

"I haven't seen Mr. Croker, but he is apparently getting much enjoyment out of English life.

"As a United States Senator I am precluded from discussing Lord Kitchener's proclamation, which, undoubtedly, was the most important feature of English politics this week. It is found to create widespread comment, appearing as it does on the day Lord Milner is returning to South Africa. I presume Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will enlighten us on the subject at Blenheim to-day, and it would have been a pleasure to me to hear them and witness the demonstration at the Duke of Marlborough's charming place, had I not thought that my presence there might be misconstrued in the United States.

"It is hopeless to expect European intervention. No matter how much the people sympathize with the heroic conduct of the Boers, Governments are forced to determine exactly what effect intervention would have, and where they themselves would stand when Great Britain declined their demands."

UNPRECEDENTED HEAT IN ITALY.

Vineyards Shriveled Up—People Forced to Sleep in the Open Air.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Telegrams from Rome say that nothing like the heat-wave which is scorching all Italy has been known within living memory.

The thermometer in many parts of the country registers 43 Centigrade (109 Fahrenheit) in the shade. The vineyards in entire districts have been shriveled up by the sirocco and ruined to the very roots, as though set on fire.

The air in the Province of Syracuse is barely respirable, and the sea water is so warm that bathing has been abandoned. The people have been forced to sleep in the open air.

Austrian Minister Starts for Mexico.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—Count Gilbert Hohenwart, ex-Austrian Minister at Tangier, started to-day to take up his new duties as Minister to Mexico.

Spanish Minister to Venezuela Dead.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 10.—Gonzalez del Campillo, the Spanish Minister to Venezuela, is dead.

Administrator for McComb Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County today appointed Frank W. Wood as administrator of the estate of the late Mary Esther McComb, widow of J. Jennings McComb, the Dobbs Ferry millionaire, from whom she inherited a life interest in $2,500,000, which terminated with her death. The petition states that her personal estate does not exceed $100.

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Gold Medal Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

MORE FIGHTING IN QUELPART.

Several Roman Catholic Missionaries Killed—The Powers May Have to Intervene.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Dispatches received here from Seoul, the capital of Korea, announce that there have been renewed disturbances on the Island of Quelpart, off the Korean coast.

Several Catholic missionaries have been killed.

The recrudescence of disorders in Quelpart may make it necessary for the powers to intervene. Mr. Allen, the United States Minister at Seoul, said in a recent report to the State Department, that if the islanders persisted in their rebellious attitude it would be difficult, if not impossible for the Korean Government to put down the rebellion without foreign assistance.

Quelpart belongs to Korea, and has a population of about 10,000. It is fifty-two miles from the southernmost point of Korea, and is about forty-four by twenty-one miles in size. The troubles in the island have been between the missionaries and converts on the one hand and the rest of the islanders on the other. It is estimated that about 600 persons were killed in the recent fighting, most of them Christian converts.

The revolt is said to have been caused by an attempt to collect increased taxes. The islanders, who are very poor, refused to pay the taxes, and it was arranged that the Christians should endeavor to collect them.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

Ministers Hope to Sign It in a Few Days—Exceptions to the Five Per Cent. Tariff.

PEKING, Aug. 10.—A spirit of compromise characterized the meeting of the Ministers to-day, and they are hopeful of the signing of the settlement protocol in a few days, after telegraphic communication with their Governments.

The tariff will become effective two months after the signing of the agreement. It was agreed to-day that shipments made within ten days after the signing should not be affected by the new rates, regardless of the date of their arrival. The tariff will be five cent. ad valorem, with some exceptions. A majority of foodstuffs, including flour and rice, fill pay ten per cent.

The tariff, coupled with the abolition of the likin tax, will be the subject of future negotiations.

Burial of Baron von Ketteler.

MUENSTER, Westphalia, Aug. 10.—The body of Baron von Ketteler was buried here to-day after the celebration of a requiem mass. The widow, mother, and other relatives of the murdered Minister were present. A guard of honor headed the procession. It was followed by the Students' Associations, bearing banners and the chapter of the cathedral. Behind the coffin came the family, the Governor of the province, the General commanding the district, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Baron von Richthofen,) the Secretary of State, and a deputation from the Foreign Office. While the coffin was being lowered into the grave the guard of honor fired three volleys.

Senator Beveridge at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana has arrived at Port Arthur. He is going to Peking and the Philippines.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:10 A. M.—165 Malden Lane; John Burthel; damage, $1,000.

8:40 A. M.—641 East Thirteenth Street; Emily Newman; damage, $5.

3:10 P. M.—272 Rivington Street; Joseph Richstein; damage, $75.

7:10 P. M.—221 East Tenth Street; Charles Stinter; damage, $410.

7:20 P. M.—180 Chrystie Street; Jacob Alberys; damage, $300.

8:00 P. M.—303 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Charles Costello; no damage.

9:45 P. M.—50 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; John Monford; damage, $150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Leak Fur Manufacturing Company's mill was destroyed by fire last night, the total loss being $30,000, with insurance of $20,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Epstein, furnishing goods; 98 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Meyers, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Meinhard, gloves; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

"Frankels," Des Moines, Iowa; C. H. Kahn, shoes; 45 Lispenard Street; Gerard House.

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Weller Brothers, Portland, Ind.; M. Weller, notions; Gerard House.

Schwarz, Isaacs, Company, New Orleans, La.; H. Newman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear; 7 Waverley Place; Hotel Imperial.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks; 459 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Vogt, The, Dry Goods Company, Ill.; J. W. Vogt, dry goods; S. C. Draver, dry goods.

Brown & Brown, Clinton, Ill.; K. S. Brown, dry goods.

Laughridge, M., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Laughridge, millinery; 120 West Twenty-second Street.

Taylor, W. F., Mount Vernon, Iowa; dry goods.

Purvin, J., Farmersville, Texas; dry goods.

Hunt, J. O., Cairo, Ill.; dry goods.

Fair, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Galdstein, general buyer.

Cullen, S. C., & Co., Ottumwe, Iowa; E. P. Barton, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Bullard, C. L., Creston, Iowa; S. Velir, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Neluis & Blum, Greenville, Miss.; Samuel Blum, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Smythe, A. H., Columbus, Ohio; books and stationery; St. Denis Hotel.

Goodman, Herman, Canton, Ohio; E. Beaumont, gents' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, dry goods; L. Elkin, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sturgis-Goldstein Company, Taylor, Texas; L. H. Goldstein, general merchandise; E. M. Myrick, general merchandise; 25 East Twenty-first Street.

Rose, R. H., Carthage, Mo.; F. C. Hodson, general buyer; 143 West Sixty-first Street.

Hardman, T. B., Nacogdoches, Texas; T. B. Hardman, general merchandise; 47 East Ninth Street.

Zear, A., Nacogdoches, Texas; A. Zear, general merchandise; 47 East Ninth Street.

Thompson Brothers, Dallas, Texas; T. W. Thompson, dry goods and carpets.

Stansfield, J. G., Mount Caveret, Ill.; J. G. Stansfield, dry goods and clothing; Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue.

Gerretson Silk Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. Gerretson, silks; B. Ehlers, laces.

Gilbert Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; George M. Gilbert, men's furnishings.

Ayers, L. S. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Shaffer, cloaks; Hotel Gerard.

Manhattan Clothiers, The, Ganesville, Texas; J. Criss, clothing; Hotel Gerard.

Croner, J., Memphis, Tenn.; tailor; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Anderson, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Minear, S. P. & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; S. P. Minear, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Jones, J. C., & Son, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Barrald, J. N., Ardmore, Indian Territory; dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Homer, W. E., Canton, Ohio; clothing; 205 West Forty-sixth Street.

Brower, C. F., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; E. W. Bacon, furniture and carpets; 1,155 Third Avenue.

Amns, Morton, Detroit, Mich.; furs.

Emporium, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Raphael, millinery; H. Raphael, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Nusbaum, M., Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Eversole, E. R., Neelyville, Mo.; D. R. Eversole, dry goods; Nettie Moore, dry goods; Morton House.

New England Furniture and Carpet Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. L. Harris, house furnishings; W. D. Harris, house furnishings.

Anderson, S. W., Owensboro, Ky.; J. E. Arnold, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Cerf, Edward, & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Edward Cerf, clothing; 140 East Twenty-first Street.

Thall, Robert, St. Louis, Mo.; clothing.

De Laney, Rosenfield & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; M. O'Connor, dry goods; C. De Laney, dry goods; C. Rosenfield, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Perry-Web-Adams Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, general dry goods; H. S. Web, general dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

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THE PROOF OF POLICE CORRUPTION.

Mr. FRANK MOSS has caught the entire Police Department in his trap—there can be no doubt of that. The proof of corruption and collusion with the lawbreakers that has been so long and diligently sought for he has obtained. Whether he has obtained such proofs against individuals as will suffice for indictment and conviction is at present less clear. But Mr. MOSS and the Parkhurst society have done an immense service to the community by the setting and springing of this trap. In the retrospect the thing looks so surprisingly easy that the wonder is that it has not been done before. It was a piece of detective work of great beauty and finish, and the fine, large completeness of its success commands the admiration of decent people and fills with guilty terrors the bosoms of the chiefs and powerful men of Tammany.

DILLON, the Parkhurst society agent, was the efficient spring of the trap. When he established relations with WHITNEY, the person whose business it was to obtain and furnish to the poolroom men advance information of intended raids, and obligingly consented to supply that information to WHITNEY in consideration of the payment of $150 a month, the way was at last open that led straight into the secret councils of the police and the violators of law. DILLON was instructed by WHITNEY to call up Police Headquarters and through the telephone service there notify the police station of any district in which a raid was to be made. Lists of poolrooms with street and telephone numbers were placed in his hands. The trap was now fully set. Mr. DILLON experimented to see how it would work. He sent through Police Headquarters to various police stations warnings of coming raids, and the places mentioned by him were instantly closed. The trap was in fine working order.

It was sprung, among other places, in the Oak Street Police Station. Capt. VREDENBURGH was called to the telephone by the usual method through Headquarters. He was told that it was BERGDORF, WHITNEY's partner, who had the honor of speaking to him, and that the Parkhurst society was about to visit the poolroom of Mr. PETER DE LACY, in Park Row. At that very moment agents of the society were near DE LACY's place, whence men presently began to issue in haste, some bearing the paraphernalia and money used in the business.

This is a typical case, a specimen illustration of the method employed. It yielded a complete demonstration of the corrupt relation of the police of the Oak Street Station with the gamblers of the district. There can be no doubt about it—not a shadow of doubt. No raid on DE LACY's place was in contemplation, which excludes the theory of a leak from any other source. The information was given exclusively to the Oak Street Station, to a person who at the telephone described himself as Capt. VREDENBURGH. In the briefest possible time the information was communicated to persons in the poolroom, and the place was cleared of customers and of evidence. And the trap was sprung with the same success in other station houses. The delusive "tips" given by the Parkhurst society agents personating "WHITNEY's partner" were promptly telephoned or conveyed by patrolmen to the poolrooms mentioned, which were at once closed.

As we have said, this is proof beyond any shadow of reasonable doubt of the protection of gambling houses and disorderly resorts by the police authorities. Inferentially, of course, it is evidence that the lawbreakers pay money for this protection, since only the lowest order of fools would believe that this highly dangerous service is performed for love and affection. We have now established, what every intelligent person has long believed, that the Police Department is corrupt. WHITNEY told DILLON that he could send his warnings of raids through Police Headquarters to any police station. The whole department is thus proved to be rotten—there is not a sound spot in it. But as against individuals the evidence may be found defective, for the simple reason that the agents of the society will not be able to swear that the persons at the other end of the telephone in the station houses were, in fact, the Sergeants or Captains that they represented themselves to be. Capt. VREDENBURGH, we believe, admits that he did hold the conversation set forth in Mr. Moss's report. It must be plain to him that he is in a very dangerous position. It is possible, also, that the persons known to be in charge of the telephone service at Headquarters have incriminated themselves.

But the chief public benefit derivable from this admirably planned and successful exposure will not come of the conviction of this or that Police Captain, but from the tremendous impulse given to the movement to turn the rascals out this Fall. Every newspaper reader in the city now knows that the Police Department is corrupt and in collusion with the gamblers and other lawbreakers. Suspicion, allegations, and half proofs create nothing like the shock and awakening produced by this conclusive demonstration. It is a terrible blow to Tammany, a fortifying help to the canvass to be made against Tammany. Moreover, it may prove that this is only the beginning of the triumphs of righteousness. The guilty secrets of this vile and corrupt organization are in the possession of many persons. From some of them highly valuable State's evidence may reasonably be expected. As soon as TWEED's crimes were fairly brought home to him proofs poured in from all sides.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDALS.

Painters and sculptors of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have been thinking much of late years on the subject of the Paris Salon and the lack of such an annual prize show on this side of the water, with all its medals and honorable mentions, its purchases for the Luxembourg, and its Legion of Honor. One result of all this pondering and discussion appears at Buffalo in the awards distributed by the section of the fine arts. Here was something like an American Salon, a selection from a good portion of the best work recently turned out by Americans. The artist-jurors had an opportunity at last, such as comes every year to French painters and sculptors, and they have taken advantage of it with a zest that speaks loudly for a thirst for medals merely excited by the few obtained in Europe.

The standard set by the exhibition at Buffalo is high. Probably no showing of American pictures has offered so many canvases of more than ordinary excellence, and the sculpture without the Fine Arts Building combined with that within raises the sculpture also above any exhibit made by the National Sculpture Society.

But whether sculpture or painting be considered, it is soon perceived that the medals and other awards were not decreed by the artist-jurors to their comrades and rivals on the strength of the works actually exhibited. For instance, neither WHISTLER, nor LA FARGE, nor HOMER would have been likely to win a gold medal on their work as shown. As it happens more than half the time in Paris, so it has happened here; the awards are made on the general standing of an artist, rather than the works immediately before the judges. Whether this is right or wrong is not the question; it would form a pretty debate and lead to nothing. The fact is that artists judge that way. They cannot, if they will, separate the work before them from the work they have seen elsewhere. It is only the unknown artist who is judged absolutely on the work present, and among the painters and sculptors there were very few unknown; almost all were known through the work of many years to all the judges on the bench.

This bench has in effect stamped the different exhibiting artists, aside from those of their own number who were "hors concours," with a mark that registers them as fairly good, good, better, or best. With certain exceptions to be noted, they have classified the painters and sculptors to the best of their ability, and in the main fairly. How much the hall-mark of the profession as decided by these judges will aid or injure is a problem. The American public has little reverence for the verdict of professionals, always leaning toward the belief that it knows better than professionals how to rank them on the whole, always suspecting the presence of professional jealousies and looking for the signs of favoritism. It is not likely that any gold medal man will sell a single picture more because his medal is neither silver nor bronze. The value of the honor is rather academic than practical. Its chief good lies in the personal satisfaction it gives to the recipient and the encouragement he feels at a sign of approval on the part of a knot of fellow-artists.

Unfortunately, the judges have in certain cases, however, departed from a strict observance of fairness in order to continue a feud which made its appearance last year at the Paris Exposition, though not for the first time, the feud between the home painters and some of the painters domiciled abroad. The home painters have felt for a long while that the Paris men, instead of welcoming home talent, shove them aside, give them bad places, and work exclusively for themselves to obtain foreign medals and other honors. There was a struggle last year to rebuke this selfishness of the Paris colonists, and the American Art Commissioner, who was the champion of the home men, was made to feel the weight of the colony's resentment. The feud made serious splits in the colony itself. This year at Buffalo the home artists have not been able to rise above the quarrel, but have seized the opportunity to pay off old scores. The Paris colonists who "played fair" have been heaped with honors, while those accused of greediness and wire-pulling have gone forlorn of medals. It is tit for tat, blow for blow, cabal against cabal—but it is not nice or right. Call it human if you will; regard it from the humorous standpoint, where medals, after all, are trumpery things that do not affect real artists and real connoisseurs; still, it remains a fact that in the distribution of so many medals and the consequent impossibility that certain men of fair talents were overlooked by mistake, their exclusion from honors was bad policy, to put it at the lowest level, and a reprisal that places those responsible for it in the same category with those who called forth.

COMMUTERS' WHIST.

There is no doubt that the privilege of playing whist on his train is valuable to the commuter who likes the game. In the evening particularly, when reading cannot be very agreeable under the conditions of lighting which prevail on most suburban roads and conversation is carried on under difficulties, it would be an austere moralist who should object to the commuter's solacing himself with a game of cards. At the same time the abuses of the practice have become such that it seems to us that the New Jersey Central is quite within its rights when it declines to allow its own servants to purvey accommodations for the players.

A gentleman who undertakes to reserve four seats by the actual occupation of one, and to keep early passengers standing while he is waiting for late passengers, does not present a dignified or engaging spectacle. Still less when he commits assault and battery upon a passenger who insists upon his right to the seat for which he has paid. This was the cheerful scene presented the other day, and it is this which seems to have brought the company to its decision. When the brakeman or the baggageman earns a considerable addition to his wages by the cheap and easy method of keeping cards and boards to hire, he is evidently prone unduly to favor the passengers from whom this revenue is derived. Apparently he does not feel bound to interfere even when one of his customers commits a breach of the peace in his insistence upon a practice which the trainmen find profitable.

There may, however, be a modus vivendi established between the whist-playing and the non-whist-playing commuters. The extent of the whist-playing contingent may be ascertained with great accuracy. Accommodations might be provided for them and a slight additional charge made to compensate the company. In this manner the whist players might have their game without infringing upon the rights of other passengers, since they would be paying for their privileges. And the money would go to the railroad, to which it belongs, while removing from the trainmen the temptation, to which it seems that some of them succumb, unduly to favor the passengers who tip them at the expense of the passengers who do not.

THE RIGHT TO BE EMPLOYED.

There is likely to be considerable discussion in and out of labor circles as to whether the Reading Railroad is in the right or in the wrong in issuing its order to the effect that it will never re-employ any man who did picket duty for the union during its recent strike. This order unquestionably bears heavily on certain presumably repentant, and certainly discouraged, strikers, who are ready to return to work, and who perhaps have their homes and social ties in or near Reading. In the eyes of labor it savors of a boycott to blacklist men who were active in promoting a strike now over. We are not sure that this view is not corect: at least there is likely to be no difference of opinion that in permitting its foreman to single out men for rejection among the applicants for work, and to give as his reason the instructions of the company that no pickets are to be readmitted to the company's employ, an indiscretion was committed.

Regarded from the ethical standpoint the question is not so easily decided. It would be difficult to establish the contention that there is a natural right of employment, or that a man who for any reason, sufficient or otherwise, is persona non grata to another is wronged if that other person refuses to employ him. No one would venture to assert that if he disliked or distrusted an employer it was his duty under any conditions to enter into a contract to work for him for wages. The obligation of humanity might require him to render him an exigent personal service—for example, if he was in danger of bodily harm or his life was in jeopardy—but to enter his service as a paid employé is never his duty unless it is also his pleasure.

For the same reason it would be difficult to establish the thesis that if a man is an employer of labor he is bound to hire a workman who is distasteful to him and whom he believes to be dangerous. That the fact of his previous employment of this man gives the man a vested right in the job he threw up when he thought it to his interest and to the injury of his employer to do so, is clearly an unwarranted assumption on the part of labor. If after a strike or a shut-down the owner of a plant should demand the return of his old workmen, and seek to compel by mandamus proceedings those who were unwilling to do so, he would be laughed out of court. The rule would seem to work as well one way as the other, but we have rather fallen into the habit of looking at matters of interest to labor through the lenses of sentiment and of reasoning very loosely concerning them. Perhaps the last thing the average workingman wants is to have applied to himself the rules which he insists apply to his employer.

AERONAUTICS.

VOLTAIRE could no longer reproach his countrymen with "not having invented anything." In the new facilities of communication which are the most striking contributions of the nineteenth century to civilization Frenchmen have borne their full part, and in the encouragement of new inventions, especially for private conveyances, they have taken the lead. The nation which has produced and developed the bicycle and the automobile has done its share.

And it seems that it is to France that we are likely to owe the production of the practicable airship. This has been the dream of mankind from the days when the myth was invented of Icarus, who gave his name to a sea by falling into it. For many generations it was merely the dream of poets, and it is characteristic that the British poet whose dream has taken most hold of the popular imagination should have imagined the dirigible balloon as an implement of war, not less than as a messenger of peace:

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the World and all the wonders that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue.

It is true that the hero of the recent experimentation in Paris is a Brazilian. But it is to the intellectual hospitality of Paris that he owes his opportunity. One can readily understand the emotions of the giver of the prize, who learns that the effect of his generosity may very likely be to cause the death, which it has once or twice just "failed" to cause, of a gallant enthusiast, and his unavailing efforts to withdraw what he finds to be a temptation to suicide.

But the main point is that the secular problem seems to have been solved and the secular dream realized. If M. SANTOS-DUMONT did not fulfill, or has not as yet fulfilled, all the conditions of the trial, he has yet produced a balloon which under favorable conditions is dirigible. "The way of a bird in the air," which was a puzzle to SOLOMON, is not a puzzle to the Brazilian aeronaut. He has actually accomplished the feat of sailing his ship from a given point and of circling a tower, though apparently not yet of retracing his course to the place of beginning.

But in doing what he has done he seems to have solved the problem and provided a promising basis for subsequent inventors. What can be done now under favorable conditions can be done hereafter under less favorable or positively unfavorable. Not that there is any reason to suppose that TENNYSON's "Vision of the World" will soon be realized and the air be made the road of men on business, or even on pleasure. But it is a distinct and long stride forward that the Brazilian has taken. All honor to him for taking it, and to his Parisian patron for enabling him to take it. It is another stage in man's conquest of nature.

FERRYBOAT BARS IN CALIFORNIA.

A curious row has been raised in San Francisco over the order of the General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad directing that the barrooms on the ferryboats of that line be closed. From the Eastern point of view, a bar on a ferryboat making a run scarcely longer than that of one plying between New York and Jersey City would seem to be a refinement of luxury; but if the news from San Francisco is correct, the business of the Southern Pacific is threatened with impairment if it persists in a policy of restriction so distasteful to business men who are customers of the road and large shippers of freight. At all events an emphatic protest has been presented against the order, and an extension of the bar privilege for thirty days, pending the confirmation of cancellation of the order from New York, has been secured.

Nowhere else, so far as we know, has the maintenance of bars on ferryboats been deemed essential to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. True, they have the argument in their favor that while on the boat the passenger is deprived of other facilities of satisfying his thirst, and if a resident of San Francisco, this means a change in his environment almost as complete as that experienced by the fish which comes ashore. For his order abolishing the ferry bars the General Manager gave three reasons which, at first glance, would seem to be good, viz., that they are a temptation to railway employés, who are forbidden to drink; that the privilege is apt to be abused on Sundays and holidays, and that owing to the brevity of the trips it cannot be a serious deprivation to the public not to have bars on the boats. The answer of the protestants is that no instance can be cited of demoralization among the railway servants from this cause; that the trip is too short to permit the bar privilege to be abused unless by one going back and forth for the purpose; and that while it is undoubtedly true that intoxicated people have been frequently seen on the boats, they invariably came aboard in that condition and did not have time to sober up during the passage. There would seem to be room in San Francisco for instructive experiments in excise legislation.

GENERAL NOTES.

The sons and daughters of Ireland residing in California have organized a State Gaelic League to foster and preserve the customs and language of Ireland. A national convention of similar State leagues is shortly to be held in Chicago.

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The Nebraska State Game Warden has forbidden the farmers to fight the grasshoppers longer with poison, saying that the loss of birds and game is too costly a price to pay for the destruction of comparatively few insects.

* * *

Dr. George W. Pratt has just completed his half-century as editor of The Corning Journal and is able to look back upon his long service with great satisfaction. The Journal was first a Whig then a Republican weekly newspaper. For ten years past it has been issued daily.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will shortly be called upon to determine and proclaim just what color "yellow" is. The case arises through the prohibition of the State statute forbidding makers of oleomargarine to color their product yellow. Some of them now give a trace of color and claim that it is not full yellow.

* * *

Gamaliel Bradford of Boston says he is the only man in Massachusetts who can carry the State for the Democracy as a candidate for Governor on State issues. He concedes that it would be hopeless to think of changing the vote in the State election on national affairs.

* * *

A Missouri man the other day visited his brother-in-law, who is a Representative in Congress, and when he came away protested to the newspapers reporters that it was "merely a cursory sojourn with a relative" and had nothing to do with politics.

* * *

Last Winter the Legislature of Minnesota passed and the Governor of the State signed a law to put the Torrens system of land transfers into operation in the principal cities of the State, but through neglect or willfulness none of the required examiners of title has been appointed by the district court and the law is not yet effective.

* * *

John Dessalets of Philadelphia is believed to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the United States. He joined the order sixty-six years ago. Next to him comes J. N. Clark of Iowa City, Iowa, formerly of Baltimore, Md., who was initiated in the latter city Jan. 30, 1837. He was Grand Master of the Iowa order for several years and Grand Treasurer of the Iowa Encampment twenty years.

* * *

The Montreal Gazette says that Canada is quite well satisfied with the restriction under the agreement between Great Britain and the United States in 1817 of three war vessels of less than one hundred tons on the great lakes for each of the Governments, and it is quite sure that the Dominion would not willingly sacrifice it "for the benefit of a few Great Lake shipbuilders."

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the comments on the subject of church attendance recently appearing in your own and other journals. I cannot believe that the Church will ever lose its hold upon the people if it is as it should be, the centre of life and light. But to be such it must be a church of the living God, not a mere collection of dead bones; it must be abreast of the times, holding forth a living leader, and when such is the case I do not think there will be any cry-out about lack of interest on the part of the people.

That few churches reach this ideal I must candidly admit, and the reasons for it are numerous. First of all, I would suggest that too much responsibility is allowed to rest upon the pastors, a class of men no doubt earnest and devout, but, unfortunately, too often badly trained and educated for the position and duties they are called upon to undertake. Their knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew may be of the highest order, but, in too many cases, from their early training, habits, and surroundings, from the beginning of their career till they are placed in charge of a congregation, they are entirely at sea, except in theory, as regards the social condition and needs of the mass of the people from whom church members and attendants should and must be drawn.

In past years the Church has held its place in the hearts of the people as a leader in liberty of thought, as a leader in elementary education. These are now secured for all in every civilized country, and it remains for the Church to find its sphere and lead in the modern development of social life and conditions, not ministering to one class, but sitting down to meat with scribes and pharisees, publicans and sinners, healing the sick, binding up the broken hearts, bringing a god of joy and love into a world where sickness, trouble, trial, and perplexity are becoming only too general. To use the building as an oratorical centre for perhaps six to ten hours per week is not enough. It must be the Christian home of the district in which it is situated, the social centre from which the mind and conscience of man receive the light and warmth which comes from God, easing the strife, warming the heart, and making life here the forstaste of that heaven which too many of us are inclined to believe can only exist in the future.

These are in a measure general statements, but I would propose that before the close of the Fall a meeting should be called, either centrally or locally, for the fullest consideration of this subject and to see how best the greatest amount of Christian endeavor can be put into the work of making the Church the representative of the Christ, whom we love and preach, among the people of this our city. H.

New York, Aug. 8, 1901.

PROTEST OF A SERVANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read both your articles on the so-called union of "the workingwomen of America," as one of the despised class let me say a word or two anent the subject. First, "What are the special advantages which we undoubtedly enjoy?" If we are so outrageously overpaid, it must be for all the humiliations that we have to put up with, and, as we all know, money will cover a multitude of sins, especially in this so-called free country, where the almighty dollar is supreme. Time and again "What do you take me for?" or "Is thy servant a dog that she should do such a thing?" has risen to my lips in answer to a question from a so-called lady.

"Why are you so sensitive?" I was asked by a lady who had just insulted me. Isn't it a pity, aye, more than a pity, Mr. Editor, that we domestic servants have any feelings? I have wished, God alone knows how often, that I was an automatic machine since I came to this country, which seems more than a century ago now. Granting that we are an ignorant class of girls, are we to have our feelings trampled upon daily and humiliated to the very dust by a set of so-called ladies, who ought to know better if we do not? Is honest work degrading? No, never, I say, and the more I am humiliated the firmer I set my teeth, knowing that I'll do my work and do it well, paying no attention to people I have no respect for.

You are hard on us, but I know two weeks, and two weeks only, of domestic service would make you take a different view. Don't think that I don't know that there are not faults on both sides, but mostly on the mistresses' side, who when they do get good servants don't know how to treat them. As for us not being competent, let the ladies investigate thoroughly the reference which we have and see that it is the truth and not a set of lies which maybe our former mistress has written. I say this as a friend of mine suffered very much because of a reference which a well-known lady (a minister's wife, forsooth,) gave her after staying there ten months, and then giving her a five-dollar bill as a parting present. Oh, the double-faced people in this country! It's a great pity they have any girls to work for them at all. Why does not some servant girl write "My Experiences as a Servant"? Oh, had I had a better education!

Coming from a land where people are true and honest to the core, where truth is always upheld, to a country where a lie is ever foremost, it is a hard struggle to do right. I would respect the people I work for if I could, but—there is always a but.

Don't tell me I am an ignorant girl, or that I don't know any better; but from my own bitter experience I know what I am writing about. Now, I take everything as it comes, and have despaired of ever coming across a real lady in this country of make-believes. True to my upbringing of "Do as you would like to be done by," I try to act fair and square by every one, though I may fail many a time, (we are but human) but, long or short as my sojourn in this so-called free country may be, I'll never have a good word to say for so-called American ladies. As my advice to one of my sisters, to all other working girls, never become a domestic servant if you have any self-respect.

You may say I am bitter; in my thirteen years' experience of domestic service I have good cause to be. We don't want to be pampered, and I for one have never been ashamed that I am "only a servant." But we do want fair play, and that is what we do not have now. As for the mistresses paying the servants' doctors' bills, that made me smile; if you only knew it, the mistresses who do that are few and far between, and if they do so, it is only to cast it up the first chance they have. One lady told me when I'd worked myself off my feet for her that "if I would exercise a little will power I'd be all right." Of course, I am an ignorant servant girl, and wasn't supposed to take offense at that; but being waitress there, had I been able to walk straight I had waited on table that evening. Pride or temper might have kept me up.

I tell you there will have to be a change in domestic service pretty soon or there will be no domestic servants. And when you write, please remember that there are always two sides to a question, and don't be so hard on what you call an ignorant class of girls. JOAN OF ARC.

New York, Aug. 5, 1900.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An object lesson of the practical workings of our present navigation laws is furnished by a recital of my personal experiences in coming from Honolulu to San Francisco recently. On May 16 last, being in Honolulu, which is a port of call for steamers from the Orient, I could only put my name down for accommodations on the steamship China, listed to sail thence on June 15 for San Francisco. Even then, thirty days before the time of her departure, no one in Honolulu was able to engage a stateroom.

When the China arrived from the Orient it was learned that she had only nineteen vacant berths for San Francisco, while there were sixty or seventy first-class passengers' "names down" to sail on her, of whom I was about the thirty-fifth, so fully half of those who had done all they could to secure passage in advance, as I had, were left behind.

The next steamer was the Zealandia, but when she came in she reported her boilers leaking, so that she could not go out on June 19, when due to sail. After her engineers had done what they could to patch up her boilers she did start for San Francisco on June 22, with the passengers left behind by the China and enough others to fill her up. She proceeded on her voyage for about twelve hours and then broke down again, returning to Honolulu (after twenty-three hours of very unpleasant, if not actually dangerous, experience to her passengers) for still further repairs of indefinite length.

The third move my co-unfortunates and I could make was to again "put our names down" for the steamship Sierra, due to arrive from Australia on June 25. She came in—fortunately for the accumulation of about 180 men, women, and children in Honolulu desiring to secure first-class passage to San Francisco—with comparatively few passengers.

By accepting the next day "three in a stateroom" accommodations, or second-cabin ditto, where full first-cabin rates were charged, and by making an uncomfortably overcrowded ship, we finally reached San Francisco on July 2, fully ten days later than we should have been had we been able to obtain accommodation from Honolulu thirty days after we did all that was possible to get it. What was particularly aggravating in our unpleasant experience was the fact that on June 21, while awaiting the useless attempts to repair the worn-out boilers of the Zealandia, there called at Honolulu the fine English steamer Doric, with accommodations for a number of passengers to San Francisco, but the United States navigation laws prevented her from taking them.

The "moral" of all this is that while doubtless the originators of our navigation laws assumed that under them American shipping would increase in quantity and quality, the refusal, when Hawaii was annexed, to defer the law's taking effect for a year or two, until such increase should have been made, as was petitioned by many of the principal firms and individuals in Honolulu, was a great mistake. It reduced previous accommodations about one-half by stopping the carrying of passengers and freight between San Francisco and Honolulu by the six or more fine steamers of the English and Japanese companies, and left passengers and shippers to the tender (?) mercies of American companies, whose methods are perhaps best evidenced by their running as "first-class" vessels such steamers as the Zealandia, the Peking, and the Peru.

If American colonies are desirable it certainly seems as if communication with them should at least be as frequent, safe, and comfortable as when they were foreign countries. N.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poll put her arms a-kimbo * * *
Rear Admiral, you be d——d.

So runs part of a rollicking song in one of Marryatt's tales, and so runs the public mind on the great naval controversy. "Poll," i. e., American horse sense, has passed her verdict. To begin with, she doesn't care which way the wind blew at Cienfuegos or want to know anything about coaling at sea, or whether somebody thought the enemy was not at Santiago, and wanted to go somewhere he said he thought he was, or the price of putty, or any concrete answer to any abstruse question except what the Governor of North Carolina said.

She thinks the blockade was well planned at Santiago, and can't see why any graduate of Annapolis could not have planned it as well. Poll doesn't know whether the Merrimac did or might have done any good. She knows no harm was done. She knows Schley was there, and that he didn't command the other vessels engaged any more than Capt. Clark did. She knows the Brooklyn made a loop, and that the Texas did not get rammed, and that the Brooklyn did her full share of the powdering and got more than her proportionate share of the pummeling.

She believes that Cook would have commanded her as well as Schley, and perhaps so would the midshipmite. She thinks Schley was all right, and Sampson all right, but she's sadly afraid Sampson and Crowninshield lack the sense of humor.

She has noticed some inconsistencies in their successive positions, and few in Schley's, perhaps because he hasn't talked so much. But when she gets a right smart naval victory she wants somebody to cheer for, and she's picked out Schley. Maybe he doesn't deserve it, but Sampson couldn't get it anyhow. Let Schley take the "stinking breath of the base rabble" and give Sampson his glory in triple brass on as many pages of history as history gives to the naval battle of Santiago. Crowninshield may have the peculiar privilege of observing the chaste manner in which Poll puts her arms a-kimbo. EGO.

New York, Aug. 8, 1901.

DIET CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pathetic letter signed "Rheumatics" in your issue of this date appeals to me—a fellow-sufferer from what one doctor has termed "inflammatory rheumatism" and another "rheumatic gout"—and perhaps a leaf from my experience may give him courage to fight the disease in spite of the assertions of physicians that it is incurable. The tendency may perhaps be beyond correction, but I think I have proved it to be not beyond control.

Three years ago I had an attack which sent me to bed with hands and feet stiff and swollen; after recovering from that attack I had no further symptoms of the trouble until last January, when I was suddenly seized with an acute attack which laid me up for six weeks, the trouble developing in feet, knees, hands, elbows, and even in my teeth.

I have always been a firm believer in the use of medicine, and have taken it constantly for the last five years. This time, however, the system refused to respond, and, after dosing for five months, only to have an acute attack on the slightest provocation, I took the case into my own hands, stopping all medicine and continuing to take Turkish baths, and to live on a very simple diet, with the result that the improvement during the past five weeks has been greater than in the preceding five months. In fact, I am able to attend to my usual duties, and have not had a pain or ache in that time.

Dr. William Pepper says in Appleton's Cyclopedia under "Gout": "The treatment of the disease is directed to correction of dietetic disorder. * * * It need hardly be remarked that the diet and drink of the patient require the strictest supervision."

I have found that a milk diet is very beneficial. Beginning nine weeks ago on two ounces every two hours, and gradually increasing until now I take two quarts a day, having added recently fresh fruit the first thing in the morning and also grapenuts and shredded wheat with good results.

Next to diet I have unbounded faith in the Turkish baths, and the two together, persistently used, I am sure would cure any case not too long neglected.

I hope you can give my reply space in your columns, and that it may bring a ray of hope to "Rheumaticus" and perhaps other like sufferers. M. H.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1901.

HOPE FOR "RHEUMATICUS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "entreaty" of "Rheumaticus" is certainly deserving of a great deal of attention. The public is now running crazy over a few old mosquitoes and a comparatively mild and quickly curable disease, malaria, and is exceptionally silent and magnanimous with the ravages of rheumatism, a disease which is often a source of everlasting torment to humanity and responsible for perhaps 50 per cent. of the cases of heart disease. Aside from muscular rheumatism, which is not very serious, and gout, which is mostly a disease of the high liver, there are the following two distinct varieties of rheumatism:

1. Acute articular rheumatism, an infectious disease, caused by a micro-organism, and characterized by fever and acute inflammation in and around the joints, with a great tendency to inflammation of the lining or covering membrane of the heart. This variety of rheumatism is positively curable if early, properly, and thoroughly treated. Were the patients patient enough to obey the orders of the physician regarding the diet and mode of life, and continue taking the medicines prescribed until every vestige of the dreadful disease has been eradicated, rheumatism would end after two or three weeks' suffering. This, however, is not the rule. Most patients are only too delighted to get rid of the physicians and to throw the medicines to the dogs—provided the latter are old common things!—as soon as the pain and stiffness of the joints disappear, and to resume exposing themselves to the same harmful influences. Thus it comes that the second variety gradually supervenes.

2. Chronic articular rheumatism, arthritis deformans. This form is progressive in character and is associated with a more or less symmetrical enlargement and deformity of various articulations. The original acute attack may often be overlooked, as is often the case with children, when all pains in the limbs are erroneously attributed to "growing pains." If, instead of fooling with second-hand house remedies, old electric batteries, magic rings, and herbs, cure-all liniments, and prayers, the family physician be consulted early and with perseverance, the malignant stage of the disease so aptly described by "Rheumaticus" would never follow. However, permit me to state for the encouragement of the suffering "Rheumaticus," even now he can receive sufficient help from the hands of a conscientious physician as to enable him to pursue the daily duties of his profession without much inconvenience and to reach an old, comfortable age. By all means let him not run around from one physician to another and expect to find one to perform a miracle with him at first sight! Cases come under our care bent and broken down and gradually recover so much as to lead a comfortable and useful life.

New York, Aug. 4, 1901. H. B. S., M. D.

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. R. A. Dix, I opine, would have an unhappy time with stoves, watches, or condensed milk in China, where they burn charcoal in small earthen portable furnaces, gauge time from a cat's eyes, and milk a goat at the customer's door. To understand the needs of these very primitive people, too slow and set, if not too poor, to adopt anything new, has been a vexing problem to many a merchant for many a year.

Our huge godowns at Hongkong and Shanghai were veritable curiosity shops, and represented the folly of many a shipper who once believed that he knew precisely the needs of a Chinaman. Many a Colonel Sellers with some new jimcrack saw millions in it if it could only be introduced to the Chinese, and forthwith stored a big consignment in our godowns never to be heard from again. It used to seem to me that cute Yankees spent most of their time and money inventing new rat traps and other like contrivances, then paying the expenses of laying them away to rest forever in those same godowns.

I recall a shipment of newly invented refrigerators that some wild man sent to us at Hongkong. They were elegant house refrigerators, enough of them to invoice at $500 or $600. Here it is even now a cruelty to mention it, but it is incumbent on me to say that the hotter the day the hotter a Chinaman likes his victuals and drink; as for ice or refrigerators—well, ask any washee man. We had enough to pay the freight and shove them all into the godown. Six months at least passed before we got the inquiry from New York: "How about the refrigerators?" We regret our inability to dispose of them, and suggest a reduction in price. "All right," comes the word four or five months later, "reduce them 25 per cent." We tell somebody this and straightway forget them until awakened by, "How about those refrigerators?"

With fresh reductions these inquiries continued half yearly until several years had passed, when the now rusty old boxes were exhumed from beneath a heap of rubbish representing other consignments, and sold for a song under the hammer. It was I who had the honor of making out the "bill of sale" for those refrigerators, and I remember to this day making a draft on that wild man in New York for eighty-odd dollars, which he swamped in the adventure, besides losing his refrigerators. While he was about it I have often wondered whether he did not consign a lot of them to Livingston for the newly discovered inhabitants of Central Africa. J. S. D.

Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Wanted the Worth of It.

"Mary Ann," said the economical husband at the Summer resort hotel, "let the mashed turnips alone and take some more of those cream potatoes. Think what they're charging us here for board!"—Chicago Tribune.

Red Tape in the Department.

"I see that the Hawser Board of the Navy Department is holding daily sessions."

"The Hawser Board? What in the world is it doing?"

"Untying the knots in Schley's loop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our Remarkable Language.

Mrs. Snaggs—They must have some big pistols out West.

Mr. Snaggs—Why?

Mrs. Snaggs—There's something in the paper about a train robber covering a conductor with a revolver.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Explained.

"Say, Pop, what does this mean: 'United we stand, divided we fall'?"

"It means five dollars, my son. If they are in a single bill they are easy to keep, but let them be broken up and they simply spend themselves."—San Francisco Bulletin.

AN OPTIMIST.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

Ole Uncle Finn was a good ole chap,
But he never seemed fer to care a rap.
If the sun fergot
To rise some day,
Jist like as not
Ole Finn would say—
"Oncommon dark, this here we're in,
But 'tain't so bad as it might 'a' been!"

But a big cyclone came 'long one day,
An' the town was wrecked and blowed away;
When the storm had passed
We stood around
And thought at last
Ole Finn had found
The state o' things he was buried in
About as bad as it could 'a' been.

So we dug 'im out o' the twisted wreck
And lifted a rafter off his neck.
He was bruised an' cut,
And a sight to see;
He was ruined, but
He says, says he,
With a weak look 'round and a smashed-up grin,
"'Tain't half so bad at it might 'a' been!"

So I up an' 'low that ole Finn's jist
What some folks call an optimist;
Who, if he went
Below, would say,
"Tell them that sent
Me down this way
I'm much obleedged! It's hot as sin—
But 'tain't so bad as it might 'a' been!"

But after all it's the likes o' Finn
Makes this world fit fer livin' in.
When days are drear
And skies are dark,
It's good to hear
Some ole cuss bark,
"Now see here, son!" with a cheerful grin,
"'Tain't half so bad as it might 'a' been!"

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS CENSURED BY THE NAVY

Reprimand for Aspersions Upon ex-Secretary William E. Chandler.

The Objectionable Expressions Were Published in the Rear Admiral's Book, "A Sailor's Log."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Navy Department, upon the complaint made by ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, has reprimanded Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, and the following letter has been addressed to him:

"Navy Department,
"Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1901.

"Sir: The Hon. William E. Chandler, President of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, lately a Senator of the United States and formerly Secretary of the Navy, has complained to the department, as you are aware, of certain strictures upon himself in your book entitled 'A Sailor's Log.' The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official conduct of the then (1884) Secretary of the Navy.

"The text of your book, it is not necessary here to recite. Nor is it needful to ask of you an explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing what you have. It is obvious to any reader that you speak offensively of Secretary Chandler's action; that you impugn his motives, and otherwise traduce him in respect to orders given you by the Secretary in the discharge of the duties of his office.

"You are informed that this deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the department. For an officer thus to attack a former head of the Navy Department because of orders given to him by that official is to abandon the courtesy that should always characterize an officer in the navy. If tolerated it would unquestionably prove subversive of discipline. It would tend to bring the office itself into disrepute. The act is the more reprehensible, in this instance, because of your long experience in the service.

"It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the Navy of the United States, which I accordingly do.

"A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Hon. William E. Chandler.

"Respectfully,
"F. W. HACKETT,
"Acting Secretary.

"Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., Washington, D. C."

Former Secretary Chandler was notified of the action of the department in the following letter:

"Navy Department,
"Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1901.

"Hon. William E. Chandler, Waterloo, N. H.

"Sir: Referring to recent corresondence upon the subject of alleged strictures made by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans upon the conduct and motives of the Secretary of the Navy in 1884, published in his book, entitled, 'A Sailor's Log,' I have the honor to inform you that the department regards this action of Admiral Evans as deserving of reproof.

"Accordingly the department has censured that officer, as will appear from a copy of letter to him of this date, herewith inclosed.

"I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

"F. W. HACKETT,
"Acting Secretary."

Admiral Evans has acknowledged, under date of Aug. 10, 1901, his receipt of the letter of Acting Secretary Hackett.

It is the understanding at the Navy Department that the action taken closes the incident. This is certainly so, so far as the department is concerned, and if anything further is done, it will have to be on the initiative of Admiral Evans in asking for a court of inquiry, or of Mr. Chandler.

The right of the Navy Department to administer a reprimand without waiting for the findings of a court has been in question at times, but it is said the precedents leave no doubt that this right exists.

MR. CHANDLER'S LETTER.

Sarcastic References to Rear Admiral Evans in the Complaint to the Secretary of the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10.—Ex-Secretary William E. Chandler to-night makes public his letter of July 15 to Secretary Long in regard to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans's book, "A Sailor's Log." After stating the circumstances attending Capt. Evans's relief from duty at the order of Secretary Folger, Mr. Chandler continues:

"When Commander Evans was relieved from duty there was only one proper course open to him, if he was dissatisfied. He should have addressed himself to the President of the United States, or to the Secretary of the Navy, complaining of seeming injustice and asking for reasons and redress. He would have received suitable reply, and complete justice would have been done to him.

"The President and the Secretary had the right to give to him such orders as they chose. He had the right, in due form, to complain of those orders to them and to no one else. Under our system, both the President and the Secretary are theoretically and actually accessible, by letter or in person, to the highest and the humblest officer and seaman in the navy. They will, when thus properly asked, politely give or withhold the reasons for their orders, acting as they may think due courtesy to their fellow-servant of the Government and correct military administration require.

"This simple principle Commander Evans well understood, and he defied it. He deliberately declined to act upon it, and resorted to other and incorrect and intolerable methods. These producing no results, he chose to keep silent and wait for more than sixteen years, without a written word of complaint, or any legitimate attempt to secure the righting of a wrong which he says was unjust punishment; and, in 1901, for revenge, at a safe distance in time, he enters the public press with a libel upon the Secretary of the Navy who, in 1884, gave him the orders of which he made no proper, straightforward, or honorable complaint when they were issued.

"But I am still alive, and if he now wishes to know why Secretary Folger desired to have him detached from lighthouse duty, the reasons are, and always will be, subject to his call. His publication of his libel upon me is conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

"A few more words are necessary. Admiral Evans desires to have it appear that he was persecuted for political reasons. This, also, is not true. Until after March 4, 1885, I did not know that he was or claimed to be a Democrat. I have known of only three or four naval officers who claimed recognition of Mr. Cleveland because they were Democrats. I have never known of any naval officers who claimed favors of a Republican Administration on the ground that they were Republicans.

"The qualification based upon Democracy and persecution for Democracy's sake being set up in Commander Evans's behalf, Secretary Whitney, on March 14, 1885, restored him to duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District. On April 7, 1885, with Admiral Belknap, in whose behalf Democracy had also been claimed, and with Mr. Herman Winter, he became a member of the board charged with the duty of reporting that the Dolphin was structurally weak and was a worthless ship, and he did his Democratic duty in that connection.

"He has been recognized and favored as a Democrat by Democratic Administrations, he has never been persecuted or punished or in any way unjustly treated by Republican Administrations, but has been given service of the highest importance. Far be it from me, however, to say that Admiral Evans has been unduly favored by any Administration.

"When I examine the aforesaid book, 'A Sailor's Log,' my pride in the victory which came to my country through the naval victories of the war with Spain is unbounded, and when I read his frank admissions that he almost alone in 1882 changed our naval construction from wooden to steel ships, and thus originated our new navy; in December, 1897, induced Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to prepare the navy for the approaching storm of war; in 1898 persuaded you, with Mr. Roosevelt's assistance, to provide our fleet in Cuban waters with torpedo boat destroyers and guard boats, and, above all, on July 3, 1898, commanding the battleship Iowa, discovered Cervera's fleet coming out of Santiago Harbor and destroyed it, I feel that liberal allowances should be made by all true Americans for any mistakes in the smaller transactions of life which may be made by our greatest self-confessed and self-recorded naval hero of the war of 1898. Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM E. CHANDLER."

MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH THE CONNING TOWER.

Naval Officers Think That Refuge a Useless Weight Upon a Battleship —Other Naval Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Before the next Congress is organized and its committees are made up to determine the character and extent of future expansion of the navy, plans will be completed for several new battleships and armored cruisers. It begins to look as though these plans might provoke very warm discussion about some radical innovations that may be proposed.

The most important change that may be suggested will be the abolition of the conning tower. Discussions in the Board of Construction tended to show that the conning tower was becoming regarded as a vast, useless weight. When this idea of uselessness was touched upon by naval officers quite a shock was caused to those who had looked upon the conning tower as an indispensable place of observation for the commanding officer.

When questions came to be asked as to where the conning tower had been put to use, answer was made that there was no record of any officer having fought his ship at Manilla in a conning tower. From Admiral Dewey down every commander appears to have directed the operations of his ship from the open bridge. "Same way at Santiago," put in a blunt but reckless member of the board. "All but one," was the correction offered by a distinguished ordnance officer.

At all events, it is considered more than probable that the day of the conning tower is over. British designers and constructors are for giving it up, according to naval officers. The weight that would be saved by omitting it could, in the estimation of the advocates of its abandonment, be more effectively employed in general or emplacement armor, in machinery, or in coal storage capacity.

Other modifications may be made in the new ships. A British naval officer recently at the Navy Department was interested to know whether the United States naval constructors were disposed to regard with favor the suggestion now under consideration in England to cut down the top hamper of battleships and cruisers and to have everything aloft not higher than sixty feet. The necessity for masts, now that electricity is coming to be almost exclusively used for signaling purposes, seems to be diminishing, and the "mastless" ship may not be far off, even the military mast being threatened by the proposition to do away with the fighting top.

Close-range fighting might justify top arrangements from which to pour fire into the enemy, but with guns effective at the great distances now observed in war, the fighting top is not regarded by advanced naval constructors as of great importance. Still other action, indulged abroad, is for a ship with decks clear of all structures except the turrets, conforming the vessel in fighting trim closely to a double-turreted monitor. These ideas make interesting reading of an article in the last issue of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute."

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, President of the Naval War College, wrote a letter for publication in this magazine advocating sailing ship training for seamen apprentices for the navy. The letter was sent to a number of officers, some with much experience and others with less, for comment.

Fifteen officers, all told, approved the view of Capt. Chadwick and accepted the suggestion that a sailing ship training is a good preparation for service on a mastless battleship or cruiser. Capt. Chadwick thinks that the sailing ship training makes character and produces the handy man and the active man. The whole tendency of his letter is to magnify the importance of the training with sails as peculiarly adapted to the development of desirable, manly qualities rather than bookishness in the sailorman.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee alone appears in the discussion in the negative. He says that it takes too long to make a seaman of the old kind to attempt to get him through the training stations, and thinks that the man who is a "seaman" who "is seven-tenths soldier and mechanic, then the best place to make him is not on board a sailing ship." For the ships of to-day men are needed to perform new duties.

"It would not be thought necessary on shore in haymaking to keep a man at the old-fashioned scythe for six months in order to educate him up to a seat on a mowing machine." That illustration about epitomizes Capt. Sigsbee's whole argument. The necessity for knowledge of sails seems to him likely to pass with the abandonment of their use. The training on sailing ships is good, as gymnastics, but he thinks that setting-up drill and plenty of practice with boats, instead of resort to steam launches, would keep up the muscular form of the men.

Preparing a boy for service on sailing ships to put him on a man-of-war for which he has had no training confronts him "with sanitary conditions of which he is ignorant, with a complex terminology, routine, and construction, and also a multitude of duties and an all-pervading and rigid discipline" that discourage him.

It is his opinion that much time is wasted at Annapolis in teaching seamanship with sailing ships, and frankly admits that the influences for sails were too strong for him when he undertook to make a new definition of the word, suggested by the modernization of the fleet. The fight to keep sails reminds him of the efforts to prevent other new things—rifles for smooth-bore guns, metal for ships' hulls instead of wood, and steel for iron. He has held his views for fifteen years, and he says that they are nearer realization than they were fifteen years ago. He would not bring up the naval apprentice on antiquities to prepare him to understand modern construction and modern terminology.

MAY DEFEND ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Jere M. Wilson, Just Back from Abroad, Says He Will Do So Probably.

Jere M. Wilson of Washington, who admitted that he will probably conduct the case of Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry, arrived last evening on the American Line steamship St. Louis. Mr. Wilson said that he had been abroad for the last month for his health.

"I have received a cablegram from my dear friend Admiral Schley in regard to his case, and it is more than probable that I shall conduct it. I am going to the Albemarle Hotel, and after I have been there and looked over matters, I'll know more. Though I received a cable from the Admiral, I did not hurry over on that account."

Mr. Wilson was met at the pier by Capt. Parker, who has been at the Navy Department in the interest of Admiral Schley, looking over the records of the naval operations during the war with Spain.

SEEKING NAVAL RECRUITS.

The Alvarado Brings Back Only Forty-six from the Carolina Coasts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Some time ago a naval officer, who was attracted by the appearance and discipline of the soldiers at Fort Monroe, made an investigation, and found that many of them came from the Southern States. He suggested to Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, that it would be a good plan to send a vessel around to these States to get recruits for the navy.

The suggestion was approved, and the Alvarado took a trip to the coasts of North and South Carolina, which were the States particularly mentioned by the officer. The mission resulted in comparative failure after a diligent search along the coast, only forty-six recruits being secured, despite much hard work by the vessel's officers. The Alvarado is now going to try her luck in Maryland waters, where better luck is anticipated.

CADETS GOING TO BUFFALO.

Military Academy Contingent to Leave West Point on Wednesday.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—All arrangements were completed to-day by Major Bellinger of the Quartermaster's Department for the movement of the West Point cadets to the Pan-American Exposition on next Wednesday. The cadet corps will break camp early that morning.

In the expedition will be 12 army officers, 363 cadets, 51 bandsmen, 36 cavalrymen, 8 hospital corps men, 15 civilian employes, 57 horses, and 12 mules. For their transportation there will be required one palace car, sixteen tourist sleepers, eight baggage, and four stock cars. Three trains will be run over the West Shore Railroad, scheduled to arrive at Buffalo between 4:50 and 5:30 A. M. on the 15th. The return journey will be made on the 29th.

While in Buffalo the entire contingent will live in the encampment within the exposition grounds.

THE ISTHMIAN TROUBLES.

Cruiser Ranger Ready to Leave California Coasts for Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department received to-day no additional information about the Venezuela-Colombia situation, nor regarding the revolutionary outbreak on the isthmus. The two troubles are quite distinct, one being on the west and the other on the east of Colombia.

The Ranger, which has been ordered to prepare at San Diego, Cal., for a trip to Panama, is a small cruiser of 1,020 tons' displacement. She has been engaged for some time in surveying work along the Pacific Coast and in Central American waters. It is very possible that her services will suffice and that a battleship will not be obliged to make the long trip to the isthmus.

Equipped with a main battery of 6 four-inch rapid-fire guns and a secondary battery of 4 six-pounders, and a Colt gun, the Ranger has a complement of 21 officers and 127 men, under the command of Commander Wells L. Field.

As the battleship Iowa reported her arrival at Bremerton to-day, while the Wisconsin has not yet been heard from, it is probable that the former may be substituted for the prospective trip to the Pacific side of the isthmus, if it is decided to send a battleship at all. No formal announcement of such a change in plans was made up to noon to-day, however.

THE CHINESE IN COLOMBIA.

United States Consul General, Who Acts for China Also, Will Protect Them.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Aug. 10.—United States Consul General Hezekiah A. Gudger has publicly notified the Chinese that they are entitled to the protection of the United States Consulate. He calls attention to the acts of violence committed against them in the recent insurgent raid along the railroad line, and expresses the hope that their rights as foreigners will be respected in future.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In assuring the Chinese on the Isthmus of Panama that he will look out for their interests, Consul General Gudger is undoubtedly acting not merely as an official of this country, but as the consular representative of the Chinese empire in Colombia. There being no treaty between that republic and China, the latter has a standing arrangement with the Department of State whereby the United States Consul-General at Panama acts for Chinese residents regularly in an official capacity. Similarly, he is the Consular agent of the King of Greece.

THE COLUMBIA NOT CLEAN.

She Will Not Be Fit to Receive Men In Eighteen Days, Says the Board of Survey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett has received the report of the board of survey which inspected the cruiser Columbia upon her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The following statement in regard to the report was given out to-day:

"The board reports that the Columbia, having been in ordinary for many months with only such care and attention as was necessary to preserve her from deterioration, will not be ready to receive men until she has been thoroughly cleaned. The work is now in progress, and will require twelve days from the 9th for completion. The general overhauling of the pumps, drainage, sanitary, and ventilation systems will require about eighteen days, before which the vessel cannot be occupied. The board suggests the practicability of berthing and messing the crew of the Vermont upon her upper deck while fumigating her lower decks, hold, and storeroom, with a view to having the use of the Vermont after fumigation. The department is advised, however, that fumigation will only be temporarily effective in rendering innocuous the source of disease on the Vermont, and that, though she might be thoroughly fumigated, the winter season, with the poorer ventilation on board and the heating of the ship, will undoubtedly bring about fresh epidemics."

It has been further stated by the board that, while the ship's machinery and other parts of her are in need of thorough cleaning, the only professional work at present is in connection with the fire pumps, drainage, and sanitation. The cost for the work on her during the eighteen days is estimated at $9,680, this being exclusive of work done upon her boilers and other repairs, which it will take sixty days to complete at a cost of $11,200.

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Amount for 1901 Less than That for the Fiscal Year 1900—Increase Over 1899.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has prepared a statement of receipts from all sources at the several Custom Houses in the Island of Cuba for the six months ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1899 and 1900.

The statement shows that the total receipts from custom sources during the six months ended June 30, 1901, were $7,947,805; for the six months ended June 30, 1899, $6,916,861, and for the six months ended June 30, 1900, $8,090,522.

The collections at the Port of Havana cover the greater portion of the receipts, and for the periods named were, in 1901, $5,601,601; in 1900, $6,125,444. Cienfuegos comes next with $685,248, followed by Santiago, with $550,289, for the six months ending June 30, 1901. For the other years the amounts are somewhat smaller at both these ports.

Another Claim for Spanish Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Richard K. Sheldon, executor of the estate of the late Paul Brooks of Rutland, Vt., has filed with the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission a claim for $110,315 on account of damages to his sugar plantation in Guantanamo, Cuba, through raids of Spanish troops during the late Cuban insurrection.

1,200 Go on Citizens' Union Outing.

An excursion was given last night by the Eighth Assembly District Citizens' Union, which was attended by about 1,200 men, women, and children. The excursionists sailed on the barge Columbia from the foot of Market Street, East River, fifteen miles up the Hudson and back, returning about midnight. James B. Reynolds managed the excursion. He is Chairman of the Eighth District. Ten cents was charged for the trip. Two bands played dance music.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Richard Lodor, retired, is relieved from duty at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Penn.

The resignation by Second Lieut. John O. Steger, Artillery Corps, of his commission as First Lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 2.

First Lieut. Ralstone C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, detailed for duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the academy on Aug. 20.

Chaplain Albert J. Bader, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the commanding General, the Department of the East, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer United States General Hospital at that post for treatment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander D. W. Coffman is detached from the War College and ordered to the Essex as executive officer and navigator upon the arrival of that vessel at Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean's order of July 24 directing him to report on the Essex is revoked; he is detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Machias as executive officer and navigator thereof.

Lieut. H. C. Martin is ordered to the Norfolk yard Sept. 1 for duty in connection with the torpedo boats.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, Jr., is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Franklin in connection with the crew of the Illinois and on board the Illinois when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Woods is ordered to the Norfolk yard Sept. 10 as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. B. Izard is ordered to the New York yard Aug. 15 as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is ordered to the New York yard Sept. 16 for temporary duty in the office of the general storekeeper; thence to Washington, Sept. 20, for temporary duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; thence to Mare Island yard, Oct. 1, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Ensign Lloyd S. Shapley is detached from the Isla de Cuba and ordered to the Frolic.

Ensign Adolphus E. Watson's order detaching him from the General Alava and ordering him to the Frolic is revoked; ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

CONSTITUTION BEAT COLUMBIA OFF NEWPORT

Improved Cup Yacht Led the Fleet in N. Y. Y. C. Races.

ACCIDENT TO OLD DEFENDER

Virginia Won the Cup Offered by Sir Thomas Lipton—Vigilant First of the Yawls.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Boat for boat the amended Constitution beat the Columbia to-day by four minutes and nine seconds. It was a hard hammer to windward and return in an eighteen-knot breeze. The new Herreshoff racer, in new form, did wonderfully well. Her performance was in every respect admirable. But the result was not altogether satisfactory as a test of relative speed, because fifteen minutes after the start the Columbia suffered a mishap which cost her all of five minutes in time, and, in the judgment of most good yachtsmen, the race.

Her bowsprit shrouds were found to be too long. As the wind freshened and she lay over at a big angle, the big stick which they supported buckled dangerously, so that it was necessary to luff her into the wind to take in the slack of the stays. At the same time her steering gear was useless for some minutes, while she was jumping in the seas and she yawed about almost helpless.

Repairs were made with remarkable skill and speed, and she was sent away again, but well astern of her rival, for the Constitution had passed her and taken a commanding position on the weather bow of the unfortunate boat. The Constitution rounded the outer mark two minutes ahead, having gained in elapsed time 2 minutes and 14 seconds in the fifteen-mile beat to windward.

RACE WAS SENSATIONAL.

On the run in, which was made with spinnakers and balloon jibs, the new boat came like a racehorse, and made a gain of minute and 55 seconds more. Both boats were handled admirably, and, barring the accident to the Columbia, it was a grand race, at times bordering on the sensational. Both boats carried big clubtopsails throughout, and fortunately without accident to any rigging aloft.

Next in interest to the ninety-footers came the race of the two seventies, Virginia and Rainbow, owned and sailed respectively by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Cornelius Vanderbilt. This was for the cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton. It was won by the Virginia by 7 minutes and 3 seconds. The yawls, too, made a grand race. The Ailsa, however, carried away her bobstay off Point Judith, and was put out of the running. The Vigilant and Navahoe made a very close race. Just after rounding the windward mark, the jaws of the Vigilant's gaff were carried away and she made the entire run-in before the wind with part of the gaff across her mast, winning the race by nine minutes and fifteen seconds. No corrected time was announced by the committee, as the boats have not been measured for these races. To-day's event was the first in the Newport series of the New York Yacht Club. The other two races will be sailed on Monday and Wednesday.

THICK WEATHER DELAYED RACE.

Early in the day it seemed doubtful if a race could be started. The fog was thick in the harbor, and reports came in that it was still thicker outside. The Regatta Committee drove to the yacht club at 10 o'clock, and Chairman Kane said that while all were anxious to have the event come off to-day, still they did not wish possible cup defenders to take any chances in the thick weather, with the trial and international races so near at hand. By 11 o'clock, however, the fog showed signs of clearing before the fresh southwest breeze that had sprung up, and at 11:30 Point Judith could be seen from Gould Island. At 11:45 the big steam yacht Nourmahal, which Col. John Jacob Astor had again put at the service of the committee, weighed anchor and started for the lightship. The Virginia and Rainbow had already gone out, and were the first of the racers to appear at the line. The Columbia, Constitution, Navahoe, Ailsa, and Vigilant followed in the order named, all coming out under sail.

Meanwhile the wind had dropped in the channel from an eight-knot breeze almost to a calm. But those who pointed their glasses seaward saw white caps in the distance. A new and heavier wind was coming, and, as the fog had now cleared away, a day of rare sport was promised. By the time all the racing boats reached the lightship a strong and true south-southwest wind was blowing, and increasing steadily. At 12:05 the committee set the signal for a fifteen-mile beat to windward and return, the course being south-southwest toward Block Island. The preparatory signal was fired at 12:50, and five minutes later came the warning gun for the big single stickers. Both the Constitution and Columbia then began manoeuvring for the start. The wind had now increased to a sixteen-knot breeze, and the racers, both with their big clubtopsails aloft, keeled over to seemingly impossible angles.

After the second gun both boats stood over on the port tack toward the Narragansett shore, with the Constitution to leeward. The new boat was first to tack and head for the line. Immediately after Capt. Barr put the Columbia about on the starboard tack in her old position on the weather bow of her opponent. The two yachts crossed the line only 14 second apart. The official time of the start was: Columbia, 1:00:46; Constitution, 1:01:00.

Both boats crossed with everything drawing, but, once over, Barr pointed the Columbia well up, so that at times her head sails were shaking. Meanwhile, the Constitution was given a good full, and she romped off at great speed, getting her wind clear and footing much faster than her rival. But at the same time the Columbia was eating out into the wind, and at the end of fifteen minutes was all of an eighth of a mile to windward. The Constitution luffed for a moment to trim her mainsail flatter and then stood of again. At 1:19 she put about on the port tack.

Immediately after the Columbia came up into the wind with the apparent purpose of coming about. She at once bore away there it was that the accident occurred which lost her the race. It was found that the new bowsprit which had been made for her would not do at all, and just before to-day's race Capt. Barr shipped the old stick again. The bowsprit shrouds, however, were too long, and when the wind increased and came in sharp puffs the stick buckled to a dangerous degree.

COLUMBIA BEYOND MANAGEMENT.

Mate Miller called to the Captain that unless he luffed the bowsprit would go by the board. So the Columbia was put into the wind, while the men forward worked with all possible speed to take in the slack of the shrouds. It was a most difficult task, for the yacht was jumping hard in the seas and the water was coming over her bows in big waves. The Columbia bore away for a moment and then luffed again, and then the second mishap came. Her steering gear broke down. Something happened to the cogs in the wheelshaft, and for some minutes the big racer was almost unmanageable, now coming up into the wind with everything shaking, only to bear away again and go wide of her course.

At last the shrouds were tightened, the steering gear repaired, and she bore away on the port tack. But she had lost both time and position, for nearly four minutes before the Constitution had crossed her bow and passed her well to windward. It was estimated both on the Columbia and on the press boat that the accidents had cost a few seconds over five minutes of time.

Both boats now made a long board inshore by Point Judith. The Columbia was evidently gaining. She pointed quite as much as the Constitution and was certainly footing faster. At 2:02 Capt. Barr put her about on the starboard tack. The Constitution easily crossed her bow, well to windward. On this tack the Columbia did not seem to be gaining so much. Her jib did not draw so well. The two boats only kept on this tack for ten minutes, when they again stood inshore.

At 2:26 the Constitution came about on the starboard tack, and stood for the outer mark. The Columbia crossed her wake, and stood on for a minute longer, when she too put about. Capt. Rhodes had shown good judgment, for the Constitution fetched the turning buoy with a good full and luffed around, leaving for to starboard at 2:50:30. The Columbia turned at 3:02:30, thus having lost two minutes and fourteen seconds in elapsed time on the fifteen-mile thrash to windward. It had been a nerve-straining race. At times the wind blew fully twenty knots an hour.

Both yachts were quick with the spinnakers after rounding the mark, the well-trained crew of the Columbia only beating the men of the Constitution by three seconds. Balloon jibs were also set for the run home. Half way in the Constitution took down her spinnaker and set a smaller one. With this exception the long run dead before the wind was made without event. It was a slow and sure gain for the Constitution, and she crossed the finish line at 4:17:43, having gained one minute and fifty-five seconds on the run from the outer mark, and beating the Columbia from start to finish four minutes and nine seconds in elapsed time.

CONSTITUTION IMPROVED.

The recent changes in the Constitution have improved her. Certainly she did better to-day than ever before in a strong breeze, and her owners seem to be well satisfied with her performance.

The Virginia, after starting behind and going over the line on the port tack, overhauled and passed the Rainbow half way down to the windward mark. From there on she kept on gaining and came across the finish line flying, seven minutes and three seconds to the good, the most decisive victory of the day.

When off Point Judith the splicing in the bobstay of the Ailsa pulled out, and in order to save the bowsprit, she was luffed and her jib and club topsail taken in. She then withdrew from the race and put back to the city, leaving the Vigilant and Navahoe to fight it out. Following is the official summary of the regatta:

CLASS G—SLOOPS.

Name.	Start.	Out. Mark.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Constitution	1:01:00	2:50:30	4:17:43	3:16:43
Columbia	1:00:46	3:01:30	4:21:38	3:20:52

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Vigilant	1:10:28	3:34:15	4:57:11	3:46:43
Navahoe	1:12:29	3:38:12	5:00:31	3:48:02
Ailsa	1:10:40	Did not finish.		

CLASS H—SLOOPS.

Rainbow	1:10:33	3:37:34	5:06:48	3:56:15
Virginia	1:10:53	3:34:10	5:00:05	3:49:12

Class G, Sloops.—Constitution won by 4 minutes 9 seconds, elapsed time.

Class G, Yawls.—Vigilant won by 1 minute 19 seconds.

Class H. Sloops.—Virginia won by 7 minutes 3 seconds.

The Constitution 2 minutes and 14 seconds on beat to windward mark and 1 minute and 55 seconds on run before the wind, a total of 4 minutes 9 seconds. Columbia lost 5 minutes by accident.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The dinner dance at the Kebo Valley Club tonight was the largest affair of its kind this season. The popularity of the club this year is so much increased that the building is proving too small to accommodate the large number of guests. The hosts tonight were Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Seely, Miss Sharswood, Mrs. Condon, and Mrs. Pulitzer. Among the guests were Baron De Strale, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Auchincloss, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Miss Bend, M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Ingles, Waldron Bates, Phoenix Ingraham, John B. Henderson, Mr. Cushman, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Miss Lindsay, Sumner Gerard, Miss Lawrence, Miss Leffingwell, C. G. Wilslow, D. W. Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. Green.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest entertained a large party at the Malvern. Mrs. Van Nest has done little entertaining recently, owing to the death of her brother-in-law, C. C. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup gave a large dinner party at Clefstone to-night.

Mrs. Ireland of New York entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Miss Cochran, Mrs. Shober, Mrs. Henry Groome, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. Craig Lippincott, Miss Strickland, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Seely, and Mrs. J. B. Henderson.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Americans, both as entertainers and guests, were unusually numerous this week at Cowes, and the American yachts quite "took the shine out of the English boats," as Vanity Fair says.

Mrs. Jefferson, who has taken a cottage at Cowes, entertained extensively. Mesdames Ogden Goelet, Arthur Paget, and Cornwallis West were at Cowes most of the week. Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, parents of John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) are at Steep Hill Castle. The Ventnor and Cowes Hotels are full of Americans, including Mr. and Mrs. Bettle, Miss Griscom, and J. H. Mills, all of Boston.

W. K. Vanderbilt is inclined, according to Cowes talk, to spend more time in England than heretofore, and to race here on a large scale.

E. L. Godkin, ex-editor of The Evening Post of New York, concerning whose health alarming statements have been made in the United States, is in the New Forest, in better health than when he left New York in May.

Cardinal Gibbons is enjoying his visit to Ireland. The Mayor of Londonderry entertained him at a reception this week, at which the Cardinal met Archbishop Alexander, the Protestant Primate of Ireland. The Cardinal and Archbishop had a long talk.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—There is an unusual number of Americans visiting Berlin. All the hotels are crowded with them. It is impossible to secure tickets on the German steamers before October.

Among the latest arrivals are Dr. C. W. Stiles of the United States Agricultural Department, a delegate to the Zoological Congress, and Edward R. Warren of Boston, who is studying Berlin's method of abating the smoke nuisance.

The United States training ship Hartford left Kiel this afternoon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The New York Yacht Club's races claimed the attention of society people here to-day, and there were few entertainments except those on the yachts which followed the racers. Col. John Jacob Astor, who offered his Nourmahal to the Regatta Committee for a judges' boat, entertained a party of friends on board. There were also parties out on the Electra, Josephine, Satanella, and Narada.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., gave children's parties this afternoon. Mrs. A. E. Tower and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict gave luncheons at their cottages, and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener had one on the steam yacht Josephine.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a clambake at Easton's Point.

Dinners were given by E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. C. C. Moore, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, and Mrs. Robert Garrett.

Mrs. Garrett's dinner was her first entertainment of the season. The centre of the large oval table was decorated with pink sweet peas and maiden-hair fern, arranged in pyramidal form about a handsome lamp. At each end of the table was a wreath of sweet peas and ferns, tied with a double knot of pink satin ribbon around silver dishes. Asparagus vines were artistically woven between these, and at each finger bowl was a bunch of pink sweet peas.

Lispenard Stewart's dinner was the first of a series to be given in honor of Mrs. and Mr. Frank S. Witherbee, who arrived to-night and will be guests at White Lodge for several weeks.

It is proposed, before the end of the Summer season, to have an outdoor dramatic entertainment under the direction of a well-known California dramatist, Mrs. Helen Hosmer MacDonald, daughter of the late Margaret Hosmer, the writer, and niece of Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor.

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island is to hold its annual dinner at the Casino on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21, and among the guests and speakers will be Francis C. Lowell, a member of the Corporation of the college; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Commander Joseph B. Murdock of the staff of the Naval War College.

James J. Van Alen has been re-elected President of the Newport Sanitary Protection Society. A. B. Almon and W. Watts Sherman are the Vice Presidents.

Henry Clews, Jr., has arrived here and will remain through the season.

Mrs. George N. Bassford, Miss Bassford, and George E. Fahys are at the New Cliff House.

Mrs. Dudley Dunring, Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, and Miss Hamilton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, the Misses Alexander, John Baldwin, and Miss Baldwin are at the Stevens Villa.

J. Philip Benkard is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge.

The Marquis de la Gandara of Rome, an attaché of the Italian Embassy, has taken apartments at the Berkeley.

J. D. Lippincott, Benjamin Nichols, Count Colloredi of Austria, the Marquis de la Gandara, J. Philip Benkard of New York, and Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson will give a children's party on Monday at her residence on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Burke-Roche is to give a dinner and musicale at her home Sunday evening.

ONE DEATH FROM THE HEAT.

Yesterday's High Temperature Caused a Number of Prostrations in the City.

The heat of yesterday, which was rendered oppressive by the high humidity, was responsible for one death in the city and at least four prostrations.

Jacob Wengler, forty years old, of 112 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, was overcome yesterday afternoon while at work near his home. He died before a physician who had been summoned could reach him.

Edward Gardiner of 480 Marcy Avenue, and William Rooney of 292 Water Street, Brooklyn, were prostrated by the heat, and both were taken to the Seney Hospital.

Martin Costello, thirty-eight years old, of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, was overcome at Forty-second Street and Broadway, and was taken to the New York Hospital.

Joseph Teller, thirty-five years old, a sailor, of 517 East Twelfth Street, was overcome at 257 West Thirty-first Street. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

DISPUTE OVER A HOUSE.

F. Giles Had a Lease, but When He Entered the Tenant Had Him Arrested.

Disputed rights of tenancy in the four-story dwelling 148 East Thirty-second Street caused the arraignment in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct of Frederick Giles, who used to live at 60 West Twenty-eighth Street, but who now claims that house as his home. Giles said he obtained a lease of the premises at a real estate office at 135 Lexington Avenue, and went to the house with two vanloads of furniture Friday afternoon intending to take possession.

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WOMAN'S BODY EXHUMED

Investigation to be Made of Death of Annie Miller, or Schupp.

Story of Mysterious Removal in Undertaker's Wagon During Early Morning Hours of July 26.

The body of Annie Miller, the woman who, it is alleged, died under suspicious circumstances at 205 East Fifty-fifth Street, on July 25, and was buried in Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, was yesterday afternoon exhumed on an order issued by Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court.

Detective McCauley of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who made the affidavit on which the order for the exhumation was obtained, was accompanied to the cemetery by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Monks, Dr. J. C. Shannon of 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; his assistant; a woman who was a patient in the Fifty-fifth Street house, and Charles Foster, who says he is an assistant of Undertaker Herman Kipp of 136 First Avenue, under whose directions, it is alleged, the body was interred.

After the body had been duly identified Dr. Shannon and his assistant made their examination, the result of which will not be made known to the District Attorney until the middle of next week.

According to the police the first they knew of the case was last Monday morning, when an anonymous letter was received at the East Fifty-first Street Station stating that a woman had died under suspicious circumstances at 205 East Fifty-fifth Street, and that the body had been taken away at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Detective McCauley was detailed to make an investigation and learned that the Fifty-fifth Street house was conducted by a Mrs. Lena Kellar, but was at present closed. The house was formerly conducted by Mrs. Lena Wagner, a sister, who had just returned from Europe. Another sister, according to the police, is Mrs. Dr. Paul, the wife of a druggist at Forty-ninth Street and Second Avenue.

In the course of his investigation Detective McCauley learned that Jacob Brunner, a watchman for Jacob Hoffman's Brewery in Fifty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, during the early morning hours of July 26, noticed a wagon such as is used by undertakers, stop at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Two men jumped out and entered the house at 205 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Twenty minutes later, according to Brunner's story to the detective, the wagon drove up to the house and a voice called out of an upper-story window, "All right." A man who was then in the wagon jumped out and entered the house. Soon after two men appeared carrying a stretcher, which was placed in the wagon. The vehicle was then driven to Third Avenue and disappeared. Brunner claims he blew his whistle, but got no response.

Detective McCauley says he later found that the undertaker had sent his assistants, Foster and Frank Mease, to the house. Foster, according to the police, tells the same story as Brunner. He also says that he and Mease were sent to the house by their employer, and that they found the woman lying on a bed with only a nightdress on.

They wrapped a sheet about the body and then carried it away. The body was placed in the cellar of the undertaking shop, and on Friday, July 26, at 2 o'clock was taken to the cemetery and buried.

According to the police, the certificate of woman's death was filed with the Board of Health on Aug. 7, and is purported to be signed by Dr. J. P. Gould, 339 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

It states that the woman's name was Annie Miller; that she had been in the country seven months, and that Dr. Gould had attended her from July 23 to July 25; that death had occurred at 6:30 o'clock on the latter date from lobar pneumonia.

The police contend that the dead woman's name was Annie Schupp, or Schuff, and that she had two brothers living somewhere in this city.

When the body was uncovered yesterday it was found to be in good condition, except for a slight discoloration on the right cheek. It had been buried in a cheap pine box and in an isolated portion of the cemetery.

The police have been unable to locate the Wagner woman, and inquiries made for the undertaker brought forth the response that he was "not in."

According to the police the Wagner woman was arrested three months ago by Agent Agnew of the Children's Society, and later sentenced by Judge Newburger to two months' imprisonment.

They also contend that on Jan. 18, 1901, a woman named Maggie Reilly was removed from 205 East Fifty-fifth Street to Flower Hospital suffering from an alleged abortion, and that she died in the hospital the next day.

WOMAN'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER

There Were No Marks of Identification —Clothing Was of Very Fine Quality.

Lying in the Morgue is the body of a young woman which was found floating in the Hudson River off Ninety-fourth Street, at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. The clothing is of very fine quality. The woman was about twenty-eight years old, 5 feet 3 inches in height, and weighed about 130 pounds. She had dark hair and complexion.

Her apparel comprised a black skirt, a white shirt waist, black silk stockings, and black laced shoes. There was a purple ribbon at the neck, and the underwear was of white linen. A pocketbook was found with the body. It contained $2.60 and a visiting card, which had once borne a name, but the letters were entirely obliterated, whether purposely or washed away by the action of the water has not yet been determined.

Policeman John Costello of the West One Hundredth Street Station discovered the body and at first reported it to have been in the water about a week. Other opinions are expressed that the period could not have been longer than a day. The body was first taken to the station house. A careful examination showed no traces of violence.

CHICAGO DELIVERY PLAN.

Loaded Wagons to be Transported by Barges and Tugs on the River.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Plans have been developed by local capitalists for the use of the Chicago River for a new method of transportation, which is expected to change the present system to intra-mural delivery of goods.

Work will be begun within a few days on a number of large wooden barges and tugboats, which will transport loaded wagons from one section of the city to another, thus obviating the long hauls, often of many miles, over rough pavements, and materially reducing the cost of delivery service. Wholesale grocers, packers, and coal dealers will, it is expected, be benefited by the new scheme.

The new barge line will be owned by the Waukesha Hygeia Ice Company, capital, $2,000,000, which was incorporated at Springfield to-day. The new concern is a successor to the Waukesha Pipe Line, which it takes over.

Tattersall's, in Lexington, Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 10.—Tattersall's was burned this afternoon, together with a number of surrounding buildings, a barn on the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association grounds occupied by W. W. Evans, and the trotting stable offices of William Young. Joseph Thayer, and the Scotthue Sons. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. One horse, a valuable trotter, which could not be identified, was killed because of injuries that had made him useless, but the other horses and cattle were brought out safely.

Anti-Tammany Music for the Bowery.

There will be brief anti-Tammany speeches and a band concert at the Republican Annex, 274 Bowery, to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock. Director Lorenzo Vola will lead his band of forty pieces.

REMOVED SMALLPOX PATIENT.

Health Board Refused to Permit Christian Scientist to Heal Him—Vaccinated Every One in the House.

Christian Science and smallpox were mixed up in a very peculiar way last night at 130 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a fashionable appartment house. The Board of Health, however, heard of the smallpox, and sent Dr. Johnson there with a policeman, and the doctor started in to vaccinate everybody in the house, and at the same time removed the patient, a youth about twenty years old, to North Brother Island. The sufferer's name is Carpenter, and he lives with his father, in Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets.

He left his father's house yesterday and went to the residence of his aunt, Mrs. M. Carpenter, at the address given. Some of the neighbors who saw him recognized the disease, and notified the Board of Health. Mrs. Carpenter said she would have no doctor for him, and would cure him by the methods of her religion, for she and her family are members of the First Church, Christ Scientist.

When the doctor arrived last night he found the young man all alone in the flat, and it was not learned what had become of Mrs. Carpenter, though neighbors thought it likely she might simply have gone out to make some late Saturday night purchases. Dr. Johnson said that the young man's own home had been thoroughly cleansed of the pest. He said that the patient's father was not a Christian Scientist.

STOLE BICYCLES TO MARRY.

Mount Vernon Young Man, Out of a Job, Took to Thieving—Sweetheart Tried to Save Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A young man arrested yesterday for attempting to steal a bicycle, and who said he was David Berg of 201 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, New York, was arraigned to-day before Judge Bennett and remanded until Monday.

Berg, who is a well-dressed young man, was canvassing the neighborhood of Chester Hill yesterday, representing himself as a butcher's clerk who was trying to drum up trade. On coming out of a house Berg took a bicycle from the front stoop and rode off on it. He was pursued by Detective Atwood, who had seen him take the wheel, and who soon captured him.

At the station house Berg confessed he had been stealing bicycles in order to obtain money to get married. He said his sweetheart was Miss Jennie Block and that she lived in Harlem. He sent a telegram to Miss Block asking her to come to him, and she got out on a ticket to do so. She was in court to-day, and attracted a good deal of sympathy. She is an attractive blonde, and was dressed in deep mourning. She and Berg were to have been married in a couple of weeks. The young man was out of work, and he says he took to stealing because he knew of no other way in which to raise money preparatory to entering upon married life.

Miss Block, after a great deal of telephoning, induced some of her relatives to come here, and one of them furnished $250 bail for Berg's release. The couple then started for Manhattan.

When Berg and his sweetheart reached the railroad station Detective De Vaugh of New Rochelle stepped in front of them with a warrant for Berg's arrest on a charge of stealing a bicycle from a boy in New Rochelle. Berg protested his innocence, but he had to go with the officer. Miss Block accompanied him to New Rochelle. She cried all the way and attracted a great deal of attention.

Berg was arraigned in New Rochelle to-night and held in $250 bail on a charge of grand larceny. Miss Block, after failing to move the Justice with her pleading in the prisoner's behalf, again tried to summon her relatives to go on the man's bond. They refused, however, and sent back word that they are convinced that Berg is a confirmed thief.

Miss Block continued her efforts to get a bondsman until 10 o'clock to-night, when she left New Rochelle for her home.

SENATOR VEST'S PROPHECY.

Democrats Will Oppose Trusts and "Imperialism" and Favor an Income Tax in 1904—To Ignore Silver.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 10.—United States Senator George G. Vest said to-day in an interview that the principal planks of the Democratic platform of 1904 would be:

1. A declaration for a graduated income tax.
2. An unrelenting opposition to trusts.
3. A declaration against "imperialism" and the colonial system.

"It would be suicidal," said the Senator, "to thrust the silver issue forward again."

AMBULANCES TOO SPEEDY.

Citizens of Washington Do Not Like to Dodge Them on the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In future, when a Washington ambulance is out on a hurry call, it must go slow. This is the result of a complaint made by an indignant citizen to District Commissioner MacFarland. The citizen complained that ambulances had been racing through the streets at a rate which compelled himself and other citizens to accelerate their pace in order to avoid the dangerous vehicles.

Another citizen complained that the ambulances clanged their gongs unnecessarily, and that the resultant racket made it hard for people to sleep. Mr. MacFarland was impressed by these complaints, and the Police Department issued an order directing the ambulances not to go so fast and not to make so much noise.

The complaints were specifically directed against the Emergency Hospital, so the executive officer of the hospital, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, informed the Superintendent of Police that he would comply with all local laws. This afternoon, however, he called on District Commissioner Ross to see if some arrangement could not be made whereby, in cases where human lives are at stake, the ambulances may go faster than in a dog trot.

NON-UNION MEN AT WORK.

Allis-Chalmers Company in Chicago Fills Machinists' Places.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The twenty-five non-union mechanics who were imported by the Allis-Chalmers Company yesterday to take the places of the striking machinists went to work this morning. No trouble was experienced during the day, there being no friction between the union pickets and the police.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the non-union workmen left their tents and cots in the yards and repaired to a big tent, where breakfast was served by the company. Then they were ushered into the machine shops and other workrooms and set to work. No progress was made during the morning owing to unfamiliarity with the shop.

H. W. Hoyt of the Allis-Chalmers Company says that another detachment of non-union men will be imported by the company. He will not say when they will arrive, but declares that the plant will be running full force in a short time.

Big Philadelphia Real Estate Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Felix Isman of this city has practically closed a deal whereby a syndicate will purchase the properties on the west side of Broad Street from Chestnut Street to the West End Trust Building, and in Chestnut Street from Broad to No. 1423, inclusive. Mr. Isman has options amounting to more than $500,000. The total sum involved in the transaction is more than $7,200,000, and the syndicate will put up a building more than twenty stories high.

Receiver for Baltimore Newspaper.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—The Baltimore Evening Star, the only strictly Democratic newspaper in this city, went into the hands of a receiver to-day. Col. A. B. Cunningham, managing editor of the paper and President of The Star Publishing Company, was appointed receiver, and will continue publication, under orders of the court. The liabilities are about $15,000, while the assets are but $10,000, and the petition for a receiver says that no funds are on hand with which to pay current expenses. The Star was first issued about four months ago.

BROTHERS BADLY BEATEN.

Say They Were Assaulted by Alderman Fleck and His Waiters at Bath Beach.

Alderman Fleck's Manhattan Music Hall, in Bay Twentieth Street, near Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, and Jones's drug store near by, was the scene of a lively continuous fracas at 10:30 o'clock last evening, in which the principal sufferers were Godfrey Malm, twenty-six years old, and Charles S. Malm, his brother, twenty-three years old, both residing in Seventy-fourth Street, near Eighteenth Avenue, Bath Beach.

There was a vaudeville show in the hall when the brothers entered the place and took seats in the rear. They bought no drinks, and after a few minutes an employe of the place, known as "Jack the Bouncer," told a waiter to order them to leave. They say that they did so, and further that as they stood on the veranda Alderman Fleck with four men came out and beat them and threw them from the veranda to the sidewalk, a distance of about twelve feet.

They ran to the drug store across the street, when Fleck and the four men, the latter armed with short clubs like policemen's billies, followed them and set upon them in the store, beating them till their heads were a mass of cuts and bruises and the floor was smeared with their blood. More than a hundred people saw them clubbed, and three women fainted at the sight.

Percy Durham, who is employed on the telephone, called up the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, and Policemen Ellinbush, Bulkley, and Voorhees were sent to the scene from the Bath Beach Station. When they reached there the beating was finished and they found the brothers having their wounds attended to in the office of Dr. John A. Voorhees, at Cropsey Avenue and Bay Seventeenth Street. It was necessary to take twenty stitches in a cut on one of the brothers. They then went to the police station, with a big crowd following, and Acting Captain Maud directed them to go with the police to Alderman Fleck's place, identify the men who had assaulted them, and get warrants for them to-day.

None of the men could be found, however. Alderman Fleck was there. He admitted the beating of the men, but said they were boisterous in his place and refused to go when told to leave, and that in the beginning of the fracas one of the prisoners had drawn a knife.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A CHILD.

Another Fatality in Brooklyn—Father of Victim and Sympathetic Crowd Threaten Motorman.

Another child met death under the wheels of a trolley car in Brooklyn last night. The accident was followed by an exciting scene, the father of the child and a crowd which had gathered making demonstrations against the motorman of the car.

The victim was Mary Gigenack, three years old, whose father conducts a restaurant at 266 Court Street. The child was killed almost in front of her home. With her sister, Theresa, who is seven years old, she had followed a street band for a few blocks, and returning, the two stopped near their home to look at an Italian, who was repairing his hand organ, which had broken down.

While they were standing there, Mary suddenly darted from her sister's side and started to cross the street. Just at that moment Car No. 2,046 of the Court Street line, on its way to the bridge, was approaching rapidly down the grade. Before the motorman, William Luke, of 1,328 Third Avenue, could bring it to a standstill, the fender of the car had struck her. The child was killed instantly.

The father, who was in the crowd which gathered, became frantic, and made toward the motorman. The crowd joined with him, and the motorman, to defend himself, took off the brake handle and held it in his hand. Police Capt. Devanney ran to the scene, and with Patrolman De Cantillion kept the crowd away. The motorman was placed under arrest.

WHERE CONVICTS LIVE IN FILTH

In the Virginia Penitentiary They Are Crowded Like Sardines in Reeking, Foetid Cells.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—The horrors of the Virginia Penitentiary, which have been called to public attention so often, have greatly increased in the present hot weather. The 1,220 male convicts in the prison are often almost stifled to death for want of breathing room in their cells.

Hundreds of convicts swarm in a space none too large for one-tenth their number, and in an atmosphere rendered vile and foetid by the most primitive sanitary system. The hospital, too, is crowded, including cells set apart for skin diseases brought about by a lack of proper ventilation. Daily reports from the physicians show an average attendance of from 10 to 15 per cent. of the inmates of the prison.

In spite of the rigid rules against gambling and against the circulation of money in the prison, it is estimated that no less than $10,000 is secretly in the possession of convicts now, and that games of chance are played to an enormous extent. It is said that the players use skillful tricks which make their detection almost impossible.

EGG CANDLERS IN A ROW.

Striking Members of the Union and an Egg Merchant Cause a Disturbance.

For some time past there has been a strike of the egg candlers, and considerable feeling has been engendered between the candlers and the egg merchants. Frank Goldstein, a merchant doing business at the southwest corner of Rivington and Columbia Streets, seems to have been the especial mark of the strikers.

A meeting of the Candlers' Union had been arranged for last night, and Goldstein, getting wind of it, secured an injunction from Justice O'Gorman to restrain the strikers from gathering. Notwithstanding that the papers had been duly served on the officers of the union, they congregated at the northwest corner of Rivington and Columbia Streets and on an improvised platform, lighted by two torches, speakers denounced egg merchants and everybody except egg candlers. They are said to be members of a Socialists' Labor Association.

When the meeting was at its height a wagon belonging to Goldstein backed up to his place of business, and in doing so the driver drove his horse into the crowd. This was interpreted as a defiance, and a charge was made for the driver. Policeman Zeeck of the Union Market Station, who was detailed at the meeting, attempted to quiet the crowd; but they turned on him, and for a while matters looked serious.

Some one telephoned Police Headquarters, and Capt. Schultz, with two detectives and four uniformed policemen, came up on a run and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Jaeger and Courlander were placed under arrest and locked up in the Union Market Station, charged with conspiracy and intimidation. The former gave his occupation as law student and the latter as tailor.

A JERSEY CITY HEROINE.

Mrs. McKenzie Jumped Into the Water and Saved a Drowning Boy While Men Looked On.

Mrs. William McKenzie of 292 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, proved herself a heroine last night by saving Andrew Smith, ten years old, of 124 Armstrong Avenue, from drowning. A large party had gathered at the foot of Chapel Avenue, on New York Bay. This is the baptizing ground of the Faith Cure Church, and is a favorite resort of people living in the Greenville district. Young Smith was playing with several boys on a little pier that jets into the bay, when he was accidentally pushed overboard.

A dozen men and boys were in the party, but none attempted to save the boy. Just as he went down the second time Mrs. McKenzie plunged into the water and succeeded in finding the boy as he lay on the bottom. He was unconscious when brought to the shore, but a physician who was called revived him after half an hour's hard work. Mrs. McKenzie is a stout woman, weighing 200 pounds. She was warmly cheered for her courage.

Lived to be 101 Years Old.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Catharine Fahey, probably the oldest woman in Northeastern Pennsylvania, died this evening at her home, in Edwardsville, this county, aged 101 years. She had enjoyed good health until quite recently.

RAIN FOR HARNESS RACES

Trotters and Pacers Went Well in Spite of Unusual Conditions.

NEW RECORDS FOR PACERS

Heavy Weather and a Damp Track Proved Drawbacks for the Last of Circuit Races.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Heavy rain last night and this morning delayed the start of the final day's racing of the Grand Circuit meet at Fort Erie this afternoon until 3:30. The track was still heavy when the first heat was started, but by persistent work it was put in fairly good condition.

There were only two events on to-day card, the 2:07 pace, which was won by The Bishop in the last three heats, and the 2:18 pace, which Captain Potter landed in straight heats. Threatening skies kept the attendance down to 3,500. There was some doubt about Edith W. starting in the 2:07 class, and she was left out of the pooling. Riley B. sold favorite at $50, Mazette $35, and the field $17. Edith W. set the pace for the first quarter, with Mazette second, and Eyelet third. Erwin brought Riley up at the half, Eyelet dropping back to fourth place. At the three-quarters Mazette and Riley were neck and neck, and they swung into the stretch in the same positions. It was a hot finish between the pair, Mazette landing the heat by a length. Riley B. was again made favorite in the pools before the second heat, selling at even money against the field. Mazette set the pace, Riley B. and The Bishop trailing in second and third positions, respectively, to the three-quarters, where Mazette dropped back to third place. Riley B. won the heat, and Mazette beat The Bishop for the place. Riley B. on the pole took the lead in the third mile. The Bishop assumed the lead at the half, and won from Riley B. in a fine finish. In doing so, however, he was forced to lower his former mark of 2:09¾ to 2:07¼. The Bishop became a hot favorite, selling for $60 against the field and $50 for the fourth heat. At the half The Bishop and Edith W. led the field by six lengths, pacing neck and neck around into the stretch. The Bishop won by half a length, with lots of speed left in him. The Bishop sold for $25 and the field for $6 in the third and final heat, which proved to be the best of the day. The Bishop again beat Edith W. in a driving finish, winning first money.

Orrin B. opened favorite in the 2:18 pace. He sold at $25, Samaritana $7, and the field $25. Captain Potter won the money in straight heats without extending himself, getting the second share of the purse, and John R. Potts, by finishing second in the third heat, landed third money. Summaries follow:

First Race.—2:07 Class—Pacing. Purse, $1,500.

The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry)	4	3	1	1 1
Riley B., blk. h., by Happy Riley, (Erwin)	2	1	2	5 4
Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes, (McDonald)	1	2	5	3 5
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	3	5	3	2 2
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	5	4	4	4 3

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¼.

Second Race.—2:18 Class—Pacing. Purse, $1,200.

Captain Potter, gr. s., by Arlie Latham, (Erwin)	1	1	1	
Orrin B., b. g., by Greystone, (Hudson)	2	2	4	
John R. Potts, b. g., by Ernest B., (Turner)	4	5	2	
Samaritana, b. m., (Miller)	3	3	5	
Teddy F., ro. g., (Snow)	5	4	3	

Time—2:12¼; 2:13¼; 2:12¼.

BAY SHORE'S HORSE SHOW.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 10.—The second and last day of the first annual horse show of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association ended to-day. The grand stand and boxes were filled by many prominent persons on Long Island. Summaries follow:

Harness horses, 15.1 hands and under, shown to appropriate vehicles, conformation, quality, style, and all-around action to be considered.—Won by A. A. Housman's Royal Swell, br. g.; Jay F. Carlisle's Janice, ch. m., second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's Chappie, b. g., third; Vernon M. Brown's Topeka, gr. g., fourth.

Ladies' single horse, any height, ladies to drive; manners to count 25 per cent., appointments 25 per cent., conformation, quality and action 50 per cent.—F. G. Bourne's Jennie Neil, br. m., driven by Miss Bourne, first; Charles A. O'Donohue's Chappie, b. g., driven by Mrs. Candee, second; H. T. Peters's Lady Constance, blk. m., driven by Mrs. Peters, third; A. H. Housman's Country Sport, br. g., driven by Mrs. Bache, fourth.

Pair horses in harness, 15 hands 1 inch and under, to be shown before an appropriate vehicle.—Won by Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's Harry, blk. g., and Greylocks, gr. g.; F. G. Bourne's Miss Glen, ch. m., and Jennie Neil, br. m., second; H. T. Peter's Lady Euphrosyne, blk. m., and Eanice, ch. m., third; G. W. Burchell's Miss Roan, b. m., and Mate, r. m., fourth.

Champion harness class, single horse; open to horses having taken first prize, or one of a pair taking first prize; to be shown in appropriate vehicle; conformation, style, quality, manners, and all-around action to be considered.—Won by F. G. Bourne's Moscow, ch. g.; A. A. Housman's Royal Swell second.

Four-in-hands.—Exhibitors in this class need not describe their teams when making entries; mares or geldings, four years old or over; to be shown before coach, drag, or break; horse to count 75 per cent., drags and appointments 25 per cent.; horses must have quality, action, good manners, and be not under 15 hands—Won by James H. Hyde's four. Names unknown.

Pair of horses, to be shown before victoria or cabriolet; horses to count 50 per cent., appointments 50 per cent.—Won by A. A. Housman's Country Sport, br. g., and Royal Swell, br. g.; Vernon C. Brown's Topeka, g. g., and Santa Fé, ch. g., second; Miss Marie L. Wilson's Mystic, ch. g., and Merrigold, ch. m., third; Mrs. Charles F. Hobbs's Harry, blk. g., and Greylocks, g. g., fourth.

Polo ponies not to exceed polo association's standard of height. To be shown with mallet and ball.—Won by E. Marshall Smith, Jr.'s Sayonaria, b. g.; H. T. Peters's Lady Lula, ch. m., second; H. T. Peters's Little Jim, br. g., third.

Horses 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches; to be judged by their quality, manners, paces, and conformation.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Constance; H. T. Peters's Lady Lonnie, ch. m., second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's Gayety, b. g., third.

Lady's saddle horse, any height; manners to count 50 per cent., quality 25 per cent., style of going and conformation 25 per cent.; ladies to ride.—Won by P. T. Peters's Ace of Spades, blk. g., ridden by Mrs. Beach; Charles F. Hubbs's Cigarette, ch. m., ridden by Mrs. A. L. J. Smith, second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's Gayety, b. g., third; Mrs. Johnston Livingston Jr.'s Beauty, blk. m., fourth.

Champion saddle class; open only to horses having taken a first prize in the saddle horse classes at this or any other recognized horse show; post entries.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Constance.

Hunters' horses, any height, to jump at three feet six inches and two jumps at four feet.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Lula, ch. m.; Mrs. G. Herbert Potter's Loki, b. g., second; Batjer & Banschick's Hopil, ch. m., third; R. L. Smith's Smithtown, b. g., fourth.

Trotting Race Committee Cup; three heats; half-mile.

Swift, bay g., (John F. Cockerill)	1	1	1
Fred S. Moody, s. g., (Frank D. Creamer)	2	2	3
Monk, blk. s., (Charles H. L'Hommedieu)	3	3	2

Time—1:10; 1:06; 1:06 3-5.

Special Class.—For roadsters owned in Suffolk County—Won by Charles F. Hubbs's Maryland Belle, b. m.; Mrs. George A. Quennard's Minnie E., g. m., second.

Maiden Saddle Class.—Won by H. T. Peters's Lady Teddy, br. m.; Mrs. C. T. Hubbs's Cigarette, second; Dr. J. E. Ryder's San Toy, third.

Maiden Harness Class.—Won by A. St. John Boycott's Gayety; Lawrence Abraham's Ace of Spades, second; Bird S. Coler's Greylocks, third.

HORSE RACING AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The Rhode Island Jockey Club, under whose auspices races will be held at the Polo Grounds at Bateman's Point on Thursday and Saturday, Sept. 5 and 7, to-day held a meeting to take action on the charter recently granted by the State of Rhode Island. The charter was formally accepted and the club was organized under it with the following officers: President—Center Hitchcock; Treasurer—Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Secretary—Francis M. Ware; Executive Committee—Lawrence Waterbury, Edwin D. Morgan, Henry F. Eldridge, Oliver H. P. Belmont, and William R. Travers.

The programme of the club's two days' meet is as follows:

THURSDAY.—Flat race for polo ponies for cup and sweepstakes; four furlongs. Flat race, open, for purse of $150; about six furlongs. Flat race, open, for ponies, for cup and sweepstakes. Flat race, for hacks, for purse of $150; about six furlongs. Steeplechase, for hunters, for purse of $250; two and one-half miles. Steeplechase, open, purse of $500; handicap; about two and a half miles.

SATURDAY.—Flat race, for polo ponies, for cup and sweepstakes; handicap; about four furlongs. Flat race, for purse of $150, for hacks; handicap; about six furlongs. Flat race, open, for ponies, for cup and sweepstakes. Flat race, four furlongs. Flat race, open, for purse of $150; handicap; about one mile. Steeplechase, for hunters, for purse of $150 and sweepstakes. Handicap for hunters; about two and a half miles. Steeplechase, open, for purse of $500 and sweepstakes; handicap; about three miles.

Bloomingdale B. C. Regatta.

The invitation four-oared barge race, which was the principal event at the twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, held on the Hudson River off the clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Second Street, was won by the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, with the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken second and the Active Boat Club, also of Hoboken, third. Summary:

Single Gigs, Three-quarters of a Mile.—Won by J. Unger; F. Malchow, second; M. J. O'Keefe, third. Time—1:15 3-5.

Double Gigs, Three-quarters of a Mile.—Won by Red crew, Bow, H. W. Schutte; stroke, C. H. Leyton; coxswain, A. M. Unteed. Blue crew—Bow, Frank Kunkel; stroke, H. J. Lang; coxswain, H. L. Selz, second. White crew—Bow, William Murray; stroke, P. J. Dillon; coxswain, William Willetts, third. Time—3:20 1-5.

Four-Oared Barges, Half-Mile.—Won by Blue crew—Bow, J. Bauer; 2, A. J. Breuel; 3, Fred Steuhl; stroke, C. Unger; coxswain, J. Lang. White crew—Bow, A. MacDonough; 2, A. M. Unteed; 3, William Holden; stroke, A. Pieper; coxswain, H. L. Selz, second. Time—2:51 3-5.

Institute Four-Oared Barge Race, One Mile.—Won by Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, William Stehl; 2, A. Kerr; 3, G. H. Smith; stroke, C. Dieffenbacher; coxswain, William B. Jones. Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, J. Johnston; 2, P. Lemke; 3, E. W. Krais; stroke, C. Thies; coxswain, A. Forst, second. Active Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, B. Koehler; 2, H. Kriete; 3, Fred. Bauer; stroke, William Manewal; coxswain, Andrew Keller, third. Time—3:16 1-5.

Eight-Oared Barge Race, One-Half Mile.—Won by "Light Weights"—Bow, F. Gebien, Jr.; 2, W. Willetts; 3, H. W. Schutte; 4, J. Bauer; 5, C. H. Leyton; 6, William Murray; 7, A. J. Breuel; stroke, M. J. O'Keefe; coxswain, Fred. Malchow. "Heavy Weights"—Bow, J. Berge; 2, Fred. Steuhl; 3, C. Zink; 4, F. Kunkel; 5, G. Unger; 6, Joseph Bartells; 7, P. J. Dillon; stroke, A. Pieper; coxswain, Henry J. Lang, second. Time—2:24 3-5.

NEW OLYMPIAN GAMES

Club Opened Grounds with an Attractive Array of Sports.

CLOSE FINISHES THE RULE

Bicycle Races for Amateurs Were Closely Contested, with L. E. Firth Twice a Winner.

The opening games of the New Olympia Athletic Club, held yesterday afternoon at the Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, attracted an unusually large number of local athletes, with the result that several trial heats were necessary in most of the events, and it was almost dark before the end of the long and varied programme was reached. In the seventy-five-yard handicap run nine trial heats, three semi-finals, and a heat for second men were necessary to reduce the field sufficiently for a final trial, and correspondingly large fields were the rule in all the other events.

There were some exciting finishes, particularly in the bicycle races, both of which were won by L. E. Firth, an unattached rider. John Flanagan, who was expected to compete in the fifty-six-pound weight-throwing contest, declined to exert himself, as the weight was said to be light, and a record, if made, would not stand. The competition for the banner offered to the club scoring the most points in the competitions was won by the Pastime Athletic Club, which scored 16 points. Summary:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat—Won by J. A. Kenny, Xavier Athletic Association, (20 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Second heat—Won by Charles Alfreds, Olympia Athletic Club, (20 feet;) time, 0:08. Third heat—Won by F. Rickert, St. George's Athletic Club, (14 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Fourth heat—Won by J. Di Rocco, unattached, (21 feet;) time, 0:08 1-5. Fifth heat—Won by J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, (3 feet;) time, 0:08. Sixth heat—Won by N. B. Fried, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (15 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Seventh heat—Won by J. C. Doyle, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 feet.) Eighth heat—Won by James P. Cooke, (10 feet;) time, 0:07 4-5. Ninth heat—Won by F. Helbst, St. George's Athletic Club, (20 feet;) time, 0:08. First semi-final heat—Won by F. Rickert, Kenny second; time, 0:7 4-5. Second semi-final heat—Won by Fried, Walsh second; time, 0:08. Third semi-final heat—Won by Helbst, Cooke second. Time—0:07 4-5. Heat for second men—Won by Kenny; time, 0:08. Race won by Helbst, Fried second, Rickert third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Samuel Liebgold, Pastime Athletic Club, (scratch;) S. A. Park, Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., (40 seconds,) second; J. Gabel, Grace Athletic Club, (50 seconds,) third. Time—7:29.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by Leo B. Firth, (30 feet;) C. Cameron, Olympia Athletic Club, (150 feet,) second; D. Larkin, Century Road Club Association, (120 feet,) third. Time—5:08 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. McNabb, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (58 yards;) Lockwood, Mohawk Athletic Club, (58 yards,) second; J. H. Wright, Olympia Athletic Club, (18 yards,) third. Time—1:57 2-5.

300 Yards, Novice.—First Heat—Won by W. F. Jacoby, unattached; J. Coughlin, Union Settlement Athletic Club, second; H. N. Holde, Olympia Athletic Club, third. Time—0:36 4-5. Second Heat—Won by B. Fisher, Olympia Athletic Club; P. J. McCabe, C. Athletic Club, second; G. Bierce, National Athletic Club, third. Time—0:38. Race won by Jacoby, McCabe second, Fisher third. Time—0:35 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. F. Doyle, Y. M. C. A., (25 yards;) F. S. Williams, Olympia Athletic Club, (26 yards,) second; P. Miller, St. George's Athletic Club, (24 yards,) third. Time—0:32 3-5. Second Heat—Won by F. Helbst, St. George's Athletic Club, (30 yards;) L. Bohnolfink, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (60 yards,) second; H. Christoffer, unattached, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:32. Race won by Helbst, Christoffer second, Williams third. Time—0:31 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—First Heat—Won by G. C. Cameron, Olympia Athletic Club; L. Geoghan, unattached, second. Time—3:02 2-5. Second Heat—Won by C. Anderson, Olympia Athletic Club; D. Larkin, Castle Point Cyclers, Hoboken, N. J., second. Time—2:45. Third Heat—Won by J. Heintz, unattached; George E. Firth, unattached, second. Time—2:44 2-5. Race won by Firth, Heintz second, Geoghan third. Time—2:40 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Association, (100 yards;) P. Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club, (140 yards,) second; C. A. Maher, unattached, (75 yards,) third. Time—9:47 1-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, with 27 feet 8 inches; W. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, with 25 feet 4 inches, second.

Tug of War—Won by Viking Athletic Club team from Union Settlement Athletic Club team, distance 1 foot 9 inches. Time—0:05.

Polo Teams in a Match Game.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 10.—The Rumson and Squadron A New York polo teams played a game on the Rumsen polo field this afternoon, the New Yorkers winning by the score of 5½ to 1¾. The teams were made up as follows: Rumson—Charles Pfizer, E. Pfizer, H. S. Borden, C. L. Meyer; Squadron A—W. C. Cammann, R. Herbert, H. Cooley, H. Cowperthwait. The prizes were silver cups.

NEW OLYMPIAN GAMES

CLOSE FINISHES THE RULE

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WHITNEY WON BIG STAKES

Millionaire New Yorker Easily Took Saratoga Special Cup.

THE TRAVERS WENT TO BLUES

Water Color and The Parader Among the Beaten Horses for the Day's Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—William C. Whitney's two-year-old colt Goldsmith won the Saratoga Special Sweepstakes this afternoon, defeating the champion filly of her age and year, Blue Girl, by a short head. The special is a purely sporting sweepstakes, the owners of the eight horses that went to the post subscribing $1,000 each, while those who had entered candidates for the race and declined the issue contributed $500 each toward the stake. All this subscription money went to the winner, the association only adding a five-hundred-dollar silver cup.

The start was an excellent one, though accomplished after a long delay. Rossignol, with Blue Girl at her saddle girth, made the running down the back stretch, with Goldsmith third. On the far turn the order was the same with Masterman, who was last to leave the post, gradually improving his position. The stretch reached, the pace began to tell on Rossignol, and both Blue Girl and Goldsmith passed her. A furlong from the wire Blue Girl was a length in front, with Goldsmith closing on her at every stride. At the lower end of the grand stand Goldsmith swerved out, but Turner quickly straightened him out, and he came on again. A close finish resulted in Turner just squeezing Goldsmith home in front by a scant head, while Masterman was third, six lengths away. The total value of the stake to Mr. Whitney was $15,500.

For the ten-thousand-dollar Travers Stake for three-year-olds Chuctanunda was favorite, but he was never prominent. Dublin made the pace up to a sixteenth of a mile from the finish, where Blues, the extreme outsider in the betting, ranged alongside of him. After a hard race to the wire Blues won by a scant half length, The Parader the same distance away, third. Bellario and King Bramble were the only winning favorites. The track was in fair shape, not fast, but safe. The weather was cloudy.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held at the race course this afternoon. August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and J. G. Follansbee were present. The Secretary was authorized to correct the registration of the two-year-old Coldstream from Onondaga-Lady Dixon to Onondaga-May Dixon. The investigation of the Fingal case was postponed awaiting copy of the official ruling of the Fort Erie Jockey Club.

Fifty dollars was appropriated from the Jockey fund for ex-Jockey Charles Ossler. At the request of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association Jockey Jerry Murphy was reinstated for steeplechase and hurdle races. In the matter of the charges preferred by Trainer William Karrick against Jockey McGinn the Stewards decided that the same were unfounded. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Bellario, 108 pounds, (Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Belle of Lexington, 100, (J. Woods,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; His Eminence, 118, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Lucent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Dr. Riddle, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and even, won; Hammock, 110, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Alfred Vargrave, 110, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Thoroughbred, Heroics, Eloim, and Island Prince also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Goldsmith, 122 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Blue Girl, 119, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Masterman, 122, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Whiskey King, Caughnawaga, Smart Set, Stranger, and Rossignol also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Blues, 128 pounds, (Shaw,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Dublin, 111, (Mounce,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; The Parader, 128, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:56 3-5. Water Color, The Rhymer, and Chuctanunda also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Hans Wagner, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Honolulu, 104, (O'Connor) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Emma A. M., 89, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Batyah, Man o' War, Fired Krupp, Succasunna, Equalize, White Owl, Light Hunt, and Locket also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. King Bramble, (110 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Cambrian, 126, (Caywood,) 11 to 10, second. Time—1:59 4-5. Only two starters.

PONIES RACE ON THE ROAD.

Southampton Summer Colony Patronizes Contests of Polo Mounts.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 10.—The pony races held this afternoon by the Southampton Horse Association on the Great Plains Road in front of Henry G. Trever's residence produced excellent sport. All of the fashionable cottagers came to witness the races and formed a stand with their four-in-hands, drags, breaks, and automobiles.

There were seven races on the programme, as the fourth race was split into two events, a special cup being put up by James Kernochan of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club at the last moment. August Belmont, Jr., made his first appearance as a gentleman jockey. Stephen Peabody, Jr., was especially good at getting his horse under the wire, and landed Badger II winner in the second and Priceless in the fourth. He won each in a driving finish. Richard Stevens mounted on Big Grey took the fifth race easily. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For polo ponies 14.2 hands or under which have been played at Southampton during the Summer of 1901, ridden by owners; one-quarter of a mile.—Won by Chief, (August Belmont, Jr.;) The Crow, (Francis C. Bishop,) second; The Bat, (Maxwell Stevenson,) third.

SECOND RACE.—For gallaways or ponies not over 15 hands, to be ridden by boys 17 years of age or under; catch weights over 120 pounds; three furlongs; ridden by owners.—Won by Badger I., (Stephen Peabody, Jr.;) Badger II., (James Park,) second; Fred, (Walter Oakman,) third.

THIRD RACE.—For horses over 15 hands; catch weights; half mile.—Won by Forester, H. C.Beadleston, (Harry W. McVickar;) Fireworks, (W. Scott Cameron,) second; Katherine, (A. S. Alexander,) third.

FOURTH RACE.—For polo ponies which have been played at Southampton during the Summer of 1901; catch weights over 140 pounds; one-quarter mile.—Won by Big Grey, (Richard Stevens;) Gold Bug, (A. S. Alexander,) second; Crow, (August Belmont, Jr.,) third.

FIFTH RACE.—Same conditions as fourth race.—Won by Priceless, Mrs. Clarence Carey, (Stephen Peabody, Jr.;) Spinaway, (W. Scott Cameron,) second; Idomo, L. F. H. Betts, (Harry W. McVickar,) third.

SIXTH RACE.—Open to all, for ponies or gallaways not over 15 hands; catch weights over 140 pounds; half a mile.—Won by Miss Edson, George Tideman, (W. Scott Cameron;) Albert, Mrs. James Kernochan, (J. Hewitt,) second; Chief, (August Belmont, Jr.,) third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Open to all, for horses over 15 hands; catch weights over 140 pounds; half a mile.—Won by Sunbeam, (A. R. Norcott;) Wavelet, J. Blakely, (R. Evans,) second; Stair, (George Schieffelin,) third.

Results of Other Harness Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Summer meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association was successfully concluded to-day with two races, both of which were sharp contests. The attendance was small, but the condition of the track and the weather favorable, and good time was made. The 2:18 trot had Russell T. for a favorite at even money, and he won the first heat in a scrappy finish. He showed fatigue in the second heat and landed fourth, which shocked the talent severely; and Winnefred M. was made favorite at $25 to $15 for the field. The subsequent heats were earnestly fought out, but the Wilkes horse got away with both of them. In the 2:23 pace the bettors showed good judgment in choosing Rosetta at $25 to $10, for the mare took first money in straight heats. Many of the horses go to Newburg next week, while others are entered at Brighton. Summaries:

First Race.—2:18 class; trotting; purse $400.

Winnefred M., br. m., by Wilkes Boy, (Davis)	4	1	1	1
Russell T., b. g., by Albert W., (Flynn)	1	4	7	4
Maurine, b. m., (Turner)	5	3	3	2
Sallie Simpson, b. m., (Middleton)	3	2	5	6
Billy Abahire, s. g., (Rosemeyer)	9	6	2	3
Ambo, br. m., (Lyman)	2	7	9	5
Effie C., b. m., (Walker)	6	8	4	8
Quartermote, br. m., (Brinckerhoff)	10	10	6	7
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	8	5	8	dr
George C., br. g., (Coates)	7	9	dis	
Mike W., ch. g., (Walsh)	dis			

Time—2:16¼; 2:15½; 2:14¾; 2:17¼.

Second Race.—2:23 class; pacing; purse $400.

Rosetta, ch. m., by Nutbreaker, (Smith)	1	1	1	
Webster G., blk. g., by W. F. Cassidy, (Walker)	3	2	2	
Sunneva, b. m., (Walsh)	2	3	3	
Mabel D., s. m., (Sargent)	4	dis		
General Brayton, b. g., (McGowan)	5	dis		
Teocalli, b. g., (Lyman)	dis			
Aryean, br. g., (Brinckerhoff)	dis			
T. H. Brady, s. m., (Nichols)	dis			

Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:16¾.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—The August meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company closed this afternoon with four races on the card. The big killing was in the 2:12 pace, which was thought to be easy for Stormwood, but Lady Intrigue, who was scarcely thought of, trimmed him in straight heats. Ruth, favorite in the 2:23 pace, won in straight heats, and Sandolo duplicated her performance in the 2:24 trot. The only contest was in the 2:29 pace, brought over from yesterday, when Phebon W. was favorite. Rob Fitz beat him out in the fourth heat when he clipped 11 seconds off his record, but the favorite got there in the fifth heat. Summaries:

2:29 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300. (Postponed from Friday.)

Phebon W., br. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Clarke)	1	7	1	2 1
Rob Fitz, r. g., (Holmes)	4	2	3	1 2
Krinklewood, c. m., (Wilber)	6	1	2	5 5
Curtis, c. g., (Clark)	2	8	4	3 3
Margerite, b. m., (Brewster)	8	6	7	4 4
Auster, b. s., (Tyson)	5	3	5	dr.
Starboy, b. g., (Ramsden)	7	5	6	dr.
Lady Pendleton, blk. m., (Davis)	3	4	dis.	

Time—2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:20.

2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

Ruth M., by Scott, (Aldrich)	1	1	1	
Tamerlane, b. g., (Gillies)	2	6	2	
Lucy Simmons, b. m., (Leonard)	6	2	3	
Belle Finch, c. m., (Clancy)	3	3	4	
Russell V., b. g., (Labounty)	5	4	5	
Alcyoro, b. s., (Brown)	4	5	6	

Time—2:19½; 2:21¼; 2:20.

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

Lady Intrigue, b. m., by Intrigue, (Aldrich)	1	1	1
Sam Hill, Jr., blk. s., (Clancy)	2	3	2
Stormwood, b. g., (Sparks)	4	2	4
Baby Strathmore, b. m., (Warren)	3	4	3

Time—2:14½; 2:15; 2:18¼.

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Sandolo, b. g., by Bellini, (Birney)	1	1	1
Maud D., b. m., (Cook)	2	2	2
Daisy Wood, b. m., (Sparks)	3	3	3

Time—2:26¼; 2:20¾; 2:26¼.

WRENN BROTHERS WIN AT TENNIS

Western Champion Pair Beaten in Close Sets at Bay Ridge.

R. D. and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., the well-known tennis players, formerly of Harvard, defeated R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, the Princton players, who hold the Western championship in doubles, in a closely contested match on the Crescent Athletic Club court at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon, winning three of the four sets played. The scores were 6—0, 6—4, 4—6 and 9—7.

As the scores show, Little and Alexander made a very poor beginning, being unable to win a single game in the first set, but in the second set they began to improve, and managed to win four games. The Wrenn brothers won the first two games in the third set, and then Little and Alexander struck a winning streak, and scored five straight games. The next two were won by the Wrenns, making the score 5—4 in favor of the Princeton team. The Wrenn brothers tried hard to win the next game to make it a vantage set, but failed, and Little and Alexander won the game and set.

By this time it looked as if the Western champions might prove the winners in spite of the initial advantage of their opponents, and interest in the next set was intense.

The Harvard team led off by winning the first three games, and the Princeton pair captured the next two. Then the Wrenns won a game, making the score 4—2 in their favor, but Little and Alexander evened up matters by taking the next two games and tying the score. The ninth game was won by the Wrenns and the tenth by Little and Alexander, making the score 5—5, or "games all."

From this point the match was intensely interesting, as at one time a single point was all that Little and Alexander lacked to win the game and set, and thus to tie the score by sets and get on even terms with their opponents. The Wrenns won the eleventh game, and made it "vantage games," but the Princeton pair not only brought it back to "games all" in the next game, but made their vantage in the thirteenth game.

The climax of the match came in the fourteenth game, when Little and Alexander had the vantage game to their credit, and needed but the single point to win. But the Wrenns rose to the occasion, and by superb play took the game and for a third time evened the score. The Princeton players did not have another chance, as the Wrenns took the next two games and the set and match.

Next Saturday the final club handicap doubles will be played. The handicap singles, which began last week, have been advanced to the second round, the results being as follows:

Class A.—First Round—C. Kinjanje, (owe ¼ of 15,) beat J. C. Oswald, (plus 15.) 6—1, 6—3; F. O. Affeld, (owe 30,) beat C. House, Jr., (scratch,) 6—4, 9—7; R. H. E. Starr, (owe 15,) beat H. L. Kenyon, (owe ½ of 15,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; F. M. Belden, (scratch,) beat G. H. Henshaw, (scratch,) 6—2, 7—5; George Morgan, (plus ½ of 15,) beat A. L. Randall, (plus 15,) 6—3, 6—3;

Second Round—J. H. Walkley beat C. Kenyon, Jr., 6—3, 6—3; George Morgan beat F. M. Belden, 8—6, 6—1.

Class B.—First Round—M. W. Byers, (owe ¼ of 30,) a bye; F. St. John Richards, (plus 15,) beat W. G. Fisher, (plus ½ of 15,) 8—6, 6—4, 6—3; W. H. Holden, (owe ½ of 15,) a bye; W. J. Brown, (scratch,) a bye; J. B. Leavy, (owe ½ of 30,) a bye; R. W. Cronezbaur, (owe 15,) a bye; R. J. Wall, (plus ½ of 15,) a bye; E. A. Clough, (owe 15,) a bye.

Second Round—J. B. Leavy beat W. H. Holden, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; F. St. John Richards beat R. W. Crenzbaur, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; R. J. Wall beat E. A. Clough, 6—0, 6—2.

ATHLETES IN OPEN GAMES.

Holy Name Society First in Catholic Young Men's Newark Meet.

The athletes of the Holy Name Society of Belleville, N. J., carried off first honors in the annual field meet of the Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union of the Diocese of Newark at the Hillside track, Belleville, N. J., yesterday afternoon, scoring 36 points to 24 for the Young Men's Institute of Newark, 16 for the Entre Nous Social Club of Paterson, 14 for St. Peter's Sodality of Jersey City, and 9 for St. Mary's Young Men's Catholic Association of Newark. The principal event of the day was a mile team relay race, in which a handsome banner was offered to the winning team. This was won by the Institute team of Newark. Summary:

440-Yard Novice Race.—Won by B. Martin, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J.; Thomas Cummings, Institute, Newark, N. J., second; John Pardue, Institute, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:01 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by M. Journey, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J.; Thomas Fagan, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., second; C. O. Crowley, Institute, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:13 3-5.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Reilly, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (25 yards;) T. J. Vogellus, St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (10 yards,) second; J. Fitzpatrick, St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:48 3-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Robert Davis, Jr., St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (10 yards;) J. F. Brennan, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (4 yards,) second; John F. Anderson, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Bromilo, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (35 yards;) W. Grady, Institute, Newark, N. J., (scratch,) second; J. Lawrence, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:07 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Clubb, Jr., Institute, Newark, N. J., (80 yards;) T. J. Cummings, Jr., Institute, (180 yards,) second; John Collins, Institute, Newark, N. J., (100 yards,) third. Time—5:06 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Teams of Four, Each Man to Run 440 Yards.—Won by Institute team, Newark, N. J.—C. D. Dietz, F. Gerdes, W. Grady, and T. Cummings; Holy Name Society team, Belleville, N. J., second—W. Reilly, B. Martin, C. Springler, and J. J. Laurence; Entre Nous Social Club team, Paterson, N. J., third—F. Farley, T. Dunn, J. Bromilo, and J. Meagher. Time—3:56 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by William J. Byrnes, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (8 inches,) with 5 feet; Joseph Bromilo, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (6 inches,) second, with 5 feet; John Murphy, Institute, Newark, N. J., (6 inches,) third, with 4 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Auderton, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (2 feet,) with 18 feet 7 inches; T. J. Fitzpatrick, St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J., (2 feet 6 inches,) second, with 17 feet 7 inches; J. McIntyre, Entre Nous, Paterson, N. J., (1 foot 9 inches,) third, with 17 feet 9 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Biller, St. Mary's, Newark, N. J., (4 feet 6 inches,) with 32 feet 10 inches; E. Crowe, St. Mary's, Newark, N. J., (5 feet,) second, with 32 feet; George Gorman, Holy Name, Belleville, N. J., (3 feet,) third, with 35 feet 5 inches.

Perry Hale Nursing Football Injury.

PORTLAND, Conn., Aug. 10.—Perry Hale, the Yale football full back, has gone to the Hartford Hospital for treatment of a severe stomach trouble, said to have resulted from a strain received in the Harvard game last Fall. His friends say that he will not return to Yale this Fall, but that after treatment at the hospital he will probably take charge of an academy team as coach.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Were Again Beaten by the Philadelphias.

BROOKLYN PLAYED TWO GAMES

Boston Won the First, Brooklyn the Second—Poor Fielding Responsible for Local Team's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Luck more than anything else beat New York to-day, the Philadelphias' playing hardly doing credit to minor leaguers. It was a battle royal between Taylor and Donohue, and, had the New Yorks not gone to sleep in the field and allowed hits that should have been outs to drop safely, he would have easily beaten the Quakers. Neither pitcher seemed to have much heart in his work. The support given Donohue was execrable, while Taylor was discouraged at the failure of his fielders to reach easy fly balls because of the sun.

In the first three innings the New Yorks played with spirit, making three fast double plays. Their playing then fell off until the eighth inning, when a spurt came near tying the score. The contest was tiresome, and was only relieved by good stops by Ganzel and Nelson, the batting of Davis, Flick, and Delahanty, and the catching of Jacklitsch. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf	0	3	0	0	
Selbach, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Strang, 3b	1	1	3	1	0
Hickman, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Davis, ss	1	2	2	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Smith, c	0	1	3	5	1
Nelson, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	3	0
*McBride	0	0	0	0	0
†Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	24	16	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	1
Wolvert'n, 3b	2	1	0	2	1
Flick, rf	1	2	2	1	0
Delahanty, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Jacklitsch, c	0	1	8	3	0
Jennings, 1b	0	1	10	0	1
Hallman, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Cross, ss	1	0	2	2	1
Donohue, p	0	0	0	2	1
Donohue, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	5	8	27	11	5

*Batted for Nelson in ninth. †Batted for Taylor in ninth.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Flick, (2,) Delehanty, (2.) Three-base hits—Davis, Jennings. Sacrifice hits—Strang, Flick, Donohue. Stolen bases—Smith, Wolverton, Cross. Double plays—Hickman, Smith, and Davis; Strang, Nelson, and Ganzel; Davis, Nelson, and Ganzel. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—By Taylor, 3; by Donohue, 3. Hit by pitcher—Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Donohue, 7. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN AND BOSTON WIN.

Two Games at Washington Park—Players Forced to Leave the Field.

The Boston and Brooklyn baseball teams broke even in a double-header yesterday at Washington Park. The visitors walked away with the first, batting Hughes out of the box in four innings and batting in enough runs off Kennedy to hold the lead safe. Dineen was invincible after the third inning.

The second game went to Brooklyn by a rally in the eighth inning after Boston had tied the score. Newton was taken out of the box in the eighth and Pettinger retired in the same inning after being knocked senseless by a batted ball that carromed off his right temple. Farrell quit in the first, after being hit on the kneecap by a foul tip and Tenney retired in the second game because of the heat. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	14	1	0
Padden, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
McGann, cf	1	2	12	1	1
Donovan, rf	1	2	3	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	4	6	0
Kruger, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Nichols, c	0	1	2	0	1
Schriver, c	0	1	3	1	1
Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	15	36	17	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Sh'kard, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Daly, 2b	0	2	3	5	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	3	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Farrell, c	0	0	3	2	0
McGuire, c	0	0	1	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	10	27	15	2

Boston	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Irwin. Stolen bases—Slagle, Cooley, Lowe, (2,) Daly, and Dahlen. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Long and Tenney; De Mont and Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Cooley, Dineen, and Kelley. First base on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Kennedy, 2; by Dineen, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Kennedy, 2; by Dineen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dineen, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Time of game—2:13. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Nash.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	1	1	0
Moran, 1b	0	0	10	0	1
Demont, 2b	1	2	1	1	0
Cooley, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
Long, ss	0	2	5	0	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	3	2	0
Pettinger, p	1	0	0	5	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	9	24	12	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	2	2	2	0	0
McCreery, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	0	2	0
Dahlen, ss	2	2	1	4	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
McGuire, c	0	0	5	0	3
Newton, p	0	1	0	4	1
Donovan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	13	24	11	4

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5	
Brooklyn	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	—8		

Game called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Demont, Lowe, Sheckard, Irwin, (2,) Newton. Three-base hits—Dolan, McCreery. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Newton, 5; by Donovan, 2; by Pettinger, 3. Stolen bases—Slagle, (2,) Sheckard, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Cooley, McCreery. Wild pitch—Newton. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Nash.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	4	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	3	4	5	0
McGann, c	1	2	12	1	0
Donovan, rf	1	2	3	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	4	6	0
Kruger, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Nichols, c	0	1	2	0	1
Schriver, c	0	1	3	1	1
Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	15	36	17	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	2	4	3	0	0
Harley, lf	2	3	1	1	1
Beckley, 1b	2	2	9	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	2	8	0	0
Magoon, ss	1	1	3	4	1
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	4	1	0
Fox, 2b	0	2	5	3	1
Bergen, c	0	2	5	3	0
Stimmel, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	8	17	36	14	3

St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Burkett. Three-base hits—Burkett, Beckley. Home run—Crawford. Hit by pitcher—By Stimmel, 2. Double plays—Donovan, Padden and McGann; Wallace and McGann; Padden, Wallace, and McGann; Fox, Magoon and Beckley. Base on balls—Off Stimmel, 1. Passed ball—Bergen, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Stimmel, 5. Stolen bases—Harley, Fox. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Magoon. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—Three hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	53	35	.602	Boston	43	48	.483
Philadelphia	54	37	.593	New York	37	47	.440
St. Louis	53	41	.564	Cincinnati	37	52	.416
Brooklyn	48	44	.522	Chicago	37	60	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	58	34	.630	Philadelphia	44	45	.494
Boston	52	38	.577	Cleveland	37	50	.425
Baltimore	50	39	.562	Washington	37	51	.420
Detroit	49	44	.527	Milwaukee	34	60	.362

American League Games.

At Detroit—Milwaukee, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 4. Baltimore, 4; Boston, 3, (second game.)
At Washington—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Philadelphia, 13; Washington, 6, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Hartford, 14; Toronto, 10.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Worcester, 3, (ten innings.)
At Rochester—Providence, 4; Rochester, 2.
Rochester, 14; Providence, 4, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 2; Waverly, 0.
At Schenectady—Utica, 7; Schenectady, 1.
At Troy—Binghamton, 6; Troy, 1. Binghamton, 7; Troy, 3, (second game.)

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

The Knickerbocker, Englewood, and Montclair Teams Won Games Yesterday.

Despite a good rally toward the close of the contest, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team had but little difficulty in defeating the Morristown Field Club yesterday at Bayonne. From a spectator's standpoint the game was a most interesting one, as every conceivable kind of [illegible] was played. Heavy batting predominated, and rank errors offset brilliant fielding. Daly at short stop for the Knickerbockers had a particularly hard time of it. Usually a good fielder and accurate thrower, almost everything that came his way yesterday was fumbled, and when he did stop the ball he managed to get in a wild throw. With a long lead secured in the opening inning, the Knickerbocker infield went up in the air in the later innings, while the Morristown boys began to hit Disosway, who up to that time had been pitching excellent ball. The runs secured, however, in the seventh and eighth innings, when the Knickerbockers appeared to be demoralized, were not enough, the Knickerbockers winning by the comfortable margin of five runs.

A base on balls, two singles, and an error scored two runs for the Morristowns in the first inning, in which the Knickerbockers failed to score. The Knickerbockers made hit after hit in the second inning, and before they were retired seven men crossed the plate. Terry, in the fourth inning, drove the ball to the clubhouse, but only made three bases on the hit, a magnificent throw-in stopping him at third. Mahoney followed with a hit, and Wood banged the ball again for three bases. Two more runs were added to the two runs thus scored with a base on balls, an error, and a single. A base on balls, two singles, and an error netted two runs in the fifth inning. In the seventh inning the Knickerbockers scored their final runs, Daly scoring Hopper and himself with a long home run to deep centre field.

The Morristowns in the meantime had scored a run in the fourth inning and three in the seventh inning. Ford started the eighth inning for them by lifting the ball high in the air to Davies, who muffed it. Grove joined him on at the bases by singling, and Chadwell sent them both in with a three-base hit. Donnelly scored Chadwell with a long fly after Brown had been thrown out by Disosway. Little reached first base on an error, and so did Allen. Little succeeded in getting himself between half a dozen of the Knickerbocker players, who started to run him down between third and second. They almost had him when Daly tossed the ball wildly, and Little scored Morristown's last run. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bernard, 2b	2	3	2	3	2
Terry, 3b	3	3	2	1	2
Maho'y, 1b	1	2	12	1

THESE THIEVES AESTHETIC

Took a Bath, Strong with Florida Water, Before Burglary.

Also Dined and Wined Sumptuously—Owners Were Summering Out of Town—Door Ajar Led to Arrest.

Burglars have been holding high revel in the house of Myron Sulzberger, a lawyer, at 207 East Seventy-second Street, during the Summer absence of the family at Arverne, L. I. Their work was discovered because they left the area door ajar.

The open door was noticed by a policeman Thursday morning, who reported the circumstance to Capt. Brown at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Detectives Tunney, Allen, and Maxon investigated.

The dining-room table was found littered with empty liquor and wine bottles. Fragments of all sorts of rich food, with which the house had been stocked, lay about, and there were indications which showed that the thieves had cooked their meal on the gas range.

In the bathroom were towels, still moist, which gave off strong odors of bay rum and Florida water. Every other toilet preparation in the place had been also lavishly used by the robbers, who, after their bath and banquet, had dressed themselves from top to toe in the best in the house, leaving behind their own four well-worn outfits, even to four pairs of old shoes.

Everything they could find to eat or drink had been consumed when they left. The detectives took the clothes and watched, saying nothing. They observed that Frank Safreck, twenty years old, of 409 East Seventy-second Street, had suddenly come out in a light brown suit of fine quality, and it was recalled that the clothes he had worn during the Summer were counterparts of one of the suits in their possession. Then they arrested him, and Mr. Sulzberger said the clothes he had on were his.

They questioned Safreck, and he incriminated Frank, Otto, and John Pollock, brothers of about his age, who live at 1,401 Avenue A. In their rooms the detectives found a silver matchbox and four pairs of opera glasses, which Mr. Sulzberger said belonged to members of his family.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning they tried to establish allbis. Detective Tunney said that Otto Pollock had told him that the opera glasses belonged to his sister, and that since he lied to him then he would not believe him now. All four were held in $3,000 bail each for examination on Tuesday.

"It doesn't pay people to go to the country when thieves are around," said the Magistrate. "If they would only leave some one in their houses when they go, who would shoot and kill the burglars, it would be a good thing for the community and would save the county a good deal of expense."

The detectives found that the burglars had also forced the scuttle of a house next door to Sulzberger's, occupied by a family named Freedman, who are now in Europe. The burglars had apparently been frightened off before entering.

Two even bolder burglars than these were caught on the west side yesterday afternoon, when Joseph Nurse returned to his apartment, on the third floor of 224 West Sixty-second Street. On entering, Nurse heard a noise in the front room, and going there saw a big negro ransacking a chiffonier. He shouted and sprang upon the man.

Policeman Michael Cahill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station happened to be directly before the front door at the time, and rushed upstairs. As he gained the first landing another negro, who had been coming down by leaps and bounds, ran into him. He drove him back to where he heard the fighting, and running in helped Mr. Nurse to subdue his man.

Both prisoners were then led away. At the station house the negro caught looting was identified as Edward Turthey, twenty-six years old, of 227 West Sixty-first Street, who was released from the penitentiary only eight days ago after serving a year for burglary. The other negro, who had mounted guard outside the Nurse flat, is Edward Phillips, twenty-five years old, of 232 West Sixty-second Street. Both were taken to Police Headquarters to be photographed and shown to the detectives.

ROBBERS ACTIVE IN JAMAICA, L.I.

Several Residences Entered and Many Small Thefts Committed.

House breakers are still active in Jamaica, Queens Borough, and the residence of Assistant Postmaster Elmer E. Bergen, on Union Avenue, was entered early yesterday morning. Mr. Bergen heard a voice in his kitchen, and started downstairs armed with a revolver. The burglars made their escape through a window by which they had entered.

The laundry of Sing Wo, at Hardenbrook and Fulton Avenue, Jamaica, was robbed early yesterday morning, the thieves obtaining entrance by cutting out the wire netting of the screen door. The robbers got $53 and a ten-dollar ring.

Thieves also entered the residence of Charles D. Sebley at Hollis. A neighbor early in the morning found Mr. Sebley's trousers and a coat outside the house, with the pockets turned inside out. The family were aroused and Mr. Sibley found that the thieves had taken his watch and $20 in money.

The robbers in the latter case, it is believed, were seen by two Jamaica policemen who were patrolling on Riverside Avenue. Two men in a light carriage who came from the direction of Hollis not long after the robbery must have been committed were called upon by the officers to halt, but they only whipped up their horse and dashed on with increased speed. The policemen fired several shots at them without effect.

POLICE NAILED UP A HOUSE.

It Had Been Robbed but Had Not Been Reported "Vacant," So They Disclaim Responsibility.

A queer burglar story came to light in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn yesterday. The peculiar feature of it was the action taken by the police in the matter. The house robbed was the residence of John A. Lott, at 2,103 Albemarle Road. Mr. Lott and his family are in the country. On Tuesday night a night watchman discovered that the rear door of the house had been forced by burglars. He made a search of the house with a policeman, but the thieves had left. The burglars had carried away a quantity of silverware with them.

Detectives from the Grant Street Station, after making an investigation, nailed up all the doors, which had been pried open by the thieves. Apparently, so far as the police were concerned, that was the end of the matter. No report of the robbery was made public, nor were the Lott family informed of the burglary. The first they knew that their house had been burglarized was on Thursday, when a servant in their employ visited the house and discovered that burglars had been there.

She was puzzled to find the rear doors nailed up, thinking this to be a strange thing for burglars to do. She innocently reported the burglary to the police, and was then more surprised than before to learn that they had nailed up the doors. The servant notified the family. The police say that they were not "responsible" for the burglary, as the house had not been reported "vacant."

Fete of the Free Sons of Israel.

District Grand Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, will hold their annual Summer night's festival at the Harlem River Park on Wednesday next. It is believed that over $10,000 will be realized by the entertainment for the Donation Fund. The affair will be in charge of Assemblyman Julius Harburger, who is the Grand Master of the order in the United States, and he will be assisted by M. S. Stern, who is the Grand Master of District Lodge, No. 1.

Mr. Grill's Illustrated Lecture.

Samuel Grill will deliver a lecture, with stereopticon illustrations, on "A Trip to California and Return" next Tuesday evening, Aug. 13, on the roof of the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

THE NEW ITALIAN MISSION.

Consecrated by Mgr. Scalabrini, Founder of the San Raphael Society.

Mgr. Scalabrini, Archbishop of Placenza and founder and head of the San Raphael Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, inspected and consecrated the new Italian mission house at 219 Bleecker Street yesterday. Signor Rossi, the Italian immigration agent, and several priests were present.

The mission was opened in December last. It contains fifteen beds, besides a dining room, parlor, and kitchen.

The Archbishop came to this country to consecrate the new mission on Bleecker Street, and to inspect the twenty-two other similar missions which are scattered over the country, all under the protection and guidance of the San Raphael Society. An agent and representative of the society is stationed on Ellis Island, and he advises and takes care of all Italian immigrants in need of such assistance.

Archbishop Scalabrini will probably stay in this country about a month. He will visit Jersey City, Newark, New Haven, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Boston, Buffalo, Utica, Syracuse, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Cleveland, Ohio, where other branches of the San Raphael Society are situated.

SPECIAL DETAILS ABOLISHED.

Commissioner Murphy's Order Ending Them Objected to by Immigration Commissioner Fitchie.

The plans of Commissioner Murphy for his much-talked-of three-platoon system are being opposed because of his order abolishing all special details at 6 o'clock to-morow evening, so that the entire force will be ready to enter upon the new routine Tuesday morning.

Immigration Commissioner Fitchie yesterday objected to Commissioner Murphy's taking away the four policemen who protect arriving immigrants, and Fire Marshal Peter Seery, who has had a like number in his offfice, said that their removal would cripple his work and that he would protest against their being taken.

More than 400,000 immigrants landed at the Barge Office last year, and it is claimed that the abolition of the special detail of policemen at that point will leave strangers at the mercy of the innumerable swindlers who, as it is, haunt that vicinity to prey upon the unsophisticated.

The policemen now stationed there are Patrolmen Richard Ganley and Patrick Regan and Detectives Quackenbosh and Fanbrini, who will now have to report for general work, while the Barge Office and its surroundings will be only a portion of the post of a policeman patrolling Battery Park. Policemen Lyons, Drummond, Ward, and Herbert are the men on duty with Fire Marshal Seery, who speaks in high terms of the work they do.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN ENDING.

Dr. Doty Will Do Some Clearing-Up Work and Then Study Results—Will Issue a Statement.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty will issue a statement on his mosquito destroying operations in Concord, S. I., to-morow night. Of the present condition of the malaria-infected neighborhood he said last evening at Quarantine:

"I will say this much, that Concord today is the safest place, so far as danger from mosquitoes is concerned, on Staten Island. I am entirely satisfied with results. On Monday, and perhaps on Tuesday, we shall do some clearing-up work in the Concord Basin. Then my mechanical work will end, and I shall continue my scientific studies of mosquitoes and their relation to malaria at the laboratory here."

Much good work was done at Concord yesterday. The men selected for it by Dr. Doty were on the ground at 8 A. M., and Chief Engineer Skinner went with them through as much of the district as was possible, and petrolized every cistern that he could find. Among the cisterns treated with Lima oil was the one in the rear of Paul Dupont's cottage.

Before this was done a quantity of mosquito larvae was secured and sent to the Quarantine bacteriological laboratory. At a score of places where there were damp or miry ground and rank weeds, mowing and dosing with oil was done. The forty orders served by Sanitary policemen for the cleaning of cesspools, &c., in the Concord neighborhood had mainly all been complied with last night. The residents reported a marked abatement of annoyance from mosquitoes.

Many communications in regard to his experiments have come to Dr. Doty. A scientist at Galveston, Texas, requested him to forward him any literature that may be issued by him and details of his plan of campaign.

Dr. E. C. Baldwin, the Quarantine bacteriologist, has discovered the bacillus or plasmodium of malaria in the blood taken from the sick child at Concord on Friday. He has made slides for the microscope of the bacillus. They exhibit blood corpuscles invaded by the germ just at the stage which precedes the bursting of the corpuscles. The germ has not yet been found in dissecting the anopheles caught in malarial patients' houses.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

Park Commission Obtains Options on Tracts, and When Surveyed Will Buy Them.

There is no longer any danger that the part of the Palisades extending from a point opposite One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to a point almost across the Hudson from Yonkers will be mutilated, for the Palisades Park Commission has obtained options on the property within that area.

Although the surveyors are having some trouble in determining the boundaries between various tracts, it is expected that within ten days the titles of a dozen or more pieces of property will be completed by a title guarantee company that is now at work on them. After that the commission will buy the tracts out of the $100,000 recently obtained from the State Controller.

MORE DOCKS FOR BROOKLYN.

Bush Company Buys Eight Blocks Along Water Front from Hunt Estate.

A deal by which the Bush Company, one of the large dock and warehouse concerns of Brooklyn, is to acquire by purchase from the Hunt estate eight blocks of property along the South Brooklyn water front has practically been closed.

The property in question lies between Forty-first and Fifty-first Streets, west of First Avenue. It is understood that the purchase price is to be about $900,000. It is planned by the Bush Company to develop the property by building upon it docks, piers, and warehouses, which will form an extension of the company's business at the foot of Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

LICENSES FOR WAGONETTES.

The First Passenger Can Direct the Route of a Vehicle.

John Brisben Walker appeared in the City Marshal's office yesterday and paid $30 for six licenses for the automobile wagonettes which he has running on regular routes. Deputy City Marshal Brown refused to decide whether Mr. Walker was operating a stage line. He said that Controller Coler had charge of the collecting of the fees and it was his duty to investigate the status of the Walker automobiles.

The wagonettes were running over the same routes yesterday, but the signs indicating the destination of the vehicles had been removed. The City Marshal's office also decided that the first passenger in a wagonette could direct the driver to go to any place in the city he desired. Mr. Walker had prepared a long speech in defense of his vehicles, but Deputy City Marshal Brown refused to listen to it and declared the hearing closed.

Poison Indicator for Drug Bottles.

A corporation to manufacture an indicator of poisonous drugs has been incorporated by Brooklyn men. Its factory is at 177 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn. The invention is a cork with a metal top roughly indented on the edge and bearing a death's head and crossbones surmounted by the word "Poison." The incorporators are John M. James of 174 Fulton Street, Victor H. Kopold, and Dr. Francis M. Burke.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR MAHOGANY BEDROOMS.

Rich, glowing, wave-marked wood—worthy to grace the palace of the Grand Mogul. Some handsomely carved, some inlaid—all with finest French plate mirrors. Perfectly made, finely finished, but room must be made for new goods daily arriving from our factory.

SUITES,

were	now
$43.00	$34.00
93.00	65.00
116.00	80.00
155.00	110.00
255.00	175.00
330.00	235.00
391.00	275.00

TOILET TABLES,

were	now
$20.00	$14.00
52.00	36.00
76.00	52.00
85.00	60.00
102.00	72.00
165.00	115.00

CHIFFONIERS,

were	now
$24.00	$16.00
48.00	35.00
97.00	65.00
125.00	88.00
415.00	300.00

Also odd Bureaux, Washstands, High-Boys, Shaving-Stands, etc.

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN ORIENTAL CARPETS.

Large Osmanias, Sultanabads, etc., $45.00 to $125.00 (former prices $75.00 to $175.00.)

REDUCED FACTORY PRICES NOW on all the furniture which you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 25TH ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ST. LOUIS AND UMBRIA FOUR DAYS TOGETHER

Big Liners Arrived in Port Seventeen Minutes Apart.

Passengers Enjoyed the Spectacle, but a Race! Of Course Not—Gen. Russell A. Alger a Passenger.

For four days of the voyage that began in England one week ago yesterday, the American liner St. Louis and the Cunarder Umbria, both of which arrived in port yesterday afternoon, were in sight of each other. The St. Louis steamed past the Hook at 2:15, the Umbria following her 17 minutes later.

Passengers on both liners averred that each of the vessels had done its best, one to overtake the leader and the other to increase her advantage, during the four days they kept each other company. The officers, however, emphatically stated that the meeting was a chance one, and that as it was against the rules to race great steamship in midocean, it followed, of course, that they had not raced.

It was about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the officer on the bridge of the St. Louis made out about ten miles astern the red runnelled Cunarder. The St. Louis was logging about 18¾ knots at the time, and the Umbria about the same figure. With the exception of one occasion, when the fog shut them from view, the two liners were never out of sight of each other during the rest of the voyage.

The proximity of the vessels furnished the sporting contingents aboard a fine opportunity, of which they did not fail to take advantage, to make up several very interesting pools on the result. Each night they gathered in the smoking rooms and wagered on the distance that would separate the two ships the next morning. One of the St. Louis's saloon passengers, Seth H. Collins, was so fortunate as to be the lucky bidder in no less than five of the pools. He won in all, it was said, about $1,000.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Judge Jere Wilson, and Miss Hilda Spong were among the passengers on the St. Louis who spoke enthusiastically of the splendid spectacle of the big liners as they sped along almost abreast toward their destination. The St. Louis on her second day out was deprived of the use of one of her engines for several hours, owing to the overheating of a journal of the crank shaft. One set of her boilers was also out of use, which caused her to be several hours longer than is usual in making the transatlantic passage.

Both the St. Louis and the Umbria brought many well-known people. On the St. Louis, besides Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, who has been to Carlsbad for his health and returns greatly improved, there was B. D. Woodward, who was Assistant Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, and who has been in Paris winding up the affairs of the American exhibit. Before leaving Paris Mr. Woodward was entertained by President Loubet, and received farewell attentions from the representatives of other countries in the French capital. Mr. Woodward will go to Washington this week to make his report.

Miss Hilda Spong, leading woman of Daniel Frohman's stock company, was another passenger. Miss Spong will leave for San Francisco on Tuesday to join the company, which will inaugurate the season in that city on Aug. 19, producing the play "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." Miss Virginia Earl, who has been in London with Charles Frohman's musical comedy company, playing the part of "The Girl from Up There," came back on the St. Louis. Miss Earl said that she had been very warmly welcomed by the Britishers, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Other passengers on the St. Louis were Miss Maud Hoffman, E. S. Willard's leading woman; Lieut. B. C. Greaves, James H. Beck, Loren Fletcher, Judge O'Neill Ryan, Comtesse de Chambrun, and Arthur Geoffrey.

On the Umbria, among others, was Miss Cecilia Loftus, who is to be E. H. Sothern's leading woman this season. She has been abroad for a few weeks visiting in London. Others on the Umbria were Basil Dalton, C. T. McKelvey, Lieut. B. W. Wells, United States Navy, and Sir Thomas Tancred.

ARREST OF A MERCHANT.

Charged with Fraud by a Wholesale Dry Goods Commission House—His Counsel's Denial.

Morris Botwinick of 248 Canal Street, a wholesale dry goods merchant, was arrested on Friday evening on an order issued by Justice Hascall of the City Court. Botwinick is still in Ludlow Street Jail, not having given the bail required by the court of $300.

Botwinick was arrested in an action brought against him by the wholesale dry goods commission firm of Spielmann & Co., 93 to 97 Grand Street. The plaintiffs allege that Botwinick, on June 21 last, obtained several bolts of plush, valued at $255, and in payment of this sum assigned to Spielmann & Co. a claim he said he held against the Baltimore Bargain House of that city for $293.75 for goods supplied.

Spielmann & Co. knew the credit of Jacob Epstein, the owner of the Baltimore house, to be good, and agreed to supply Botwinick with the plush on receiving the assignment of his claim. Spielmann & Co. endeavored to collect the amount of Botwinick's claim from Epstein, but were informed that he owed Botwinick nothing. As Botwinick could not be induced to pay the bill, the plaintiffs brought suit in the City Court against him, alleging fraud on his part, and claiming that he was insolvent when he bought the goods from them.

Botwinick yesterday retained Hoose, Grossman & Vorhaus to make an application to have the order for his arrest vacated, and it will come up before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court to-morrow. The attorneys say that Botwinick's troubles are the result of a misunderstanding, and that he had no intention of defrauding Spielmann & Co. in any way.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Suitable for Street, Traveling, Seashore and Mountain Wear

Mohairs, Etamines, Cheviots and Cloths, $12.75, 17.50, 24.50

Formerly $25.00 to 59.00

Golf Skirts, Oxford, Blue and Brown Plaid Black and Blue & Black Striped Cheviots, $5.50, 6.75

Ladies' Shirt Waists

A large collection of high cost waists of Imported Dimity, Mercerized Cotton Chambray, Madras, Silk Striped Grenadines, n the most desirable Styles and Colorings, at 50c, 95, $1.25 & 1.65

Less Than One-half Former Prices

78 doz. White Lawn, tucked & lace trimmed, $1.25 to 3.25

And the remainder of their mported Wash Silk Waists, Heretofore $6.75 to 8.50 at $4.50

Lace Curtains

Clearance Sale of 2, 3 and 4 pair lots,

Irish Point, $2.95, 4.25, 6.50

Reduced from $4.50, 6.75, 10.50 and 11.50

Renaissance, $7.50, 9.50, 12.50

Reduced from $10.75, 14.50 and 16.50

Ruffled Net, $1.50, 1.95, 2.95

Reduced from $2.35, 2.85 and 3.75

Stores, Bonne Femme, $5.50, 6.75

Reduced from $8.50 and 9.50

Misses' Dep't

Girls' Gingham Sailor and Eton Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $1.95 to 3.50 at 95c

Misses' Golf and Rainy-day Skirts, Plaid Back Cloths, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $5.75 to 6.90 at $3.85

Misses' and Girls' Cotton Waists, 10 to 18 yrs., Heretofore 95c to $1.95 at 59c

of French Flannel, black, white and colors, Heretofore $2.95 to 3.75 at $1.98

Men's & Women's Silk Umbrellas

at Exceptionally Low Prices

26 in. Heavy Twilled Silk, in black and colors, close rolled, fine natural wood handles, at $1.95

26 & 28 in. Silk, Ivory, Pearl & Buck Horn Handles, trimmed with Sterling Silver, at $2.95

West Twenty-third Street

FROM A MILLPOND TO A PUBLIC PARK

Devious Evolution of East Orange's Projected Gymnasia.

A Story of the Failure of "Scientific Principles" as Applied to Sewage—Experiments That Cost Money.

A park which promises to be a most attractive feature of East Orange, N. J., has grown out of a millpond. The history of its evolution from pond to park includes a tale of experiments in another direction which were costly and disappointing to a degree.

East Orange is a progressive township, whose people want everything of the best, and when it was some time ago decided to introduce a sewer system it was resolved at mass meetings and voted at the polls to dispose of the sewage on scientific principles.

Dodd's Millpond, at the northern extremity of the township, was chosen as the most promising site for disposal works, because gravity would aid materially in delivering the sewage there. Moreover, the demolition of the dam would drain the land and leave a sandy basin over nine acres in extent, through which the liquid refuse, filtered and chemically treated, could be allowed to drain, its surplus finding its way into the river.

The solid residue was expected to yield a profit by sale to farmers for fertilizing purposes. A Newark engineer was intrusted with the task, and a Chicago man employed as consulting engineer.

Two buildings of most substantial quality were constructed on the drained land, and they are likely to endure for centuries to the wonder of "the coming man," if intervening generations do not tire of looking at them in the interval and destroy them.

Six huge drainage tanks were constructed under these shelters, pipes were laid, and the plant was put in commission at a cost of $100,000. The sewage came in and was duly treated with lime, alum, and acids. The liquid portion went out and was distributed at intervals over the land and disappeared. The solids remaining in the drainage tanks were pressed into cakes, and the authorities notified the farmers that the best of fertilizer could be had at lowest rates.

The farmers were perfectly willing to help pay for the plant by increasing their crops with scientific plant food at reduced cost, but they tried it and declared that the crops utterly refused to be benefited on such scientific principles. So they refused to accept the product of the new works, and at last refused to cart it away, even if they were paid for taking it.

The authorities found themselves obliged to dig trenches and bury the refuse, but despite the burial residents in the vicinity of the dumping ground sniffed the air, and declared it was poisoned by strange odors which could not be otherwise than unhealthful. Complaints bringing no improving results, they held indignation meetings and feeling rose to fever heat. Lawsuits were threatened and permanent injunctions, and East Orange abandoned the plant as the easiest way of avoiding expense and trouble. Arrangements were made with the Newark authorities by which the sewage was to reach tide water through the Newark sewer system, and $700,000 was added to the expense of sewering East Orange.

The abandoned plant lay idle until this year, when it was turned over to the Essex County Park Commission for improvement. The commission's plan includes the use of the sewage disposal buildings for indoor gymnasiums for men and women, and an outdoor gymnasium which will include a running track of five laps to the mile.

The infield will be devoted to various outdoor sports in Summer, and will be flooded for skating in Winter. The course of the Second River will be slightly changed to afford more space, and a more graceful curve to the outline of lawns at the upper end. There will be an extensive playground for small children, which will include a sand court to build sandhouses. Many trees and shrubs have been set out, and nearly $5,000 has been spent in preparing and decorating the grounds.

More money will be asked for to complete the improvements already planned. All the advantages of the park are to be free.

CAPT. McWILLIAMS'S WILL.

The New Jersey Man's Widow Files Caveat Against Its Probate.

McGee & Bedle, a Jersey City law firm, acting for Mrs. Daniel McWilliams, yesterday filed a caveat against the probate of her husband's will. Capt. McWilliams, who was a wealthy tugboat owner, lived with his family at 14 Madison Avenue, Jersey City. He died suddenly at a New York hotel several weeks ago.

His will has not yet been offered for probate, and its terms and the value of the estate cannot be learned. Mrs. McWilliams was seen at her home. She denied that she had any intention of contesting her husband's will, but would not explain why she had filed a caveat.

LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW PLAY.

"The Last Appeal" to Have Its Initial Production in Philadelphia.

The first presentation of Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal," will be accomplished at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Sept. 9, instead of Sept. 23, at the National Theatre, Washington, as was originally announced.

Manager Henry B. Harris has called the players to assemble at the Garrick Theatre, Aug. 15, for rehearsal, to be conducted by Mr. Ditrichstein personally. The theme of the new play has been drawn from two comparatively recent domestic occurrences within the family circle of the reigning house of Austria. While the action of the play does not follow closely the historical incidents, they have furnished inspiration for the chief motive.

Robert Drouet will essay the leading part of Prince Waldemar, who is said to be but a dramatic reflection of the unhappy Rudolph, who killed himself for love of a beautiful Baroness a few years ago. The other members of the cast will be John Glendenning, George C. Boniface, Edwin Brandt, Alexis Law Gisiko, Macey Harlan, E. W. Morrison, Thomas Phillips, Eleanor Carey, Anne Sutherland, Clara Louise Glendinning, and Myrtle Vinson.

MANAGER PROCTOR'S PLANS.

Dates Fixed for the Reopening of Theatres in This City—More Stock Companies.

Manager F. F. Proctor has completed his plans for the four theatres which he controls in this city. The earliest he announces to reopen will be the Twenty-third Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatres, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31.

There will be no change in the scale of prices which have prevailed at all of the Proctor theatres, nor will there be any material change in the present amusement plans. Within the past two weeks the organization of three additional stock companies have been completed. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre the company appearing there will present the play called "Forbidden Fruit." The company which will open the Twenty-third Street house has been especially organized with a view to presenting a series of one-act plays at each performance, after the plan made popular some seasons ago by the late Rosina Vokes. During the season this branch of the Proctor stock company will produce a number of original comedies, but it will open with a trio of plays which have previously found favor with local theatregoers.

Next Saturday's triple bill, which will be continued the following week, will include "Lincoln's Clemency," by Logan Paul, who will play the leading rôle, "Gringoire," and "A Woman's Won't." The company at the Fifty-eighth Street theatre will present "A Fair Rebel."

Sudermann Finishing Another Play.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Hermann Sudermann, who is recuperating in the Engadine Valley, has nearly finished a new play.

THE WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

The engagement of Francis Wilson and company in "The Strollers" at the Knickerbocker Theatre will last but three weeks more, and judging from the advance sale the attraction will end its run in the metropolis to a series of well-filled houses. Negotiations for prolonging the engagement have been going on for three weeks, but the managers of "Rogers Brothers in Washington" insist on retaining their time, which begins Sept. 2. So there is nothing left for the Lederer play but to vacate. It has now been decided that the organization will tour America for this season and next, and will then make a tour of the world, opening its foreign itinerary in London, England. "Florodora," the Casino's ever-lasting attraction, continues to appeal to record audiences, for the theatre is crowded during every performance, both matinée and evening, regardless of weather conditions. The thirty-ninth week of the attraction will begin to-morrow with the three hundred and twelfth performance.

The sixth week and last but three of the Summer amusement season at Manhattan Beach Theatre will begin to-morrow evening with the Castle Square Opera Company in a revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's comic opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore." Digby Bell has been specially engaged for the rôle of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.; Gertrude Rennyson will be the Josephine, Maude Lambert will essay the part of Little Buttercup, the bumboat woman; Maude Ramsey will be the Hebe of the cast, Winifred Goff will portray the character of Captain Corcoran, Miro Delamotte will sing the music and speak the lines of Ralph Rackstraw, and the roystering rôle of Dick Deadeye will be interpreted by Francis J. Boyle. The opera will remain one week, and will be succeeded by Jefferson De Angelis and his company in "A Royal Rogue."

Sousa and his band, in carefully selected programmes of classic and popular music; Pain's gorgeous fireworks, and the brilliant spectacle, "War in China," or "The Siege of Peking," as well as a series of motor-paced bicycle races on the cycle track will remain attractive features at Manhattan Beach until the termination of its amusement season.

To-night's programme at the St. Nicholas Garden to be rendered by the Kaltenborn Orchestra will include a quintet for wind instruments by Onslow, and this work will be played by Mr. Eller, oboe; Mr. Kurth, flute; Mr. Wissler, clarinet; Mr. Fisschel, bassoon, and Mr. Schulze, French horn. The Kaltenborn Quartet will play again to-night, and their selection will be two movements from Dvorak's celebrated American Quartet. Master Saul Wolsky, a talented boy violinist, will play as a solo a fantastic by Leonard. The orchestral numbers will be the "Robespierre" overture, by Litolff; the Liszt symphonic poem "Tasso," "Kammenoi Ostrow," by Rubenstein, the dream music from "Hansel and Gretel" by Humperdinck, a serenade by Saint-Saëns, and the "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre."

For the present week at Terrace Garden, aside from the orchestral numbers, there have been engaged as soloists Miss Alice Wallner, soprano; Armagh O'Donahey, the Irish baritone, and Miss Louise Satour. As a medley novelty Hodges and Launchmere, the Australians, will render selections on the piano, recite, yodel, march, and cakewalk. Miss Wallner will render a scene and aria from Weber's "Der Freischütz," and Mr. O'Donahey will sing "A Rose with a Broken Stem," "Come Back to Erin," and other melodies of famous composers; Miss Satour will sing her famous yodel and march songs.

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre, Lillian Burkhart, the talented comedienne, who will appear with her own company, will be featured in a sketch entitled "Kitty Clive—Actress," by F. Frankfort Moore. Other features on the long bill are W. C. Fields, the comedy juggler; the Frazer Troupe of International Dancers, James Richmond Glenroy, the man with the green gloves; Bush & Gordon, acrobatic clowns; Meakin & Rapier, black face comedians; Bertie Fowler, comedienne, The De Muths, whirlwind dancers; Morrell & Evans, singing comedy sketch, and many others.

Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco's three-act farcical comedy "Incog" has been selected by Manager F. F. Proctor to entertain patrons of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning to-morrow afternoon. "Meadow Sweet," a little pastoral drama, will precede the comedy, and provide a marked contrast. The entertainment will be further diversified by the introduction of vaudeville numbers, and the continuous feature of the Fifth Avenue's policy will be maintained by the introduction between acts and preceding and following the play. In the variety list will be Billy Gibson, colored comedian; the Alabama Comedy Four, singers and dancers; Al C. Adams, singing and talking comedian; Leyton and Bennett, song illustrators, and moving pictures projected by the kalatechnoscope.

The regular Fall opening of Huber's Museum will occur to-morrow, and for the occasion the management has arranged an elaborate programme comprising musical acts, monologues, dancing, and society and comedy sketches. In the Curio Hall, Charles Bigney, the high diver and deep sea performer, will eat, smoke, laugh, talk, and do tricks while remaining under water in a large tank.

At Huber's Casino, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Fred Roberts, comic vocalist, has been engaged. Healey and Farnum will give a comedy sketch, together with Marie Culp, Vergie Seymour, and Wiesner.

The military groups at the Eden Musée are attracting much attention. Nearly every prominent General and Admiral is represented, each figure appearing in full uniform. In addition to these figures, there are many groups showing famous battle scenes and incidents. Among them are thrilling acts from the civil war, the war with Spain, and the rebellion in the Philippines. Moving pictures of battles and military manoeuvres are also shown. The hourly concerts contain this week many classical selections.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

This week McIntyre and Heath will be one of the new features added to the long list of artists included in the bill of the Cherry Blossom Grove. "Fun on the Beach" continues, and others who make up the programme are Harry Bulger, Prof. Hacart's funny African baboon and monkey circus, Hickey and Nelson, the Four Luken brothers, Ernest Hogan, Norma Whalley, "Billy" Gould and company in "The Lambeth Walk," Mlle. Lotty in her poses, Madge Fox, the comedienne; the Anderson sisters, "Love Me Lize," and others.

The Svengalis, with their wonderful powers of transmission, still continue to mystify the audiences nightly at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens. Hundreds of tests are made every evening by the curious in the audience, who see and hear their every request correctly and instantly gratified by these marvelous people. Together with the other remarkably strong features of the bill retained next week will be added the Parros brothers, who make their first appearance in this country; also Newell and Shivette, M. Kelter, and others.

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LILLIAN BURKHART & CO. in a new sketch, "Kitty Clive—Actress." | W. C. FIELDS, LAURA BENNETT & SALLIE STEMBLER. | FRAZER TROUPE, BUSH & GORDON, MEAKIN & RAPIER. | 30 BIG ACTS. Best Seats, 50c. DELIGHTFULLY COOL.

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In a new play, in 4 acts, entitled A ROYAL RIVAL

Adapted by Gerald Du Maurier.

Seat Sale Thursday 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near Broadway.

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ELIJAH, Ocean Grove Auditorium, Tuesday evening, August 13.

FFRANGCON DAVIES, Basso.

Chorus of 600.

Excursion train leaves Liberty St., 1:15. Round trip $1.00, returning after each performance.

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The New York Times.

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Part Two
Pages 9-16

CANOEISTS' ANNUAL CAMP

American Canoe Association Members on the St. Lawrence.

YEARLY RACES ARRANGED FOR

Devotees of the Lively Craft Prepare to Enjoy the Annual Outing in the Thousand Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 10.—The red and white burgee of the American Canoe Association was hoisted on Mudlunta Island, in the St. Lawrence River, near here, yesterday, and the twenty-second annual meet of the American Canoe Association was formally opened. During the next few days canoeists from all parts of the United States and Canada will arrive, and by the end of this week several hundred devotees of the paddle and sail will be enjoying camp life in the Thousand Islands. For two weeks the little tented town will last, then it will disappear as suddenly as it came into existence, and the meet of 1901 will be only a memory.

The American Canoe Association was founded in 1880 at Lake George by a few canoeing enthusiasts, and has since grown until it now has members in almost every part of the United States and Canada and several in foreign countries as well. Since the first convention at Lake George, in 1880, an annual meet has been held in August at some point combining beauty of scenery with accessibility from civilization. Lake George was chosen four times, the Thousand Islands ten times, Lake Champlain four times, the inland lakes of Canada twice, and the vicinity of New York twice.

The membership of the association is about 1,000, divided among five territorial divisions as follows: The Eastern Division, including all of New England; the Atlantic Division, including the Middle Atlantic seaboard; the Central Division, including the interior waters of the Middle States; the Western Division, including the States west of the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and the Northern Division, including all of Canada. The officers include a Commodore and a Secretary-Treasurer, who are the only National officers; a Board of Governors, comprising one member from each division; a Vice Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Purser, and from one to three Executive Committeemen from each division. The officers and Executive Committeemen of each division form the Executive Committee of that division and the entire body of officers and committeemen comprise the Executive Committee of the association. There are also several standing committees.

The Commodore and the Secretary-Treasurer are always chosen from the division in whose territory the meet for the year is held, and as this year's meet is held in Canada both these officers are Canadians. Secretary-Treasurer Begg also filled that office last year, when the meet was also in Canada, and proved such an efficient and popular officer that he was accorded the very unusual honor of a re-election this year.

Mudlunta Island, upon which this year's meet is being held, is the property of Commodore Britton and has been loaned to the association for the time of the meet. It is one of the prettiest islands of the Admiralty group, and is situated between the Canadian and the middle channels, about two miles south of Gananoque, Ontario. It has an irregular crescent outline, from which it derives its name, as Mudlunta means moon-shaped in the language of the Canadian Indian tribe which once inhabited the islands of the St. Lawrence.

The island is over ten acres in extent and is well wooded. There is a level open space in the centre, where there is a house, which is used as the camp headquarters during the meet. The camp store and the mess tent are also located here, and the steamboat landing is on the east side of this space. At the north end of the island is located the main camp, occupying a space of about five acres, and at the south end the women's camp. There are good bathing beaches on both sides of the island, and two paddling courses have been laid out, one on each side, so that the paddling races may be held in still water, no matter from which way the wind comes.

The meet this year is much more easily reached than was the case last year, when it was held in the Muskoka Lakes, Canada. The trip from New York will occupy less than twelve hours and can be made without a change of cars from the metropolis to the river bank at Clayton. Here the little steamer Valeria, well known to visitors to the Thousand Islands, will be found waiting to carry the canoeists direct to Mudlunta, a ride of but forty minutes more.

The transportation committee has secured a special railroad rate of one and a third fares, which amounts to $11.03 from New York to Clayton and return. The steamer fare from Clayton to the island and return is 50 cents, which includes the carriage of baggage and one canoe.

At the early meets of the associations the members not only brought their own tents and bedding, but cooking utensils as well, and did their own cooking in regular camp style. Of late years, however, individual cooking has been very rare and almost all have patronized the camp mess, where meals are served by a competent caterer at a fixed rate of $1 a day. Many of the campers do not even bring tents, cots, or chairs now, but rent them from the camp site committee.

The first week in camp is usually given up to the enjoyment of camp life, with bathing, fishing, and excursions to near-by points of interest in the daytime and campfires and other entertainments at night. The second week is devoted to the racing, of which there is a long programme of over thirty events, including both sailing and paddling canoes. The list is as follows:

RECORD RACES.

Event No. 1.—Paddling and sailing combined, one-half mile alternately, total three miles, time limit one and a half hours; start to be made under paddle.
Event No. 2.—Paddling, one-half mile straightaway.
Event No. 3.—Sailing, four and a half miles, time limit two hours.

SAILING RACES.

Event No. 4.—Decked or open canoes; six miles, time limit two and a half hours.
Event No. 5.—Trophy sailing, nine miles, time limit three and a half hours.
Event No. 6.—Dolphin sailing trophy, seven and a half miles, time limit three hours.
Event No. 7.—Novice sailing, three miles, time limit one and one-half hours; open only to members who have not sailed a canoe prior to Sept. 1, 1900.
Event No. 8.—Cruising canoes, three miles, time limit one and one-half hours.
See Rule 1 of Racing Regulations.
Event No. 9.—Open canoes, one and a half miles.
Event No. 10.—Atlantic Division Cup.
Event No. 11.—Central Division Cup.
Event No. 12.—Eastern Division Cup.
Event No. 13.—Northern Division Cup.

PADDLING RACES.

Event No. 14.—Trophy, one mile straightaway.
Event No. 15.—Novice, one-half mile with turn, single blades, open only to members who have never paddled a race outside their own club races.
Event No. 16.—Open canoe, single, one-half mile with turn, single blades.
Event No. 17.—Tandem, one-half mile with turn, open canoes, single blades.
Event No. 18.—Decked or open canoes, single paddling, one-half mile with turn, double blades.
Event No. 19.—Rescue race, open canoes, single blades, one-quarter mile straightaway.
Event No. 20.—Tandem, double blades, one-half mile, with turn, open canoes.
Event No. 21.—Fours, double blades, one-half mile straightaway, open canoes.
Event No. 22.—Fours, single blades, open canoes, one-half mile straightaway.
Event No. 23.—Tail-end race, open canoes, single blades, one-quarter mile straightaway.
Event No. 24.—Relay race, open canoes, single blades, one and a half miles over sailing course, three men from a club or division.
Event No. 25.—Mixed tandem, open canoes, single blades, one-quarter mile straightaway.
Event No. 26.—Hurry scurry, run, swim, and paddle.
Event No. 27.—Tournament.

WAR CANOE RACES.

Event No. 28.—Championship of America, one mile straightaway.
Event No. 29.—Tug of war, one minute heats, best out of three heats.
Event No. 30.—Division Race, one-half mile with turn; each division may enter any number of crews.
Event No. 31.—Northern Division championship. A valuable trophy will be put up for competition by the Northern Division, providing three or more clubs enter teams.

First and second prizes are given in each race, consisting of polished oaken shields, on which is the device of the association in red and white enamel. There are also a number of valuable special prizes, such as the sailing and the paddling trophies, emblematic of the championship in those events, which are massive silver cups, and the war canoe, which is an ornamental copper trophy mounted upon a wooden shield. This trophy was won last year by the Toronto Canoe Club, and if won again by that club this year will become its property.

CHILD SWIMMER WON RACE.

In Swimming Match Across the Narrows Elaine Golding Beat Her Older Opponent.

Only two of the eight entries appeared at the swimming contest across the Narrows arranged by the Brooklyn Rowing Club for yesterday afternoon. They were Elaine Golding, eleven years old, and May Behr, nineteen years old. Miss Behr last year won renown by swimming across the Narrows and back, her course measuring about eight miles; but in this contest she was badly beaten by her child opponent. The affair had been widely advertised, and very general attention was drawn to it a few nights ago, when one of the promoters dove from his yacht to rescue a drowning girl and found her to be his fiancée. So it happened that at 3:30, the hour set for the start from the clubhouse, at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton, there were about 4,000 people gathered on the banks, while the clubhouse and float was packed with members and their friends.

Much disappointment was expressed over the failure of the other contestants to appear, for a canvass had been made Friday evening, and each one had said she would surely be on hand. The intention was to have the start from the club's float and the finish at Fort Wadsworth, but conditions of tide and wind made it desirable that the race should be in the other direction, so the little girl and her grown rival were rowed over to the fort and started from there.

They had gone but a short distance toward the Bay Ridge shore when they were caught by a strong current, which seemed to prevent all further progress toward their goal and sweep them steadily toward the Upper Bay. They battled bravely, but the stream held them fast until they reached a point off Stapleton, when they met another eddy, which sent them rapidly over to New York toward their goal. When they came close into the bank, however, they found it impossible to swim seaward toward the float where the match was to end, and after a long struggle they gave it up and finished the race at the dock of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, and when the word was finally given to swim straight for the short, the little Golding girl was at least half a mile ahead of Miss Behr.

The child received the beautiful gold medal donated by the Brooklyn Rowing Club. The distance traversed by the swimmers was estimated at nearly four miles. Many children were gathered on the float before the clubhouse, and just as the start was made on the opposite side one of these, May McCluskey, eight years old, while craning her neck to get a better view slid into the water and was carried swiftly away. Detective Martin White of the Fort Hamilton Police Station jumped in after her and brought her out without much difficulty.

HELD FOR MINT ROBBERY.

Ex-Chief Clerk Dimmick Arrested, Charged with Stealing $30,000 in San Francisco July 4.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, Treasury Department, has received a telegram announcing that Walter Dimmick, ex-chief clerk of the San Francisco Mint, has been arrested by Secret Service officials there upon two charges. One was preferred by Secret Service Agent George Hazen, charging Dimmick with the theft of $30,000 in gold from the United States Mint at San Francisco. The other charge was made by Superintendent Leach, accusing Dimmick of misappropriating funds placed in his hands for the purchase of supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Ever since July 4, when the discovery was made that six sacks containing $30,000 were missing from the mint vault, Walter N. Dimmick has been a prominent figure in the investigation. When Dimmick was dismissed from the mint it was stated by Superintendent Leach that it was not on account of the robbery, but in pursuance of a decision made before the robbery was discovered, and that the robbery prolonged his retention. Since his release from duty Dimmick has been under the surveillance of Secret Service men.

Dimmick was at one time cashier of the mint, and was one of the four persons known to have had access to the vault. In a memorandum book in his possession the Secret Service men found that he noted the combination to the upper lock of the vault door. This is something that it was thought Cashier Cole alone knew. An expert found that the time lock was not working, and as a result a person who had the combination could open the vault at any time during the day or night. To the officers Dimmick admitted working at the mint as late as 11 o'clock at night.

SON, INSANE, SHOOTS FATHER.

Had First Attacked His Mother, but Bullets Missed—Wound Not Serious.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Frank Howell, twenty-two years old, son of C. D. Howell, a prosperous farmer of Linden, while insane went to his mother's room at 4:30 o'clock this morning and fired two shots at her. The bullets missed both times.

Howell's father, awakened by the report, sprang from his bed in an adjoining room and was shot through the left arm as he rushed at the young man. Both grappled before another shot could be fired, and rolled over and over down the stairs.

Neighbors heard the uproar, and, rushing in, bound young Howell with cords. The young man had been acting strangely for several days, but there was nothing in his conduct to lead his family to fear him. No cause is assigned for his derangement. He will be taken to the asylum at Morris Plains. Mr. Howell's injury is a flesh wound several inches long.

MURDERED HER SON.

Ten-Year-Old Alvin Seaton's Throat Cut by His Mother at Glenmore, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Alvin Seaton, aged ten years, son of George Seaton of Glenmore, was murdered last night by his mother, who cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor while he lay in bed suffering from injuries caused by a fall from a horse.

Mrs. Seaton, who is supposed to have been temporarily insane, was alone in the house with her son, the father having driven to this place for his daughter. After being arrested and confined in the Rome Jail, the mother confessed that she had murdered her son.

OPERATION ON MR. KELLER'S EYE.

Victim of Barker's Bullet Again Under the Surgeon's Knife—Splinters Removed.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Another operation, the third, was performed yesterday on the left eye of the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker. It is thought that the operation will improve Mr. Keller's sight.

An incision was made behind the eye, and the splinters of bone caused by the impact of the bullet, which have been pressing against the muscles controlling the organs of sight, were removed. The operation was an exceedingly delicate one. Mr. Keller to-day was reported as doing well. He was afforded much relief from the intense pain which at intervals for several weeks he has been suffering. He will probably be confined to the house for some time to come.

To Build 1,000 Feet of "Spite Fences."

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 10.—Two "spite fences" are to be built here. Mrs. J. F. Moore, who owns a handsome house in Morris Avenue, objects to a neighbor who has purchased adjoining property, building a house costing less than $20,000. To emphasize her objections she has arranged to have built two high fences between her property and that of her neighbor's. One fence is to be 10 feet high and 500 feet long. The other is to be of brick, 8 feet high and 500 feet long. The trouble is likely to be aired in the courts.

A Cohoes Man Kills Himself in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—A stranger, who was found in a vacant lot in Somerville yesterday afternoon with his throat cut, died this morning at the Somerville Hospital. He had cut himself with a razor. The police have ascertained that he was F. M. Jarvis, twenty-five years old, of 79 Lancaster Street, Cohoes, N. Y.

Le Boutillier Bros

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

N. B. William Liddell's Gold Medal Brand Irish Table Linens, which were awarded the gold medal at Par's Exposition, 1900, are included in this sale.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS GOT THEIR YEARLY BATH

Gathered from Three Counties to Picnic at Sea Girt.

Gamblers and Fakirs of All Kinds Gathered There to Welcome Them—Many Funny Incidents.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 10.—The good farmers of Monmouth, Ocean, and Burlington Counties flocked to Wreck Pond, near this place, to-day and, with their families, celebrated "Big Salt Water Day," an institution founded further back than the oldest celebrant present to-day could remember. The picnic was held on the beach and in the woods adjacent thereto. The celebrants numbered fully three thousand. The spectators from the near-by resorts and the amusement purveyors and their assistants swelled the crowd to fully ten thousand, so in every way to-day's event was a record-breaker.

The granger picnickers began to gather on the beach as early as sunrise, those from Monmouth County being the first to stake out their claims. The last of the celebrants, a gray-bearded farmer's family from the interior of Burlington County, reached the scene of the day's frolic at noon. They had driven over forty miles to spend the day by the sea.

All sorts of vehicles were represented in the six hundred drawn up in line on the sandy goal, from the newest model trap to the carryall in use at the time George Washington and his patriots fought on the plains of Monmouth at Freehold. Some of the young grangers came to the beach on their bikes, and one millionaire farmer from up around Farmingdale astonished the multitude by bringing his young wife to the picnic in a fifteen-hundred-dollar automobile.

There were thousands of people from the cities and the resorts all along the shore on hand to witness the coming of the tillers of the soil. In the night a canvas town had been erected along the shore front by the caterers and amusement directors, who had evil designs on the wealth of the agriculturists. Allurements were everywhere—on all sides and in the centre. The scene resembled a huge county fair. There was a full-fledged merry-go-round, several continuous vaudeville shows, slot picture machines, a dime museum, and an abbreviated dog and pony circus.

Of course, there were gamblers and gambling devices galore. One yellow-whiskered innocent from Yaller Brook put up against the three-card game and dropped $100. He vowed "he never could break the news to Amandy," and made such a kick that the gambler gave him back $50.

Speak-easies there were, too, by the score. These thirst cures were planted in the woods near the beach, and the wine list included every known beverage, from ginger pop to champagne. The favorite tipple, however, was Jersey applejack; but so great was the demand for this nerve cure the supply ran out soon after noon, and then hard cider was the favorite.

But to return to the celebration. First on the programme was the annual bath in the ocean; in fact, the plunge in the brine was the pièce de resistance of the day's outing, and of the 3,000 ruralists at the seaside not more than a baker's dozen neglected to wash. The preparations for bathing began about 10 o'clock. There are no bathhouses on the shore front at this point, so the farmers and their families were compelled to erect curtains over the openings in their wagons and use the vehicles for undressing as well as dressing rooms. Here's where the real fun began for the city folks present.

The average farmer and the members of his family have no more use for a modish bathing suit than a political floater has for a party, so all sorts of bathrobes were utilized. As a rule the male bathers wore nothing but an old pair of trousers, tied about the waist with a piece of rope. The farmers' wives and daughters were partial to calico wrappers and Mother Hubbards. The latter looked all right until their wearers struck the first wave. After that, had Founder Bradley, the censor of beach morals up at Asbury Park, been present, he would have died from shock, for the verdant females certainly resembled nude statues posing for the benefit of old Neptune, and had Anthony Comstock been on the beach he would certainly have raided the whole outfit.

A comely farmer's daughter from Ocean County met with a humiliating mishap while in the sea. Her bathrobe was a pretty affair made of cretonne, much too light to stand a bombardment from the breakers. She had been in the water about five minutes when the buttons were ripped off and in a second she was in the "altogether." Her big brother was standing near by. He saw her plight and yelled:

"Squat down in the water, Susie, till I fetch yer another dress!" Susie squatted, and soon willing hands rushed into the surf and helped her don her new raiment; then, nothing daunted, she finished her bath. This episode furnished heaps of merriment for the spectators on the beach, and when the pretty milkmaid came out of the water she was cheered to the echo.

Next on the programme was dinner. At noon snow-white table cloths were spread on the clean sand, and soon the feasting was under way. And how the mouths of the city folks did water as they strolled about the open-air banqueting hall, for the farmers' wives and daughters had prepared edibles fit for a King, and plenty of them, too. The menu included everything in the food line grown in and on top of the earth, and there were pitchers of sweet cider and jugs of cream and milk to wash it down.

At 5 o'clock preparations for home-going were begun. The horses were hitched to the wagons, the women and children were bundled aboard, good-byes were shouted to friends, and by 6 o'clock the camp by the sea was nearly deserted. The happy farmers sang as they started on their long trip over the sandy roads to their homes, and every one declared that this year's celebration of "Big Salt Water Day" eclipsed in every way all similar events.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A General Clean-Up

Of all Broken Lots, Remnants, Soiled Goods and Odds and Ends of Merchandise in order to make room for our new Fall Importations which are now daily arriving.

While we have specified below many of the good things which will be offered on Monday, there are thousands of articles of equal interest scattered throughout the various departments, but in such small quantities as to be hardly entitled to special mention.

In Our Upholstery Department

An Important Sale of

Many thousands of short lengths of Furniture Coverings and Drapery Fabrics at about one-quarter value.

For this sale we will offer thousands of ends of Silk Damask, Brocades, Satin Damask, Armures, Emberlines, Gobelin Tapestries, Silk Plushes, etc.

Also several hundred lengths of plain and double face Velour, in Silk, Flax and Jute, at equally attractive prices.

Cushion Tops.

24 inch squares of Tapestry in thousands of different effects at 10c., 25c., 50c. and 1.00 each.

The above will be found in Upholstery Department, 3d floor.

Mattings.

The balance of our entire stock of Mattings, regardless of original cost, must be sold to make room for other merchandise.

We will offer Monday a splendid variety of China and Japan Mattings which were sold early in the present season at 25c. per yard at 15c. per yard.

Short pieces of 10, 15 and 20 yards at less than one-half actual value.

Short Lengths of Laces

From 1 to 5 Yards.

Dress Laces, Trimming Laces, Novelty Laces, including Normandy and Embroidered Vals, Venise, Arab, Cluny, Russian, Lierre, Margot, Alencon and Chantilly, in black, white, butter and ecru. Edgings, Insertions, Irregulars, Garlands, Allovers and Drapery Nets at

One-Half regular selling prices:

8c to 11c Laces..... 5c
15c to 18c Laces..... 10c
25c to 35c Laces..... 18c
45c to 50c Laces..... 25c
65c to 75c Laces..... 38c
85c to 98c Laces..... 55c
$1.25 to $1.50 Laces..... 75c
$1.98 to $2.25 Laces..... 98c

Nets and Allovers.

39c to 48c lines at..... 19c
65c to 75c lines at..... 29c
$1.25 to $1.68 lines at..... 68c
$1.98 to $2.98 lines at..... 1.25

Complete Clearance of

All Silk Lyons Weave Chiffon

42 inches wide, in black, white and cream only, regularly 39c, yd..... 25c

Cambric and Nainsook

Edgings and Insertions.

Divided in two lots, per yard..... 7c & 10c

Embroidery Allovers.

Openwork effects, were 75c to $1.25, per yard..... 48c
Lace and Tucked, were $1.00 to $1.50, per yard..... 75c
Lace and Embroidery, were $1.98 to $2.98, per yard..... 1.35

Veilings.

We are admittedly the HEADQUARTERS for these goods, and never has our stock been so complete and attractive as now.

THE VEIL OF THE MOMENT—the embroidered chiffon—is here in an endless profusion of designs—embroidered spots, rings, squares and eccentric figures, and embracing the widest range of colorings.

ALSO

The choicest novelties in fancy meshes for Fall.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY—Seventy pieces selected shadow and complexion veils, plain or velvet spotted, regularly sold for 50c. and 75c., our price for Monday, per yd..... 25c

Ladies' Neckwear.

Half price rules in Ladies' Neckwear—Lawn, Mull, Dimity, Grass Linen and Batiste Barbs, Ties, Collars, etc.

12½c. to 18c. lines at.... 8c
25c. to 30c. lines at.... 15c
39c. to 50c. lines at.... 23c

Broken lots of Silk and Lawn Collars and Scarfs, 48c. and..... 68c

Men's Underwear.

At 49c.—Value 75c. to $1.00—100 dozen of Manufacturers' Sample Shirts and Drawers in Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Open Mesh Nettle Fabric.

At 75c.—Value $1.25—50 dozen extra fine imported English Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all full regular made and double spliced seats. Size of shirts, 34 to 44; size of drawers, 30 to 36.

Men's Half Hose.

At 25c.—SPECIAL LOT—100 doz. Imported Novelty Half Hose in the newest designs of silk embroidery on fast black cotton grounds. All sizes.

At 35c.—Value, 50c. to 65c.—75 dozen Manufacturers' Sample Half Hose in a large variety of colors, designs and vertical striped effects. Sizes, 9½ to 11.

Women's Underwear.

At 35c.—Value 45c.—100 dozen Women's pure white Ribbed Vests, light weight, silk lisle, low neck and short sleeves, all sizes.

At 75c.—50 dozen high grade ribbed Silk Vests, plain and fancy crochet neck, in pink, sky, lavender and white, all sizes.

Ladies' Hosiery Sale.

Cleaning up of ladies' fancy Hosiery in broken lots, ranging from 25c. to 45c. a pair, for, pair..... 19c

Ladies' all over lace Lisle Hosiery in five or six of the best imported designs of the season, worth 45c., at, a pair 35c

Four Silk Specials

Representing Most Extraordinary Values.

Black Taffetas, excellent quality, recommended to wear, per yd..... 48c
27 inch White Habutai, extra weight, per yd..... 38c
24 inch Shantung Silks, very superior quality, per yd..... 58c
27 inch Black Habutai, excellent quality, per yd..... 48c

Cut Lengths of Silks.

A Positive Clearance Sale.

Entire balance of all short ends of silks must be closed out to make room for new goods.

This offering includes:

Black silks,
Foulard Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Evening Silks,
Plain Colored Silks.

Waist, Skirt and Dress Lengths at prices greatly below anything heretofore offered.

Trimmed Hat Department

(Second Floor.)

Balance of Summer styles of Trimmed Hats reduced to

3.00 Each.

Ribbons.

500 pieces Louisine and Satin and Taffeta Ribbon, in white, cream, blue, pink and mais; value 33c. yd., per yard 25c

Bathing Suits.

Black Brilliantine, with white mohair collars trimmed with braid, also navy with navy mohair collars trimmed with white braid; former price, $4.50 2.98

Also another special lot of Bathing Suits in navy blue Brilliantine, trimmed with white braid..... 1.95

Linen Department,

Fourth Floor.

Damask Tea Cloths.

Bleached Satin Damask, Knotted Fringe—
35 inches square, 59c. each, value 85c.
50 inches square, 98c. each, value $1.48.
56 inches square, $1.25 each, value $1.85.

Hemstitched Table Cloths.

2½ yds. long, $1.98 each, regularly $2.59.
3 yds. long, $2.48 each, regularly $2.98.

Hemstitched Tray Cloths.

Fancy open work Damask Tray and Carving Cloths, 18x26 inches, each 22c

Fringed Lunch Sets.

Satin Damask Table Cloths, white and colored borders, with one dozen Doylies to match—
Table Cloths, 2½ yds., $2.98 set, value $3.75.
Table Cloths, 3 yds., $3.48 set, value $4.25.

Sheet Sale—Fourth Floor.

Less than cost of muslin by the yard.

54x90..... 28c
63x90..... 33c
72x90..... 37c
81x90..... 42c
90x90..... 46c
90x99..... 52c
90x108..... 55c

Larger sizes in proportion.

Pillow Cases.

42x36..... 9c
45x36..... 10c
50x36..... 11c
54x36..... 12c

Handkerchiefs.

500 dozen women's Swiss Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, regular 12½c. and 15c., for Monday..... 10c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great August Sale of Blankets, Domestics and Linens

A TEAM OF THREE

that, together with other great price forces, keep the wheels of trade steadily rolling on—offerings that enable housekeepers to economically stock up with various household goods at one sale.

Sensational Prices for The Best of Muslins.

Wamsutta Gold Medal Muslins—yard wide—everybody knows their clear bleach, soft, yet firm, finish—our price for this sale..... 5¾
wholesalers ask 9½ cents, other retailers sell at 12½

"Our Special"—a good strong unbleached muslin, free from specks—40 inch..... 3⅞
Such a price needs no comment.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

WE WILL SELL

Dwight Anchor Sheets and Pillow Cases

AT PRICES

that will bring retail dealers here to buy.

PILLOW CASES.
Bleached.

42x36..... 10 cents
45x36..... 11 cents
50x36..... 12½ cents
54x36..... 14 cents

Hemstitched Pillow Cases—4 cents more.

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETS.

54x90..... 32 cents
63x90..... 37 cents
72x90..... 42 cents
81x90..... 45 cents
90x90..... 49 cents

Hemstitched Sheets—8 cents more.

Let would-be competitors match above if they can.

Dwight Anchor Sheetings

Well known for years for their firm, even thread, and pure bleach—will not turn yellow after washing.

BLEACHED.

42 inch..... 9½ 7-4 ..... 14½
5-4 ..... 10½ 8-4 ..... 16½
50 inch..... 11½ 9-4 ..... 18½
6-4 ..... 12½ 10-4 ..... 20½

UNBLEACHED.

5-4 ..... 9½ 8-4 ..... 14½
6-4 ..... 11½ 9-4 ..... 16½
7-4 ..... 12½ 10-4 ..... 18½

Feather-proof Tickings—extra heavy. 12½
German Linen Tickings—plain red and Fancy Stripes—
33 to 66 inches wide..... .25 to 1.19

Short Mention of Great Linen Values

Full Bleach Damask—58-inch—20 patterns—elsewhere .25..... .19
Pure White Damasks, all linen—70 inch—special..... .39
Extra heavy German Silver Bleach—Damasks—62 inch—special..... .45
Extra heavy Satin Damasks—68 inch.. .59
Satin Damask Napkins—Pure Linen—24 inches square—regularly 2.29 doz... 1.49
Heavy Scotch and Irish Linen Napkins—full 18 inch—white and cream—doz.... .98
Fringed Lunch Cloths—about 2 yds. long, pure white, value .59..... .39
Fringed Lunch Cloths—white or colored borders—2 yds. long..... .49
Fringed Satin Damask Lunch Sets—white, with gold border—8-10 and 8-12 cloths, with dozen Doylies to match—usually 1.98 to 2.49..... 1.25
Fancy Cardinal Cloths—Grecian or floral borders—2 yards—value 1.48..... 1.24
Memphis Table Cloths—Blue and White only—fast colors—3 sizes—8-4, 8-10 and 8-12—usually 1.88, 2.18 and 2.69; our price for any size..... 1.49

August Sale of Blankets

Do you know why we are as busy Selling Blankets now as if it was November?.....Because of splendid values.....Our August Blanket Sales during past ten years have been so successful that customers wait for these offerings, confident of the values to be obtained.

WHITE CALIFORNIA WOOL.
Flower and Scroll Borders.

Sizes.	Style.	Value.	Special.
10-4	No. 117	3.98	2.98
11-4	No. 118	5.50	3.98
11-4	No. 120	7.00	4.98
11-4	No. 123	8.50	5.98
11-4	No. 127	9.98	6.98

ALL WOOL BLANKETS
Strictly all wool warp and filling.
10-4 .....Special..... 2.98
11-4 .....Special..... 3.98
We won't state their worth, but comparison with any elsewhere shown at similar prices will prove how good they are!

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS—
10-4—value 4.00..... 2.98
11-4 and 12-4—value 5.00 and 6.00... 3.98
11-4—extra heavy—value 6.98..... 4.98
12-4—extra heavy—value 7.98..... 5.98
Limit—Three pair to a buyer.
As we wish to distribute as widely as possible among families only.

HEAVY WHITE WOOL BLANKETS.
11-4—full measure, value 3.00..... 1.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS.
The finest Blankets made.

Sizes.	Weight.	Value.	Special.
13-4	9 pounds	21.50	14.49
13-4	10 pounds	26.98	18.49
14-4	10 pounds	24.98	16.98
14-4	11 pounds	29.98	20.98

Impossible to duplicate above values when sold.

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets ALSO SPECIALLY LOW in this sale

NOTE.
All prices are for pairs and for immediate delivery.
We cannot store Blankets.

Towels and Towellings

20 to 40 per cent. under Regular Prices.

White Towellings—fancy border—value 7 cents..... 5
16 inch All Linen—plain or red border. 7¾
18 inch Union Glass Towelling—Red and Blue Checks..... 8½
Satin Damask Scarfing—19 inch—fancy design for bar and house use—fringed both sides—value .25..... .17
Huck Barbers' Towels—fast edge—bordered and hemmed—16x24—special, per dozen..... .59
Pure Bleach Huck Towels—20x40—double border—value 11 cents.....now 8
Large, strong and nice looking.
Hemmed Linen Huck Towels—40 inches long—fancy borders—value 16 cents..... .12½
Satin Damask—Knotted fringe—Red and Blue Borders—were .34..... .24
Above are 52 inches long—25 inches wide.
All Linen Damask—21x42—Knotted fringe—Colored borders—value .19..... .16½
Cream Turkish—36 inches long..... 8
White Turkish—extra heavy—43 inch. .12½
Large Size Bath—pure white—hemmed. .19
Extra Large Turkish Bath—52 inch—pure white—hemmed; value .39..... .29

THESE QUOTATIONS

Tell a Story That Needs No Preface.

Such Prices Have an Eloquence All Their Own.

Manufacturers' Samples of Babies' Dresses at FIFTY PER CENT. OFF will be sold as bought.

Dainty styles in Fine Cambric, Nainsook, Lawn and India Linen—pointed, square, and circular yokes of tucks, hand-stitchings, laces and embroideries—tucked, emb'y and lace trim'd skirts—slightly handled.

LONG AND SHORT DRESSES

worth 2.98..... 1.49 worth 5.98..... 2.98
worth 3.39..... 1.69 worth 6.98..... 3.49
worth 3.98..... 1.98 worth 7.98..... 3.98
worth 4.98..... 2.49 worth 9.98..... 4.98

also

LONG SLIPS—neat trimmings
worth .79..... .39 worth 1.39..... .69
worth .98..... .49 worth 1.98..... .98

Boys' Knee Pants

Prices Tell the Story!

Good Wear Knee Pants—strong wool fabrics—double seat and knees—patent waist bands—3 to 15 years—value 39 and 49 cents.. .25
Black and Navy Serge Knee Pants—also Corduroy and Mixed Cheviots—4 to 15 yrs—wholesale value 75 cents. .49
Litle Boys' Knee Pants—Navy, Red, Brown and Royal Blue—white pearl buttons—3 to 8 years—usually .98..... .49

ALSO

Double Breast Suits—14 to 16 yrs. value 3.98 and 4.98—now .98 and 1.98

Girls' Dresses

Prices Tell the Story!

Fancy Lawn and Percale—Guimpe and Waist styles—value .98. .49
Polka dot and stripe Sailor Suits—white duck trim—were 1.00 and 1.25.. .59
Fancy Percale and Gingham—all colors—pique, embroidery and button trim—value 1.49..... .79
White Lawn Dresses—fancy yoke of tucks, lace inserting and ruffle—deep hem—4 to 14 yrs.—value 2.39.... 1.49
Extra quality white Pique—flare flounce, emb'y insertings—strictly tailor finish—value 3.98..... 1.69

Fine Grenadine Batistes

A sheer lace striped fabric—dainty, stylish and serviceable—cloth and styles are in advance for next season—not remnants of a season, but fresh goods from piece—endless variety of designs and colorings to select from—
Real value, 19 cents.....our price 9¾

Ladies' White Lawn Waists

Prices Tell the Story!

Daintiest styles in button back or front—hemstitchings, tucks, laces and emb'y.

Waists that were 1.69.....now .98
Waists that were 2.69.....now 1.49
Waists that were 3.39.....now 1.98
Waists that were 4.49.....now 2.49
Waists that were 5.69.....now 3.49
Waists that were 6.98.....now 4.49
Waists that were 8.69.....now 5.98

Ladies' White Dresses

Prices Tell the Story!

Choicest styles of the season!
Organdy, Lawn, Lace Lawn and Point d'Esprit—tastefully made and trimmed.

Dresses that were	Now	Dresses that were	Now
6.98	3.98	21.98	11.98
7.98	4.98	27.98	14.98
11.98	6.98	29.98	16.98
12.98	7.98	33.98	19.98
17.98	9.98	39.98	21.98

Colored Washable Dresses, 1.19 to 27.98, were 2.98 to 45.98.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Prices Tell the Story!

Serge and Covert Cloth—black and leading colors—Eton and Jacket styles—value 12.98.....Now 6.98
Fine Zibeline and Broadcloth—best colors—with and without fancy vests—value 16.98.....Now 8.98

SATURDAY
during July and August
is
CLERKS' HOLIDAY.
WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS, DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS OVER $500,000
Collections on all points in this State, and on all principal points in New England made direct and remitted for at lowest rates.

A PROVERB OF WALL STREET.
The advice of a reputable banker and the daily use of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL are invaluable to one who invests money in Wall Street. DOW, JONES & CO., 44 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.
I have got in New Hampshire, near railroad, a large mica mining property; is now producing and has been for two years past a net profit of 15% per annum on fifty thousand dollars.
For private reasons have to sell now. If interested please communicate with H., Box 179 Times Office.

Wanted—Greene Consolidated, reasonable price. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Wanted—100 shares Northern Pacific common; state best price. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

$1,000.00 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR THE RETURN OF TWENTY-NINE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, LOST OUT OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. HURD OF WATERTOWN, CONN., IF RETURNED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1901. H. A. COLLINS, HAVANA, ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

W. F. Irish Electric Company of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—T. M. Belknap, F. M. Clute, and C. R. La Rue, New York City.

Columbia Wine and Liquor Company of Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Fred Meyer, John Badenhoop, and Henry Heissenbuttel, Brooklyn.

Brownville Grocery Company of Brownville, Jefferson County; capital, $2,500. Directors—J. P. Knowlton, Levi Rockwood, and J. A. Fisher, Brownville.

The Windham Elgin Creamery Company of Windham, Greene County; capital, $4,750. Directors—Levi Matthews, David B. Steele, and Frank Bump, Windham.

The Millins Modes and Coiffures Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Millins P. Meyer, Josephine Meyer, and Paul Desheotte, New York City.

The Ben Franklin Printing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Matthew Gibb and James Stewart, New York City, and M. T. Richardson, Ridgewood, N. J.

Empire Auto Repair and Storage Company of New York City; capital, $11,000. Directors—James Wood, Jr., and E. J. Mahedy, Brooklyn, and Florence Doiglass, Jersey City, N. J.

P. F. Wagner & Co. of New York City, to engage in wood turning and milling of lumber; capital, $3,000. Directors—Frank Wagner, Levi Abrahams, and Joseph A. Davis, New York City.

John H. Shipway & Brothers of New York, to do marble and mosaic work; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Shipway, Noroton, Conn.; Charles Shipway, New York, and M. A. Hickey, Brooklyn.

The Schenectady Home Telephone Company; capital, $250,000. Directors—Samuel B. Rawson, T. M. Brush, I. H. Griswold, J. A. Dake, F. H. Sudro, A. E. Lord, and E. M. Brush, Elyria, Ohio, and Howard Hendrickson, Albany.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.—The following charters were secured at Dover to-day:
Pinte Valley Gold Mining, Milling, and Development Company of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to develop gold properties; capital, $500,000.
New Independent Oil Company of Clarksburg, West Va., to engage in oil transactions; capital, $500,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

B. M. Weil has been appointed Milwaukee Agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company to succeed E. J. Tapping.

Factory association companies have obtained the fire insurance schedule on the Henderson Cotton mills in Kentucky, which has been carried by mutual companies for the last half dozen years. The schedule aggregates about $1,000,000 in amount of insurance carried.

Local officials of the Atlas Assurance Company and the Phoenix of London had no more information yesterday than on Friday concerning the cabled report that the Phoenix had taken over the Atlas, and in the absence of definite news in the matter there was a disposition in underwriting circles to discredit the report.

Italian Line's New Steamship.

The steamship Umbria of about 8,000 tons was launched yesterday for the Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio-Rubattino, from the shipping yards of Messrs. Orlando, at Leghorn, Italy.

The Umbria is the fifth new steamship of the New York line of the Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Cleveland Banking Company Resumes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Guarantee Savings and Loan Company, against which proceedings were recently begun by State officials on the ground that the concern was insolvent, resumed business today, following the resignation of Secretary Blodt and the appointment of his successor. It is understood that the suit against the company will be withdrawn, and that an assessment is to be levied against the stockholders to cover loans claimed to have been illegally made. Experts are now at work examining the bank's books.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Steel strike news, crop disaster predictions, and—dullness. This is the record of the Stock Exchange week. Average total transactions per day are lower than at any time for a year past. Bad "news," however much hippodromed, however much attended by manipulation, has resulted in insignificant weakness, has had no consequential result beyond the bringing of Stock Exchange tickers to a standstill. And veterans do not recall the time when anything like a disturbing bear movement was prefaced by such features. Nervousness shows nowhere. There seems to be developed a confident, dogged determination to stand still, to wait—not to sacrifice anything. It is the popular view that current interferences can be quickly swept aside, and that the encouraging elements in the situation can become influentially operative offhand—whenever they who have highest standing in the financial world choose to show leadership.

That stocks are in "strong hands" is not doubted. They who now are owners are not to be affected by crop or strike scarecrows; they have bought for the reason that they have been able to buy cheaply, and they hold for the reason that they count confidently upon the sureness of profit. To the owner of stocks so situated there stands against the suspension of iron trade work and the shrinkage of corn yield the offset of a long effective list of helpful factors—most crops excepting corn breaking bountiful records, the market value of the year's wheat harvest running beyond past records and even the corn yield having a market value of hundreds of millions of dollars beyond what was figured as the aggregate three months ago, when a bumper crop at lower quotations was the basis of calculation; and supplementing this gratifying exhibit are evidences indisputable and abundant of financial ease and commercial and industrial prosperity. Only one branch of business is disturbed. How stands the country's trade as a whole shows in the phenomenal records—continuing week after week month after month—of railway earnings (gross and net), surpassing every height approached in the past.

Steel strike developments have been embroidered with much stock market sensationalism—ardent efforts being made continually to force the Wall Street view that something dreadful for the whole country is involved or likely to be. Two or three times we have had passing rallies incidental to reports that settlement plans were under way; but in 90 per cent. of the energies of professional Wall Street has appeared the endeavor to disturb market values. The extension of the strike into general suspension of work in all trades, the enlistment of cooperation upon the part of unions larger than the Amalgamated Association, the starting of litigation aiming to cripple the United States Steel Corporation as an organization, the exploitation of a variety of other threats, with daily forecasts of riot and bloodshed; thus the bear market campaign has proceeded. Yet net changes for the week show relatively insignificant declines. Steel common stock at the close yesterday was 41½, and the preferred stock 90½, compared with 43½, and 92¾ a week ago. This hardly suggests anything like panic sentiment upon the part of the owners of the securities most directly involved. And there is a short interest materially extended.

The Government Crop Report, which was published late yesterday afternoon, gives the following percentages of condition on Aug. 1:

Corn	54.0
Spring wheat	80.3
Oats	73.6
Barley	86.9

The greatest interest centres in the report on corn, which while showing a severe decline from the July 1 condition (which was 81.3) by no means bears out the extravagant stories current lately. The report says nothing about acreage, and it is assumed that the acreage reported on is the same as that of July 1, which was 82,900,000. Based upon this assumption the Statistician of the Produce Exchange estimates the final yield at 1,393,000,000 bushels. It is also the fact that conditions have improved since Aug. 1. But, assuming that the final yield will be as estimated and adding to that the conceded quantity from last year's crop still on hand, 600,000,000 bushels, a total available supply is arrived at of about 2,000,000,000 bushels, which is very far removed from afflictive scarcity. Indeed, this surplus carried over from the enormous production of last year, 2,105,102,000 bushels, which succeeded the almost equally large crops of 1899 and 1898, indicates that more corn had been produced than could be consumed, leaving a surplus acceptably to fill in the shrinkage of production this year. This view is testified to by the present prevailing price for corn, which is averaging more than 20 cents higher than the average prices brought by the last three crops. And this is a most important phase of the situation, for if present prices are warranted and can be maintained, and if the crop to be harvested and the surplus left over can command 20 cents per bushel more than the last three crops, then plainly there is an addition of $400,000,000 to the money value of corn inuring to the benefit of those producers who have not suffered damage conditions. This enhancement of value must at least tend to ameliorate the effects of the destruction that has occurred.

Turning to wheat we find a very different state of affairs. Yesterday's Government crop report gives the condition of Spring wheat as 80.3—upon which the Statistician of the Produce Exchange estimates a yield of 246,271,000 bushels; add to this the yield of Winter wheat, 412,698,000 bushels, and a total yield of wheat is indicated of 658,969,000 bushels. This, with the single exception of the crop of 1898, is the greatest wheat yield ever known, and it comes at a time singularly propitious, for the crops abroad are known to be seriously short, and there is already a heavy export demand for our surplus. This also is testified to by the course of prices—wheat steadily rising in the face of enormous production. It seems a reasonable assumption that the wheat situation fully compensates corn shortage, and that in view of better prices for both cereals the net result of the two crops to American farmers will be profitable, and that the purchasing power of the great agricultural States will not suffer diminution.

As regards the effect on railroads, agricultural tonnage is no longer of the importance that it was. Recent and convincing illustration of this is seen in the earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, of the St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern Railways; there main reliance for agricultural tonnage is on Spring wheat, the crop of which last year was one of the smallest on record, 172,204,000 bushels; and it will be remembered that the stocks of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroads were sold short heavily in the Summer of 1900 because of the damage to Spring wheat. Yet the earnings of these roads continued to increase and short sales of them proved disastrous. It is probable that short sales of the corn carrying roads may now be equally dangerous, and that the earnings of the fiscal year to end next June will be found much less affected by corn shrinkage than anticipated by present day pessimists.

One pleasant result may follow the publication of the crop report. No further attention will be paid to the imaginative gentlemen of Chicago who have been loudly insisting that less than 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn would be produced this year, some of the more enthusiastic having cut their estimates down to 750,000,000 bushels. It has been maintained by conservative people that such estimates were wildly wrong and they are now proved to be so by the most reliable authority obtainable. Wall Street will resume business to-morrow morning relieved of the incubus of these calamity prophecies.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 10	140,474
To date this year	194,950,951
Corresponding date last year	73,554,860

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 10	$510,000
To date this year	$806,698,720
Corresponding date last year	$321,179,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Woolen	½	M. St. P. & S. S.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	M.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Int. Paper	½	St. Law. & Ad.	1⅜
		Twin City R. T.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	3
Am. Cotton. Oil	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Ice	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Ice pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Pacific Mail	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. Great West.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	Wabash	¾
General Electric	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Union Tel.	½
Illinois Central	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Central	1¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M. 5s 2 Panama 4½s 3

Bonds Declined.

Mohawk & Malone inc.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s	1	T., P. & W. 4s	1
		Wabash deb., B.	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions in securities yesterday were neither of an extent nor of a character to command much interest. Total sales were less than 140,000 shares, and in only five stocks was the 10,000-share figure crossed—these were Atchison, People's Gas, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel common. Price changes for active securities were mainly insignificant, not exceeding fractional limits. A few exceptions were Illinois Central, which declined 2 points, on sales of 500 shares, Lake Erie and Western, which declined 3 points on sales of 300 shares, and St. Lawrence and Adirondack, which advanced 1⅜ points on sales of 3,700 shares. There was a general disinclination to engage in fresh ventures pending the appearance of the Government Crop Report. Less attention was given to the strike situation, in which there were no important developments.

The steel stocks scarcely fluctuated, the common keeping within a range of ⅜ and closing without net change, the preferred keeping within a ⅝ range, and closing at a net decline of ⅜. The publication of the bank statement was without any effect marketwise, though the expansion of loans was the subject of some discussion.

The market continued lifeless until the close, concluding a week mainly notable for the firmness displayed in the face of very general attempts to depress values. From the speculative point of view the resistance offered to attack is significant—indicating that operators for a fall have about exhausted their ammunition and will require fresh unfavorable developments to give their campaign any consequence.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement published yesterday morning showed the following changes:

Surplus reserve	Dec.	$1,212,400
Loans	Inc.	7,948,700
Specie	Inc.	2,549,800
Legal tenders	Dec.	1,395,000
Deposits	Inc.	9,468,800
Circulation	Dec.	19,000

The only notable change was the increase of nearly $8,000,000 in loans, in explanation of which it was stated that time loans had been effected through the week by syndicates engaged in handling some of the current deals.

Herewith follows comparison of the week's averages with the corresponding dates one and two years ago.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$886,455,800	$808,046,200	$746,685,300
Deposits	965,381,000	897,409,400	849,918,500
Circulation	30,553,200	27,411,300	13,902,700
Specie	183,095,500	177,029,800	171,963,600
Legal tenders	79,202,700	75,448,500	54,911,400
Total res.	$262,298,200	$252,478,300	$226,875,000
Res. req'd	241,345,250	224,352,350	212,479,625
Surp. res.	$20,952,950	$28,125,950	$14,395,375

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Increase.
Loans	$878,506,900	$886,455,600	$7,948,700
Deposits	955,912,200	965,381,000	9,468,800
Circulation	30,572,800	30,553,200	*19,600
Legal tenders	80,597,700	79,202,700	*1,395,000
Specie	180,545,700	183,095,500	2,549,800
Reserve	261,143,400	262,298,200	1,154,800
Res. required	238,978,050	241,345,250	2,367,200
Surplus	22,165,300	20,952,950	*1,212,400

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,971,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,346,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,378,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,886,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,972,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,835,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,875
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	15,299,025	16,555,225	34,931,575
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,541,500	18,874,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,601,350	15,528,850	25,097,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,850,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,126,575	27,535,875	10,511,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$20,952,950	1895	$38,940,775
1900	28,125,950	1894	67,002,850
1899	14,395,375	1893	*16,545,375
1898	33,111,850	1892	15,774,450
1897	41,002,125	1891	18,420,850
1896	13,815,575	1890	1,286,000

*Deficit under legal requirements.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

The weakening of exchange rates and the consequent lessening of the likelihood of gold exports, together with a continuance of easy rates for call loans, were the chief features of the local money market last week, aside from the receipt of nearly $2,000,000 of new gold from the Klondike.

Bankers generally are looking for little or no change for some time to come. The following opinions are cited as samples of the widespread disposition to expect money to remain easy and to apprehend any appreciable effect upon rates, should exchange stiffen sufficiently to stimulate small gold exports:

***

GEORGE F. BAKER, President of the First National Bank—I see no reason for any change in the present easy condition of money, and I look for no hardening in rates.

***

An Officer of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The increase in deposits and the continuance of call money at 2 to 2½ and 3 per cent. show better than anything else that money is plentiful and easily obtained. There appears to be no immediate prospect of new elements in the money situation, and so long as exchange is not much stronger than now what little exporting of gold there might be and whatever money may be needed in the interior for crop-moving purposes would probably be more than offset by the large supply here, augmented, as it is likely to be, by constant receipts of new gold from Alaska. I look for easy conditions to persist.

***

A Representative of KUHN, LOEB & CO.—While exchange was strong during part of the week, and it looked very much as if some gold might be sent abroad, were any foreign concessions made, the weakening in exchange rates has made gold exports extremely unlikely. We do not look now for any gold movement. Even if rates should change, only a small amount in all probability would go, an amount small enough to have no more than a negligible influence on local money conditions. When exchange was stiffer, several days ago, there were no bills coming along, and now there is no perturbing element. With time money at 4 and 4½ per cent. and call loans at 2 and 2½ per cent., there is no reason for apprehension.

***

ALBERT BLUMENTHAL of SUTRO BROTHERS & CO.—With the present restricted trading in the stock market and the absence of anything calculated to stiffen money, rates ought to go along on an easy basis, such as the present of 2½ to 3 per cent., for some time to come. One thing that tends to make money plentiful is that many of the loans now outstanding will not come due for three or four months. Then Europe can hardly affect the local money situation, for should there be any gold exports, which seems unlikely, our volume of export business has been so large that Europe owes us a good deal of money yet. I do not think that rates will be affected for some time by the crops or any of the other impending features of the market. The only thing that would be likely to bring any increase in rates would be a swelling of the volume of trading beyond present indications, and even that would probably not harden money rates so as to complicate business. Buying at each recession in stocks and taking small profits constitute the most justifiable policy just now. The money market, of course, is always sensitive. A bank statement two weeks ago, not any less favorable than that for the present week, had a bad effect, but should such an experience be repeated, its influence would be very temporary, and I look for easy money to continue for some time, with a steady market for securities.

***

An Official of the NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.—All indications point to a persistency of plentiful money. The calls upon New York from interior centres for the transfer of currency to facilitate the movement of crops to the seaboard have not begun in any strength, but the volume of such transfers will probably be about normal this year, and ought to have no disquieting influence. This is especially likely this season, because of the heavy consignments of Klondike gold brought in by nearly every steamer from the Alaskan Coast. This receipt of new gold will be steady and large for the next months, and its effect must make for easy money. The significance of this addition of new gold is hardly appreciated in money circles yet, but the opinion expressed in some quarters that this influx of new metal will not have a material bearing on the situation leaves out of consideration the unusual volume of these consignments so far this year as compared with previous seasons.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC MERGED.

The absorption of the National Bank of the Republic by the First National Bank was completed yetsterday noon, and, as all of the depositors have been notified and other contingent matters arranged, the First National is ready to go ahead to-morrow morning with the business of the merged institutions. Vice President Hine said that no formal announcement would be made.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $186,328,981; balances, $10,954,967; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $510,248.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅞@$4.85½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—40@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—There were good supplies of money in the market to-day, and the demand was comparatively small. Discounts were easier, owing to money conditions and the Continental demand for bills. Business on the Stock Exchange had a good tone under the lead of consols, but not much business was done. Besides the usual week-end indisposition for business, the mines settlement commences Monday. Some Home Rails improved. Following New York's lead, Americans reacted at the opening. Later they hardened and closed steady.

Consols for money, 94⅛; consols for the account, 94 3-16; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 74¼; preferred, 97; Baltimore and Ohio, 98⅛; Canadian Pacific, 110¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅛; Chicago Great Western, 22¼; St. Paul, 162; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅞; preferred, 92¾; Erie, 37⅜; first preferred, 65⅜; second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville, 102¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; preferred, 54½; New York Central, 154; Norfolk and Western, 52½; preferred, 89½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 73¼; Reading, 20⅝; first preferred, 39¼; second preferred, 26; Southern Railway, 29⅝; preferred, 85½; Southern Pacific, 55¼; Union Pacific, 97¼; preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 42⅝; preferred, 93; Wabash, 22; preferred, 39¾; Spanish fours, 69⅞; Rand mines, 4 11-16.

Bar silver dull at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 1½ to 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅜ to 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16 to 2⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £33,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.58; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Business was inanimate on the Bourse to-day. The tendency was firm, several stocks showing small improvements, but this was not fully maintained. Rentes were firm on investment purchases. Rio Tintos were steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 40 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 70.75.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—On the Boerse to-day home funds were dull. Spanish 4s and Italians were firm in response to Paris advices. Local securities opened firm, but reacted on realizations. Canadian Pacifics were firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount Rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in much better supply. Currency was brought over from New York last night, estimated in amount as high as $1,000,000. Loans were made between the banks at 4 per cent., but at the close money was offered at 3 per cent. New York funds sold in small way at 40 cents' discount for cash and later at 25 cents. Exchanges, $20,547,109; balances, $2,195,881. On call, money ranges from 3½ to 5 per cent., mostly 4 to 4½ per cent. Time money is quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent., though at 4 per cent. the supply is limited and influenced by special circumstances. In commercial paper, business continues extremely quiet, demand and supply being both light. The best names are quoted at from 4½@5 per cent.

The stock market closed dull and moderately steady after a lifeless session. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
810	Atchison & Topeka	71½	71½	71⅜
140	Atchison & Topeka pf.	94¼	94¼	94½
5	Rutland pf.	103	102	103
315	Union Pacific	95⅝	94¾	94¾
25	West End pf.	112	112	112
	TELEPHONES.			
186	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	160½	160	160
1	New England	140	140	140
	ELECTRIC.			
50	General	250⅝	250⅜	250⅜
400	Massachusetts	37½	37½	37½
1	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10

ing for a few days on his farm at this place.

"I have been traveling through the corn belt," said the Secretary, "more with a view to studying the conditions that have brought about present results than to ascertain the precise amount of damage done to the corn crop by the hot weather, in order that I may have bulletins prepared in the department for distribution among the farmers, showing them where they may improve their methods.

"I observe that the corn is seriously injured," said he, "in a good many localities in the corn belt. I observe also that the corn is quite promising in other localities. The returns for the variations are found in conditions tracing back to the planting season, and also to the system of agriculture pursued by the several corn growers. There has been some injury, owing to the protracted heat, to all corn fields, but much less where rotation in crops has been observed than where the land is perpetually cultivated and crops are grown for the purpose of selling the grain.

"Conditions cannot be altogether determined by latitude. Some of the finest cornfields I have seen are west of the Missouri River, and I hear of localities in Western Nebraska that have had rain and give promise of good crops.

"The oat crop is abundant and variable. It may have ripened prematurely in some cases, but there will be plenty of oats. Wheat is excellent everywhere. The hay crop is abundant, and, of course, put up in fine condition. Northern and extreme Western States will have an abundance of potatoes to supply the States further east where they have suffered. The sugar beet is entirely healthy everywhere, and has withstood the drought admirably.

"I have visited no locality where the people need any help from anybody. There is an abundance of forage in the West to winter all kinds of stock, and the damage done to the corn crop may result in management in the future that will enable the farmer to avoid to a large extent a repetition of this year's experience."

A SPECIAL TAX RULING.

Trust Companies with Banking Business to Pay on Storage Capital

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In a letter to the Collector at Baltimore Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has held that a trust company doing a banking business must include with its banking capital, in reckoning the amount of special tax which they are required to pay, the amount set apart for use in conducting their storage business.

It has also been held in another case that these companies must include moneys required to be deposited as security with the Treasurer or the State before they started in business.

THE GILMAN MILLIONS.

Both Mrs. Hall and the Bridgeport Trust Company Combat Referee White.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—Further steps in the litigation over the millions of George F. Gilman of Black Rock were taken to-day when exceptions were filed to the report of the United States Circuit Court referee, Henry C. White of New Haven.

The referee ordered that certain paragraphs of the complaint in the suit brought by Mrs. Helen Potts Hall against the Bridgeport Trust Company, as administrator of the Gilman estate, be stricken out as impertinent. Both parties to the suit now file exceptions to different sections of the referee's decisions.

Brooklyn Transit's New Counsel.

George D. Youmans has been appointed general attorney of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Youmans was formerly with Sheehan and Collin, general counsel for the company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Aug.	$31,838	$29,008	$27,488
From July 1	171,799	153,174	147,873

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Aug.	92,916	87,422	74,570
From July 1	520,865	468,344	390,352

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Aug.	64,277	61,163	58,206
From Jan. 1	2,586,143	2,171,311	2,091,178

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,220	5,218	4,947
4th week July	1,125,073	915,697	785,972
Month	3,137,176	2,733,172	2,426,669

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,569	6,422	6,154
1st week Aug.	777,696	697,148	762,298
From July 1	4,359,734	3,917,475	4,146,766

BALTIMORE & OHIO System for July—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	4,015,627	3,543,505	472,122
Op. expenses	2,540,768	2,480,497	60,271
Net earnings	1,474,859	1,063,008	411,851

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for June—

Gross earnings	127,337	110,543	16,799
Op. expenses	82,014	71,573	10,501
Net earnings	45,263	38,970	6,293
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,449,454	1,230,423	219,031
Op. expenses	908,411	742,338	166,073
Net earnings	541,043	488,085	52,958

Leased lines of the Delaware & Hudson Company for the quarter ended June 30—

RENSSELAER & SARATOGA—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	663,471	643,679	19,792
Oper. expenses	495,172	464,133	31,039
Net earnings	168,299	179,546	*11,247
Charges	107,017	107,917	*1,899
Deficit	139,618	130,261	9,357

Deficit for the year is $319,260.
*Decrease.

ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA—

Gross earnings	1,237,938	1,159,589	78,349
Oper. expenses	628,233	589,566	38,672
Net earnings	609,705	570,023	39,677
Charges	315,306	315,573	*267
Surplus	294,394	254,450	39,943

The surplus for the year is $1,464,764.
*Decrease.

NEW YORK & CANADA—

Gross earnings	279,636	284,322	*4,686
Oper. expenses	178,179	183,776	*5,597
Net earnings	101,477	100,546	931
Charges	92,472	94,301	*1,829
Surplus	9,005	6,245	2,760

The surplus for the year is $140,640.
*Decrease.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE, actual results from operation for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	28,022,207	26,611,095	1,411,112
Oper. expenses	18,253,034	17,472,122	760,912
Net earnings	9,789,173	9,138,973	650,200
Other income	704,688	650,044	54,644
Total income	10,493,861	9,789,017	704,844
Charges	6,212,748	6,169,783	42,965
Balance	4,281,113	3,619,234	661,879
Dividends	2,695,000	2,112,000	583,000
Surplus	1,586,113	1,507,234	78,879

½ per cent. ¼ per cent.
*Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for June—

Gross earnings	45,055	42,470	2,585
Oper. expenses	22,315	25,930	*3,615
Net earnings	22,740	16,540	6,200
Other income	401	1,267	*866
Total net	23,141	17,807	5,334
Fixed charges, taxes, &c	17,101	16,802	299
Surplus	6,040	1,005	5,035
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	539,529	525,137	14,392
Oper. expenses	286,731	281,662	5,119
Net earnings	252,798	243,472	9,274
Other income	6,696	4,068	2,628
Total net	259,445	247,542	11,903
Fixed charges, taxes, &c	213,493	213,602	*109
Surplus	45,952	33,940	12,012
Surplus used			
*Decrease.			

Imports of Specie, New York, Aug 3 to Aug. 9, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$5,285
Philadelphia	La Guayra	244
Belvernon	Port au Prince	28,500
Hildur	Curacao	800
American Silver Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	28
Philadelphia	Curacao	80
Normandie	Havre	812
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	397
New York	Sanchez	1,500
Philadelphia	Curacao	108
Trinidad	Hamilton	400
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	101
New York	Sanchez	200
Philadelphia	Curacao	35
Normandie	Havre	25
Trinidad	Hamilton	257
Gold Bullion—		
Coamo	Puntarenas	2,100
Advance	Guayaquil	1,200
Grenada	Cuidad Bolivar	1,513
New York	Puerto Plata	1,000
Matanzas	Tampico	21,773
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	70,116
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	19,096
Total		$158,170

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 5 to Aug. 10, 1901, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 6	Belvernon	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	$1,590
Aug. 6	St. Paul	London, S. B.	332,980
Aug. 7	Deutschland	London, S. B.	36,515
Aug. 9	Campania	London, S. B.	72,200
Total			$443,285

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 18	Saratoga	Nassau, G. C. (U. S.)	$10,000
Aug. 3	Etruria	London, S. B.	175,915
Total			$629,200

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business was practically suspended yesterday in the market for outside securities. There was some trading in several of the low-priced stocks, but in the rest of the list the total trading during the two hours did not amount to more than 1,000 shares. It was a midsummer half holiday, but far less active than Saturdays usually are. From no quarter was any disposition to trade shown, and in some important stocks there seemed to be no orders at all in the market, showing the complete absence of outside interest. Withal such quotations as were made showed relative firmness marking the absence of selling pressure.

***

AMERICAN CAN common sold at 23¼ and 23⅛. It closed at 23 bid, a net loss of half a point. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 73 bid, after having sold at 73¼.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were traded in to the extent of only $5,000 at 66. At the close they showed a net loss of three-eighths of a point, the final bid being 65¾.

***

UNION COPPER sold at 5, only 100 shares being traded in. No sales were reported in the other copper stocks.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58¼
American Can	23	23½	23½	23¾
American Can pf	73	73½	73	73½
American Chicle	82	86	82	88
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28½	30	28½	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33¾	32	33¾
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14	15½	14	15½
Con. Refrigerating	6½	7	6½	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		28½		28½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	65¾	66	66¼	66⅞
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12½	15	12½	14
Detroit South. pf, w. i	39	40½	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	1¾	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1⅝	1¼	1½
General Chemical	83½	87	83½	87
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	7½	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74¼	73¼	74½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	86¾
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	7¾	8½	7⅞	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22½	25	22½	24½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns Co. & E. P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¾	11½	10⅝	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32	33½
Otis Elevator pf	93½	98	96½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45		45	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27¼	26	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101¼	100⅜	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81⅜	82	81⅜	82
Seaboard Air Line	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48½	47½	48½
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	31½	32½	31½	32¾
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	771	775	771	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	88	89¾	88	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30¾	31½	30¾	31½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾
U. S. Reduction & Ref	26	28	26	30
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. 5ds		100		100
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¾	17	17¾
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Brooklyn Q'ns Co. & E. R.	203	220	206	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46¼
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	68	68	66	68
Consolidated 5s	109½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	110
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th Sts. 1993	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6¼	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	12	13½	12	12½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	75	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108½	105	105½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	6½	5½	6½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	52	54	55
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40¼	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 10, telegraphed to the Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$962,679,378	$556,272,435	+72.0
Boston	109,539,166	81,231,440	+34.8
Philadelphia	66,562,469	58,905,791	+13.0
Baltimore	17,072,997	14,266,978	+19.7
Chicago	116,531,565	98,359,373	+18.5
St. Louis	31,362,236	25,317,816	+23.9
New Orleans	6,315,256	5,500,000	+14.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,310,063,067	$839,958,833	+56.0
Other cities, 5 days	221,096,417	200,004,411	+10.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,531,159,484	$1,039,958,244	+47.2
All cities, 1 day	285,213,217	205,802,174	+43.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,816,372,701	$1,245,760,418	+46.6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 10, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111⅝	112	1,525	Amalgamated Copper	112¼	112½	111⅜	111¾	.....
28	28½	1,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28¼	28½	28	28	- ¾
82½	84¾	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83	83	82½	82½	- 1½
33	33½	400	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33½	33	33	- ⅛
32	33	200	American Ice Co	32	32	32	32	- 1¼
68½	69¼	110	Am. Ice Co. pf	68¼	68½	68½	68½	- ½
50¾	51⅞	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51	50½	50½	50½	- 1
132⅜	133	900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132⅜	133	132¾	133	+ ¼
16¾	17½	100	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	+ ½
43½	44	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44	43½	43½	- ¾
71⅞	72⅛	12,500	At., T. & S. F.	72¼	72¼	71½	72	- ⅛
94⅞	94⅞	2,930	At., T. & S. F. pf	94⅜	95	94	94¾	+ ⅛
96	96½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	96	96	96	96	- ⅛
73½	73⅝	2,065	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73½	73¾	73	73¼	- ½
108	108½	700	Canadian Pacific	108	108	107¾	108	.....
44½	44½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	44½	44	44	- ½
21¾	22	140	Chicago Great West.	21¾	21½	21½	21½	- ½
33¾	34	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	34⅛	34¼	34	34	.....
69½	70	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	70	69½	69½	- ½
156¾	156⅞	4,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	157¼	157½	156½	156¾	- ¼
182½	184	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	182¼	182½	182½	182½	- 1½
138	140	800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	138	139	138	139	+1
17½	18	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	- ⅛
36	37	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	36½	36½	- ¾
189	..	20	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	189	189	189	189	.....
13½	13⅝	450	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13¾	.....
52	52½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
218½	220	2,181	Consolidated Gas	218¼	218½	215¼	215½	- 2½
158½	160	500	Delaware & Hudson	159	159	158½	158½	- 1
89	89½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	- ¾
7¾	8¼	50	Dist. of America	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
35¾	35⅞	3,450	Erie	36	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	- ⅛
63½	64	100	Erie 1st pf	63	63½	63½	63½	- 1½
53½	54	100	Evans. & T. H.	54	54	54	54	- 1
247½	249½	500	General Electric	250	250⅜	249¼	249½	.....
56	56¾	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	57	57	56½	56½	- ½
176½	178	200	Great Northern pf.	175	176	175	176	+1
52	53	100	Hocking Valley	52	52	52	52	.....
142⅜	143	500	Illinois Central	143	143	142	142	- 2
20¾	21	200	International Paper	21	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
90	91¼	200	Internat. Power Co.	90	90½	90½	90½	.....
6¾	7	10	International Silver	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
37¼	38	800	Iowa Central	39	39¼	38	38	- 1½
72½	73½	300	Iowa Central pf.	75	75	73½	73½	- 1½
60	63	300	Lake Erie & Western.	60	60	60	60	- 3
100½	100½	1,100	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100½	100½	100⅝	- ½
116⅛	116⅝	1,500	Manhattan Elevated	116	116¼	115½	116¼	+ ⅛
164½	164½	350	Met. Street Railway	164	164½	164	164¼	+ ⅛
23	23¼	700	Mexican Central	23	23¼	23	23	- ¼
39⅞	40	1,900	Mexican National ctfs.	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	.....
73	73½	300	Mexican National pf.	73	73½	73	73½	- ⅛
107⅜	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	- 1½
23½	24	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
52	52¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52½	- ⅛
99⅛	100	4,200	Missouri Pacific	99⅛	99⅜	98½	99⅜	.....
41¾	42½	300	National Biscuit Co.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
87	92	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
150½	150⅝	400	New York Central	150⅛	150½	150½	150½	- ⅛
39⅛	39⅜	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39⅛	39½	39½	39½	.....
70	70½	300	N. Y., L. & W. 2d pf.	70	70½	70	70½	- ⅛
32¼	32¾	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	32¼	32⅞	31⅝	31⅞	- ¼
51	51½	1,500	Norfolk & Western	51	51	50¾	51	.....
38	38	100	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	- ¼
143¼	143½	3,070	Pennsylvania R. R.	143¼	143½	142	142⅜	- ¼
109	109½	14,050	People's Gas, Chicago.	109	109½	107⅞	108⅜	- ⅛
42⅞	42⅞	200	Pressed Steel Car	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
40	39⅝	20,713	Reading	40	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
90½	90½	5,800	Reading 1st pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	- ⅛
20½	20⅝	1,100	Reading 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	- ⅛
38¼	38½	1,350	Republic Iron & Steel.	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38¼	- ⅛
91¼	91½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91½	- ⅛
49	50	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
29	30	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	- 1
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central	20	20	20	20	- ⅝
Sales.		140,474						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$19,452.00	$3,241,000	$1,321,000	$19,678,000	$997,200
2,050,000	2,152,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,556,90	6,220,100	1,925,000	26,596,000	.....
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	13,784,60	2,778,800	1,019,100	16,356,400	.....
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,714,00	3,829,000	907,000	16,379,000	.....
1,500,000	3,153,100	Bank of America	20,575,40	3,799,400	2,903,800	23,778,400	.....
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,745,00	1,054,000	307,000	4,832,000	48,200
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	114,312,70	24,596,000	6,049,000	133,915,200	4,211,700
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	28,817,00	4,992,300	2,386,900	24,221,100	.....
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,603,10	889,600	470,100	5,124,500	34,700
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	9,320,60	1,084,400	353,100	7,706,500	984,500
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,124,10	219,100	43,100	1,

KRAMER WON CYCLE RACE

Jersey Racer Increases His Lead in Circuit Championship.

ELKES DEFEATED McFARLAND

Californian Easily Disposed of in Straight Heats—Amateur Handicap Went to Long-Mark Man.

Frank Kramer, the cyclist, of East Orange, N. J., increased his lead in the struggle for points in the circuit championship by winning first honors in the half-mile event on the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon. "Major" Taylor, who is second in the running so far as points are concerned, was unable to compete, not having sufficiently recovered from his injury at Boston a few days ago, but his absence was scarcely noticed in the hot contest which the other riders put up. Iver Lawson of Chicago was shut out in the semi-final by George Collett, who managed to jump in and gain a lead of three lengths on the back stretch. Kramer disposed of Wilson of Pittsburg in the other semi-final, and had an easy time in beating Collett when it came to the final dual. Kramer and Collett loafed for a whole lap, and the crowd grew impatient at their jockeying tactics. When the pair entered the stretch a magnificent sprint ensued, and Kramer simply outrode his rival, winning as if from a novice by fifteen yards.

The only contest which aroused the spectators to any kind of enthusiasm was the motor-paced contest between Harry D. Elkes of New York City and Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Cal. These two met in a series of motor-paced races, best two out of three heats, at distances of one, three, and five miles. Elkes's clever riding made it unnecessary for the five-mile part of the match to be ridden, as the local boy won the one and three mile heats in hollow style. In the mile heat Elkes beat McFarland easily by fifty yards, and his time of 1:41 2-5 tied the best previous performance on the beach track, which Taylor held. This was with a standing start, and Elkes gave a fine exhibition in the three-mile race by beating his adversary, McFarland, without a seeming effort, by 100 yards.

The five-mile professional handicap was an excellent contest, the first four men being bunched at the finish, but the same cannot be said of the amateur handicap at the same distance, which proved to be a gift to the long-mark man, Winnington, who had an allowance of 350 yards.

In the final of the one-third-mile amateur, W. A. La Due and Benyon fell, and the former was severely but not seriously hurt. Summary:

Half-Mile Circuit Championship.—Final heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; George Collett, New Haven, second. Time—5:02 1-5.

One-Mile Professional 2:10 Class.—Final heat—Won by Jack Green, England; G. R. Leander, Chicago, second; Hardy Downing, Los Angeles, Cal., third. Time—3:13 1-5.

Two-third-Mile Amateur, Open.—Final heat—Won by Gus Welsing, New York; C. Kastendick, Brooklyn, second; W. Courter, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:58 3-5.

Five-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by F. Winnington, New York, (350 yards;) Menus Bedell, Lyndbrook, L. I., (50 yards,) second; Harry Welsing, New York, (scratch,) third; G. C. Schreiber, New York, (scratch,) fourth. Time—11:51.

Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, (50 yards;) Iver Lawson, Chicago, (scratch,) second; John Bedell, Lyndbrook, L. I., (200 yards,) third. Time—11:48.

Motor-Paced Match Race.—Best two out of three, at one, three, and five miles, between H. D. Elkes, New York, and Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal.—Won by Elkes. First heat—Won by Elkes from standing start. Time—1:41 2-5. Second heat, three miles—Won by Elkes from flying start. Time—4:40.

ON THE POWELTON LINKS.

The Course Crowded with the Boothroyd Trophies Contestants.

Twenty-two cards were returned in the bi-weekly handicap at the Powelton links yesterday for prizes presented by Raymond T. Boothroyd. For the men's prizes the gross points were won by Smith Taylor and J. Chadwick, Jr., two each, and the net points by Ramsdell, three; Burton, two, and Smith and H. J. Jova, one-half each. In the women's competition the gross point winners were Miss M. Waldron, three; Miss E. Waldron, two, and Miss Jenkins, one, while the net point winners were Miss E. Waldron, two; Miss M. Sweet, one. The Powelton links are in great shape at present and crowded every day. The summaries are as follows:

MEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Homer Ramsdell	95	20	75
F. V. Burton	103	24	79
J. Chadwick, Jr.	87	6	81
H. J. Jova	100	20	80
John Smith	87	7	80
Gilman P. Tiffany	88	4	84
W. T. Hilton	91	7	84
James S. Taylor	87	3	84
T. F. Chadwick	101	20	81
F. N. Bain	107	20	87
H. Headley	109	22	87
E. A. Jova	104	14	90
H. D. Betts	103	9	94

WOMEN'S HANDICAP.

Miss E. Waldron	117	19	98
Miss M. Sweet	133	32	101
Mrs. Rogers	131	30	101
Mrs. L. Sweet	134	32	102
Miss M. Waldron	107	3	104
Miss Jenkins	121	12	109
Miss Waldron	120	16	113
Mrs. John Smith	139	25	114
Mrs. Gordon	171	54	117

Bull Wins at the Crescent A. C.

In the Class A handicap at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday, C. M. Bull electrified the handicapping committee by making the best gross score, an 81, and as he had a rating of 13, his net score was the easiest of winners. Laing had the links in splendid condition, the rains having put the finishing touches on the putting greens, which had been somewhat parched. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. M. Bull	81	13	68
James Rhett	82	9	73
V. Nash Read	90	16	74
Thomas Hovenden	83	9	74
C. B. Van Brunt	86	10	76
E. L. Maltby	90	13	77
C. Mason	89	11	78
G. W. Titcomb	92	13	79
H. S. Bowns	88	8	80
W. T. Smith	95	15	80
C. B. Adams	95	11	84
H. G. McKeever	94	9	85

Golf Handicap at St. Andrew's.

There was a good turnout of players yesterday at the St. Andrew's Golf Club for the fifth monthly handicap at eighteen holes, medal play. The tie for the first place in the July handicap between W. E. Hodgman and W. A. Taylor was also played off. The former won, and he also took first place in the regular event. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. E. Hodgman	91	9	82
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	94	8	86
A. S. Brownell	107	18	89
W. A. Taylor	105	16	89
D. P. Kingsley	98	8	90
J. C. Ten Eyck	100	9	91
A. B. Halliday	104	12	92

Golfing at Long Beach.

There was a great turnout of players yesterday at the Long Beach Golf Club, and two class handicaps were decided. In Class A the best scores were W. Cowley, 95, 0—95, and R. Stuyvesant Morris, 102, 0—102. In Class B the winners were C. E. Battle, 130, 15—115, and V. de Visone, 122, 4—118.

Sweepstakes at Dyker Meadow.

A cool breeze from off Gravesend Bay and links in perfect order made golfing thoroughly enjoyable at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday, but there were only six starters in the Fall Sweepstakes, for nearly all of the members are off on their Summer holidays. The winning cards were F. N. Doubleday, 88, 6, 82; F. Colt Johnson, 105, 22, 83, and F. J. Phillips, 102, 12, 90. H. G. McKeever, H. G. Boyd, and F. H. Wilkins did not return cards.

Accident to a Jersey City Golfer.

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE LAKE, Aug. 10.—A three-ball match between a trio of the best women golfers of the Eagle's Nest Country Club yesterday was brought to an unexpected finish through an accident to one of the contestants. In the forenoon Mrs. Howard Durant of Blue Mountain Lake and Mrs. M. L. Garrison of the Jersey City Golf Club halved a match, and they went out again in the afternoon, accompanied by Miss Marion Durant. Mrs. Garrison, who had been laid up with a sprained ankle recently, slipped on a tee in driving, and so strained the old hurt that she was unable to go on. The match was stopped, and Mrs. Garrison was driven from the links in a carriage. Aleck Finlay of the Newark Athletic Club has greatly improved the course since he has been in charge, and, as the weather has been most delightful, there has been a crowd on the links every day this week. To-day Tappan Fairchild of the Ardsley Club made the round in 45, 46—91, in a match with G. D. Kirkham of Warren, Ohio, and beat him by 5 up and 4 to play.

BRIDGEPORT Y. C. REGATTA.

A Brisk Breeze and Pleasant Weather Favored Third Season's Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—The third annual regatta of the Bridgeport Yacht Club was held to-day over the fifteen-mile triangular course opposite Black Rock under the most favorable conditions. It was an ideal yachting day. The wind was south, and, while light at the start, it increased immediately to a whole-sail breeze that kicked up whitecaps.

The steam yacht Halcyon was used as the judges' boat. The officials were Clinton Barnum Seeley, E. D. Chittenden, Carl Foster, and W. M. Richardson. Congressman Albert M. Jackson of Kansas and Frank W. Rennel, guests of Mr. Seeley, were on board the Halcyon.

The spectacular feature of the regatta was the very close contest of the four raceabouts from the Mahnassett Yacht Club, which sailed in a special class. On the run home the honors appeared to favor the Firefly, which was slightly in the lead. A gust of wind snapped a jib halyard, which caused her to lose her lead by a narrow margin. The Alerion, the champion of her class in the Sound, won in the thirty-foot sloop class. The showing of the Kit in this class was a surprise. The appended summary:

36-FOOT SLOOPS AND YAWLS.—Start, 12:15.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Defiance, Dr. Keller	3:12:26	2:57:26	2:27:56
Memory, W. M. Bayler	3:04:52	2:49:52	
Titania, W. H. Childs	3:13:06	2:58:06	2:57:49
Yram, P. Bartram	3:13:45	2:58:45	.....

The Defiance and the Titania had time allowance.

30-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 12:20.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:05:59	2:45:59	.....
Kit, T. H. MacDonald	3:12:26	2:52:26	.....
Diana, O. H. Jennings	Did not finish.		

25-FOOT SLOOPS AND CATS.—Start, 12:25.

Folly, G. S. Hill	3:39:34	2:59:44	.....
Pampero, R. Bailey	3:44:52	3:19:52	.....
Vagabond, C. H. Fancher	3:45:27	3:20:27	.....

21-FOOT SLOOPS AND CATS.—Start, 12:35.

Exella, T. A. Harrison	2:57:10	2:22:10	.....
Alice, A. K. L. Watson	3:00:42	2:25:43	.....
Mercury, C. H. Childs	3:06:15	2:31:15	.....
Little Joe, S. Lyons	3:06:37	2:31:37	.....
Dora, G. L. Catlin	3:20:36	2:40:36	.....
Tout, C. R. Hendricks	3:20:01	2:45:01	.....

Dora was given 9 minutes and 11 seconds' time allowance, making her corrected time 2:31:26.

21-FOOT RACEABOUTS.—Start, 12:35.

Sis, C. T. Bedford	3:28:17	2:58:17	.....
Jolly Roger, Syndicate	3:33:19	3:03:19	.....

MANHASSETT RACEABOUTS, SPECIAL.—Start, 12:45.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:21:53	2:36:53	.....
Firefly, Guy Standing	3:22:01	2:37:01	.....
Arizona, G. A. Carry	3:22:53	2:37:54	.....
Bob, W. F. Morgan	3:24:18	2:39:19	.....

HALF RATERS.—Start, 12:40.

Monsoon, H. Fish	3:28:18	2:48:16	.....
Lotus, T. Fish	3:30:26	2:50:26	.....

KING WISHES SHAMROCK II. LUCK.

English Athletes Will Be Guests of Sir Thomas Lipton.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—King Edward sent for Sir Thomas Lipton this week and made inquiries regarding the form of the Shamrock II. His Majesty wished her good luck.

Sir Thomas informed a representative of The Associated Press that the Shamrock II. is nine minutes faster than the Shamrock I. now, and that the Shamrock I. is five to ten minutes faster than when she was in American waters. Sir Thomas has invited the Oxford-Cambridge athletic team, which is to compete in Canada and the United States, to witness the races from on board the Erin. Mr. Lees Knowles, M. P., who is representing the Oxford-Cambridge team, thinks the date of the New York games should be fixed on a day when there is no yacht racing. Considering the keen interest taken in America in the yacht races, Mr. Knowles thinks it probable that the date of the New York athletic meeting will be Sept. 25. The Oxford and Cambridge athletes sail Thursday on the steamer Commonwealth, for Boston. They will stay a day in that city and will then go to Montreal.

CADILLAC BEAT INVADER.

Detroit Yacht Won the First of Canada's Cup Races.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Cadillac, the cup defender, this afternoon won the first of the international yacht races, beating the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's challenger, Invader, by 8 minutes and 30 seconds.

The race was sailed around a triangular course of seven nautical miles to the leg and for two-thirds of the distance it was excitingly close.

The rival yachts, scarcely more than 200 yards apart, finished the second leg after a free run before the wind with all their light canvas set. But the wind had freshened considerably after the start, almost two hours before, and the last leg, a fairly close-hauled reach, was sailed in a spanking twenty-knot breeze and a good lump of a sea.

Here was where the Detroit Boat Club's centreboard yacht showed great sailing qualities, gaining 7 minutes and 20 seconds on the fin-keel from Canada.

The sea was what appeared to kill Invader, which frequently buried and appeared to be a wet boat. Both yachts carried single reefed mainsails and the centreboard defender stood up noticeably stiffer than the finkeel.

One of the surprises of the race was the way the finkeel, with smaller balloonsails, held the centreboard boat when they were running free on the second leg.

A feature of the race was that of the three legs, none was a beat to windward.

Yachts Race for King's Cup.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 10.—In compliance with King Edward's wishes, the race for the King's Cup was sailed to-day. Emperor William's yacht Meteor had the advantage of the start. She was followed by the Leander, the Britannia, (King Edward's old yacht,) and the Rozel. The Meteor led throughout. The yachts finished as follows:

Meteor	2:18:35
Britannia	2:28:20
Leander	2:51:37

The Leander won on time allowance. The Rozel was belated.

Indian Harbor Yachts Race.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The handicap race of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for club boats 43 feet in length or under, which failed last Saturday from lack of wind, was sailed to-day in a brisk southwest wind. First prize was won by G. Gartland's Robin Hood, second prize by S. Comley's Spindrift, and third prize by H. W. Hanan's Memory. There were ten starters, all of which completed the course with the exception of Alfred Peat's Empronzi, which carried away her peak halyards on the second round. The course was five miles in length and was sailed over twice.

Games at Ulmer Park.

A set of athletic games was held in connection with the annual festival of the Foresters of America at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, yesterday afternoon, resulting as follows:

100-Yard Run, Members.—Won by J. Burnett, G. Reilly second.
Quarter-Mile Run, Members.—Won by G. Reilly, J. Burnett second.
One-Half-Mile Run, Members.—Won by G. Reilly, J. Burnett second.
One-Mile Run, Open.—Won by J. Nelson, W. F. Colton second.
50-Yard Run for Men Over 200 Pounds Weight.—Won by G. Lawson, J. Shay second.
100-Yard Run for Boys Under 15 Years of Age, (Members' Sons.)—Won by Albert Bothwick, Ambrose Hanlon second.
100-Yard Run for Girls Under 14 Years of Age, (Members' Daughters.)—Won by Oliva Hardy, Nina Garrity second.

Boston Oarsmen Win in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10.—At the international regatta on the Arm here to-day "Joe" McGuire of Boston won the amateur single sculls, while Head and McGuire of Boston won the amateur double sculls.

The Lorne crew of Halifax beat the Millstream crew of Boston in the four-oared race.

James Wray of Australia won the three-mile professional sculls, defeating Mark Lynch, the Halifax champion.

BUFFALO CYCLE RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A fierce wind sweeping diagonally across the wooden platter track of the Pan-American Exposition greeted the riders at to-day's international N. C. A. bicycle meet. This, however, did not prevent good racing. Marcus Hurley lost another National championship to T. J. Grady, in the two-mile race, the first of the day. Grady was the first to sprint for the tape, and maintained daylight between himself and the New York crack. This gives Gray two championships, the two and five miles.

Henshaw and Headstrom broke the world's motor tandem record of 40 seconds, doing the distance in 39 1-5 seconds, first quarter in 20 seconds. Buffalo landed the half-mile amateur handicap, it being won by Eddie Denniston, with sixty yards' handicap.

The race of the day was the twenty-mile middle-distance motor-paced championship for amateurs. Walter Smith, K. C. W., Brooklyn, shot to the front and made the first mile in 1:39 4-5, breaking his record of 1:44 4-5. Smith led for three miles, and then it was seen he was in distress, severe cramps being the trouble. Joe Fulton of Springfield, Mass., then took the lead and maintained it to the end, lapping all the others. F. A. Osgood of Lynn, Mass., also rode well and finished second.

It was a great race well fought out. The high wind prevented the record of 34:02 4-5, made by Ray Diner, from being reached. This closes the amateur races at the Stadium, and next week the professionals will take their turn. The points in the amateur table are as follows: Marcus Hurley, 5; T. J. Grady, 12; J. T. Ingraham, Jr., 7; Frank H. Denny, 6; W. L. Losee, 3; F. A. Moore, 2; Lace Downing, 2; F. J. Hoffman, 4; L. E. Mettling, 2; Fred Schade, 2; Charles McConnell, 2; William Horton, 1.

Summaries:

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Willie Dobbins, East Orange, (100 yards;) T. J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass., (scratch,) second; F. W. Byron, Pittsburg, (125 yards,) third. Time—4:32 2-5.

Ten-Mile Race.—Won by Joseph Fulton, Springfield, Mass.; F. D. Osgood, Lynn, Mass., second; George Wiley, Troy, third. Time—34:17 4-5.

J. Smith led for three miles, his time being 6:39 4-5, 8:26 3-5, 5:07 3-5. Fulton then held the lead to the finish, making the following time: Four miles, 6:47 3-5; 5 miles, 8:27 2-5; 6 miles, 10:12 1-5; 7 miles, 11:57 4-5; 8 miles, 13:17 2-5; 9 miles, 15:00; 10 miles, 16:41; 11 miles, 18:23 2-5; 12 miles, 20:23 2-5; 13 miles, 22:07; 14 miles, 23:45 2-5; 15 miles, 25:32 2-5; 16 miles, 27:16 3-5; 17 miles, 29:02 4-5; 18 miles, 30:48 3-5; 19 miles, 32:36 3-5; 20 miles, 34:17 4-5.

Half-Mile, Motor.—Henshaw and Headstrom against the record, 40 seconds. Time—First quarter, 0:20; half, mile 0:39 1-5.

American Wrestler Downed Smith.

WIGAN, England, Aug. 10.—Harvey Parker, the American middleweight wrestler, to-night defeated "Jack" Smith, champion of England, in a catch-as-catch-can match, in straight falls. The match was for a purse of £50.

Yesterday's Cricket Games.

Local cricketers had a long schedule of matches to keep them busy yesterday, although the weather was a trifle hot for the game. At Prospect Park the Brooklyn Club had a close and well-contested match with the Manhattans, whom they managed to defeat by 6 runs, with 3 wickets to spare. The score was: Brooklyn, 94; Manhattan, 86.

The championship game between the Montclair Athletic Club and Nelson Lodge resulted in a close contest, the match ending in a draw, with Nelson Lodge requiring sixteen runs to win and having four wickets to go down. The score: Montclair Athletic Club, 90; Nelson Lodge, (6 wickets,) 75.

The Kings County Club had rather an easy game with Nelson Lodge Team B in the championship series at the Prospect Park Cricket Association, and they won by 74 runs and 2 wickets to spare. The totals were: Nelson Lodge Team B, 50; Kings County, 124 for 8 wickets.

The Paterson Cricket Club sent its Team B to Prospect Park for its association championship game with Brooklyn Team B, and a draw was the result. The Brooklyn men were in great batting trim, and ran up a score of 128 for 4 wickets, when they "declared." Against this Paterson had 3 wickets when time was called.

One of the closest and most exciting finishes of the season was that in the game between the West Indians and Antilles. The bowlers had the upper hand throughout, and low scoring was the order of the day, but the Antilles managed to get just one more run than their opponents, and they won by this slim margin. The totals were: West Indians, 49; Antilles, 50.

The Paterson Cricket Club scored an easy victory over the Kearny team yesterday, and thus insured first place in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association. The scores were: Paterson, 136; Kearny, 4.

English Cricketers May Play Here.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League is endeavoring to arrange a match with B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team, to be played here either on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 13 and 14, or on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26. The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, who have charge of the arrangements on this side, desire the game to be played on the later dates, but New York, for financial reasons, is anxious to have one of the days of play a Saturday, if possible.

The Englishmen have had their total expenses guaranteed from the time they leave England until they return, and the outlay for the match in New York is, in consequence, not inconsiderable. The Metropolitan League has not sufficient funds in the treasury to provide for any deficit which might arise through inclement weather on the days of the match, and means have to be adopted to raise a fund to cover such a contingency.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DANIEL J. LAVERY.—Daniel J. Lavery, salesman of 402 West Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,285 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the butcher business. The largest creditor is Mary Gilmore of Belfast, Ireland, $2,300, for money loaned to him.

HARRIS & MELZER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Harris & Melzer, manufacturers of furs, at 141 Prince Street, show liabilities of $19,929 and nominal assets of $8,268, consisting of stock, $4,000 in hands of the receiver, stock belonging to J. Olinger & Co., $500; accounts, $3,768. They were Street. The liabilities of J. Olinger & manufacturers of skirts, at 23 Wooster Co. are $3,068 and assets $1,668, consisting of stock $500, and accounts $1,168.

FRANK GEYER, SR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Frank Geyer, Sr., of 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who was formerly in business at Bordentown, N. J., by the Bordentown Banking Company, a creditor for $1,103 on notes which were endorsed by Mr. Geyer. It was alleged that he is insolvent and committed acts of bankruptcy on April 12 by transferring to his wife Anna M. Geyer real estate, 16 and 18 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and to Mary Donnell and Barbara Schaefer 415 East Eighty-seventh Street, and also permitted two creditors to obtain a preference by legal proceedings.

ADVERTISING AGENTS FAIL.

The E. F. Draper Advertising Company, advertising agents at 5 Beekman Street, made an assignment yesterday to Sidney A. Trevett, without preference, which was filed by Breed & Abbott, attorneys. Ellis F. Draper is the President and Julian de Picaza Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Draper was for several years Treasurer of the George P. Rowell Advertising Company, and withdrew in March, 1897, to start in business for himself as the E. F. Draper Advertising Agency. In October, 1899, the business was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, and has since been continued by the present company. The company had no capital rating at Bradstreet's.

The liabilities are stated to be about $60,000, and assets estimated at $40,000. The cause of the assignment is said to be that business has fallen off greatly, that the company has lost some of its largest accounts, several of the large creditors were pressing for payment of their claims, and it was therefore thought best for all concerned to make an assignment.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAGGE, John—United Electric Light and Power Company	$22
BREUNIG, Frank—New York Telephone Company	71
BARGINSKY, Louis, Isaac Lain, and Louis Weintraub—The State Bank	647
DOSCHER, John—Charles F. Schmidt and Peters	3,612
DAVIDSON, Max—M. Hefter	213
EVANS, George C.—R. R. Boice and others	643
FRASER, Joshua M.—New York Telephone Company	35
HOFFMAN, William O.—The John Kress Brewing Company	2,217
JOHNSON, Frederick O.—The Belknap Manufacturing Company	122
LYNCH, Patrick H.—K. Windolph	487
LENNON, William J.—L. Handel	328
MOONEY, Henry E., and James Sweeney —The Mutual Bank	608
MAHLMAN, Frank—E. Kipper	175
MARSHALL, Morgan—Manhattan Brass Company	989
WEIDNER, Julius—S. Wechsler	37

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Closes at 5 P. M. During August; Saturdays, 2:30 P.M.

The August Furniture Sale

A Record Breaker.

Not only in volume of business handled by us, but in lower prices for reliable Furniture than have ever been quoted.

The sale enters its second week to-morrow with renewed opportunities. If you have a Furniture want this affords a not-to-be-missed chance. Every maker of note from Maine to Michigan, from Grand Rapids to Atlanta, Ga., is represented by the best of his output.

Many who have been detained by being out of town will find values just as great and assortments just as large. Furniture purchased now will be held until Fall if you so desire it.

Chiffoniers.

$5.00 Chiffoniers at $2.98.

One of the unparalleled values in this Furniture sale. These Chiffoniers are of good golden ash with five drawers. So that distribution may be as wide as possible, we will sell but one to a customer, and deliveries will be made during the month of September, not during August. Just 300 more. Almost half price at $2.98.

Extension Tables.

Oak, 6 feet long when extended, regularly $8.00, now $5.25
Oak, 6 feet long when extended, regularly $9.00, now $6.00
Oak, 8 feet long when extended, round top, regularly $16.50, now $11.00
Oak, 8 feet long when extended, regularly $27.00, now $19.50
Mahogany, 10 feet long when extended, regularly $32.00, now $24.00
Mahogany, 8 feet long when extended, regularly $42.00, now $29.00
Mahogany, 10 feet long when extended, regularly $55.00, now $38.00
Mahogany, 14 feet long when extended, regularly $100.00, now $60.00

Sideboards.

Golden oak, regularly $17.00, now $12.50
Golden oak, regularly $20.00, now $14.00
Golden oak, regularly $23.50, now $17.50
Golden oak Buffet, regularly $28.00, now $21.00
Golden oak Buffet, regularly $45.00, now $30.00
Golden oak Sideboard, regularly $85.00, now $56.50
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $95.00, now $62.00
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $110.00, now $72.00
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $170.00, now $113.00
Mahogany Sideboard, regularly $198.00, now $132.00

Mattresses.

Combination of excelsior and white cotton, made under layer process, surrounding top, bottom and sides, with cotton, good grade fancy ticking, full size; regularly $4.50, now $3.50
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.
African fiber, with mixed hair top, good grade of ticking, in full sizes, regularly $5.50, now $4.25
Smaller sizes at proportionate reduction.
Good mixed hair, made up in A. C. A. ticking, full weight:
Full size, regularly $10.50, now $8.10
Large ¾ size, regularly $9.25, now $7.20
Small ¾ size, regularly $8.00, now $6.30
Single size, regularly $6.75, now $5.40
Best South American black or gray horse hair, made in A. C. A. ticking, full weight;
Full size, regularly $20.00, now $16.00
Large ¾ size, regularly $17.50, now $14.00
Small ¾ size, regularly $15.00, now $12.00
Single size, regularly $12.50, now $10.00

Pillows.

Pillows, all feather, 20x28 inches, made in A. C. A. ticking, regularly 75c., now 55c
Pillows, pure live geese prime feathers, made up in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, regularly 85c. a pound, now 65c. pound

Enameled Iron Beds.

White enameled iron Beds, brass vase, all sizes, except 3 foot, regularly $3.35, now $1.75
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, extended foot, all sizes, regularly $5.00, now $3.45
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $6.00, now $4.25
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $7.50, now $5.75
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $10.00, now $7.50
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail and spindles, regularly $12.25, now $9.75
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, scroll design, 4 ft. 6 size, regularly $19.00, now $14.50
White enamel iron Beds, brass rail, scroll design, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes, regularly $23.00, now $17.50

Brass Beds.

Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $20.00, now $14.25
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $25.00, now $19.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, all sizes, regularly $36.00, now $27.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $40.00, now $29.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $45.00, now $34.50
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, scroll design, all sizes, regularly $53.00, now $39.00
Brass Beds, with extended swell foot, 4 ft. 6 size, regularly $59.00, now $47.00
Brass Beds, with extended bow foot, 4 ft. 6 size, regularly $82.00, now $63.00

Springs.

Double strand woven wire Springs, wood frame, all sizes, regularly $1.75, now $1.50
Double strand woven wire Springs, iron frame, all sizes, regularly $3.75, now $2.75
International braided wire Spring, iron frame, all sizes, regularly $5.00, now $3.75
Rabbet edge Spring, upholstered in A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, regularly $7.50 to $9.00, now ..... $5.75 to $7.25

Third, Fourth and Fifth floors, Central and West Buildings.

Sateen Striped Dimities at 7c.

Twenty thousand yards—the prettiest Dimities we have ever seen.

It is an exceptional purchase that brings here a practically perfect assortment of one of the most wanted of the season's fabrics for the least price of the season.

Such Dimities Never Cost So Little Anywhere.

There are dozens of patterns that will catch the most particular taste, patterns as dainty and Summery in their tone as the cloth is sheer and cool in texture. Yet these Dimities are firm and strong—there is wonderful wear in them for cloth so fine.

Twelve and a half cents a yard was the lowest price anywhere until we made a price of 9c. for similar Dimities which went in a jiffy. Now 20,000 yards of this fresh lot just out of the cases and ready for your choosing to-morrow at

7c. Instead of 12½c. a Yard.

White and tinted grounds, stripes and figures—there is perfect range of styles.

Main floor, West Building.

Flannel Coats and Trousers

Made to Measure.

The regular $22.00 material, now $15.00.

The stylish and comfort giving material for wearing at this time of the year. Ten neat patterns to select from, most suitable for single or double breasted sacque coats, perfectly skeleton, with patch pockets; Trousers with permanent turned up bottoms if desired. The cut and workmanship will be of the Tailoring Store's highest order and a perfect fit is assured. This is an exceptional value for $15.00.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Zibeline Plaids---Less Than Half.

The most extraordinary offering the season has brought—and we are not forgetting the beautiful Zibeline Suitings of last week. This is a part of the same purchase—a maker's clearance at the season's end. Yet it is just in the nick of time for you, because these Zibeline plaid dress fabrics are particularly suitable for children's school dresses and suits. They are 44 inches wide, in handsome broken plaids and in rich, subdued colors. Earlier in the season they sold rapidly at wholesale at 75c. a yard. To-morrow—

Choice at 29c., Instead of 75c., a Yard.

Main floor, rear, West Building.

Books.

Less than the publishers' net prices.

China and the Allies, by A. Henry Savage Landor; 2 vols., pub. price, $7.50 net; our price, $6.75.

The Tribulations of a Princess, illustrated, pub. price, $2.25 net; our price, $2.03.

The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide, by Augusta F. Arnold; pub. price. $2.40 net; our price, $2.16.

Our Ferns in Their Haunts, by Willard N. Clute; pub. price, $2.15 net; our price, $1.94.

The Insect Book, by Dr. L. O. Howard; pub. price, $3.00 net; our price, $2.70.

Mosquitoes, by Dr. L. O. Howard; pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

A Journey to Nature, by J. P. Mowbray; pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

Insect Life, by John H. Comstock; pub. price, $1.75 net; our price, $1.58.

The Mushroom Book, by Nina L. Marshall, pub. price, $3.00 net; our price, $2.70.

The Life of the Bee, by M. Maeterlinck, pub. price, $1.40; our price, $1.26.

Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts, by Mabel O. Wright; pub. price, $2.50 net; our price, $2.25.

Nature Biographies, by Clarence M. Weed; pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

Tarry Thou Till I Come, by George Croly; pub. price, $1.40 net; our price, $1.06.

A Pair of Patient Lovers, by W. D. Howells; pub. price, $1.15 net; our price, $1.04.

Sir John and the American Girl, by Lillian Bell; pub. price, $1.15 net; our price, $1.04.

The Nineteenth Hole, by W. G. Van T. Sutphen; pub. price, $1.15 net; our price, $1.04.

Practical Golf, by Walter J. Travis, pub. price, $2.00 net; our price, $1.80.

The Hall of Fame, by Henry M. MacCracken; pub. price $1.75 net; our price, $1.58.

The Children of the Nations, by Poultney Bigelow; pub. price, $2.00 net; our price, $1.80.

The Woman's Book of Sports, by J. P. Paret, pub. price, $1.00 net; our price, 90c.

Familiar Flowers of the Field and Garden, by F. S. Mathews, pub. price, $1.40 net; our price, $1.26.

Familiar Trees, by F. Schuyler Mathews, pub. price, $1.75 net; our price, $1.58.

Ten Singing Lessons, by Mathilde Marchesi, pub. price, $1.50 net; our price, $1.35.

John Vytal, by William F. Payson, pub. price, $1.20 net; our price, 94c.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Muslin Underwear.

Mid-summer savings.

Gowns.

Muslin Gowns, V neck, cluster of hemstitched tucks in yoke, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves 55c
Cambric Gowns, square neck, with puffing and two insertions of embroidery, embroidered ruffle on neck, finished with ribbon bow, short sleeves edged with embroidery; others Empire style, also V neck, prettily trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched tucks, ruffle on neck and sleeves 98c

Corset Covers.

Cambric Corset Covers, low round neck, full front, trimmed with four insertions of lace, neck and armholes edged with lace, drawing string at waist 29c
Nainsook Corset Covers, low round neck, with yoke of lace back and front, trimmed ribbon beading, full front and drawing string at waist, others trimmed with fine embroidery and ribbon, also full front 79c

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, full umbrella ruffle, cluster tucks above 29c
Muslin Drawers, full

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Large Deals Give an Active Tone to the Summer Market.

PARK BANK BUYS ON FULTON ST.

Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings—List of Auction Offerings.

The reports of the last few days should be sufficient to convince one that, for a Summer season, an unusual amount of trading is now going on. The volume of current business is noteworthy, moreover, because much of it is not of such character as might be expected at this time of year, but consists of substantial dealings in those sections which have engaged attention for several months.

The sale of the apartment hotel to be erected by George L. Felt, on Forty-seventh Street, just east of Broadway, within twenty-four hours after the plans for the structure had been filed, is perhaps the most advanced stage yet shown in the demand for property near Long Acre Square. In this connection, two other announcements last week were interesting—the one, that Sire Brothers will build a new theatre at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, and the other that there is prospect of a settlement of the difficulty which is keeping back Kirk La Shelle's project for another playhouse on the opposite side of the square.

Another of the most desirable plots in the neighborhood of the Grand Circle will be in line for rapid development as soon as the conditions shall seem to warrant it as the result of the Century Realty Company's purchase of the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, from Justice P. Henry Dugro. Justice Dugro bought this property at the last Eno estate sale, in October, 1899, for $175,000. The price in the recent transaction, while it cannot be learned exactly, shows a substantial increase over that figure, but not any such advance as has been shown at some other points along the Rapid Transit route. This should not be taken as indicating that the present figure is low, but rather as showing the correctness of the opinion, which was general at the time, that the Eno sale prices were high.

Transactions involving dwellings and lots in the best residence sections contributed substantially to the week's business. Stewart & Smith sold their handsome detached dwelling at 353 Riverside Drive, only recently completed, and James Crlew disposed of another of his new houses on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, just off Central Park West. The Bernheimer house, at 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, was sold to T. J. McLaughlin, who will replace it with a five-story modern dwelling. D. B. Freedman's purchase of 63 to 69 East Eighty-second Street was regarded as important in some quarters, on account of the possibility that the rebuilding of the side streets in the upper Fifth Avenue section might ultimately include the block between Madison and Park Avenues. Mr. Freedman, however, it is claimed, has no such future in view for his Eighty-second Street property, and the houses will probably be rented as they stand, or possibly with some alteration and renovation.

Among the week's miscellaneous dealings were the sales of several properties of good value. After having appeared several times in the auction lists during the Spring, the factory property at the foot of East Fifty-second Street, has finally changed hands under private contract. The new apartment house at 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, just west of Broadway, was sold by Hew Miller, and Charles F. Ruffner of Chicago bought the Townsend estate's building, at 129 Fifth Avenue, just south of Twentieth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The National Park Bank has bought from Miss Matilda W. Bruce the five-story building 157 Fulton Street, 21.9 by 45. This parcel adjoins the bank's previous holdings, and will be included in the site of its new building soon to be erected at the rear of its present structure on a plot running through from Fulton to Ann Street. The price paid for 157 Fulton Street is said to have been nearly $100,000.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for the Mills estate to Cornelius J. Ryan the plot, 100.5 by 100, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, now covered by six three-story dwellings, and the five-story flat known as 829 Seventh Avenue.

A. V. Donellon has sold to Henry C. Squires the five-story flat 72 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

J. Fleischmann & Son have sold to a Mr. Harnisch the two five-story flats now in course of construction on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 75.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for Annie S. Baumann to John Fox the three-story dwelling 8 Jane Street, 20 by 64; also, for Henrietta Kahn to B. G. Schwartz, the three-story dwelling 291 West Twelfth Street, 21 by 65.

John Armstrong has sold to F. A. O. Hagen the three-story dwelling 116 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The Auction Room.

A number of operators with a shrewd eye to the prospective value of the tenements 331 and 333 East Fifty-ninth Street and 334 East Sixtieth Street, when that block is needed for the approach to the new East River Bridge, made lively bidding for those properties on Wednesday. Gutwillig Brothers finally secured the Fifty-ninth Street houses for a total of $26,950, while the Sixtieth Street parcel went to Volkening & Co. for $11,000.

Few of this week's foreclosure offerings possess any features to attract an outsider. In the Long Acre section, 63 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, will be sold on Tuesday, and on Thursday Auctioneer Smyth will put up 307 Seventh Avenue, just north of Twenty-eighth Street.

There were recorded last week 246 mortgages for $16,710,636, of which 91, for $866,560, were at 5 per cent.; 101, for $1,727,979, were at more, and 54, for $14,116,097, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 227 mortgages for $2,541,154, of which 59, for $474,750, were at 5 per cent.; 116, for $936,104, were at more, and 52, for $1,130,300, were at less. In the totals for last week, it should be noted that $13,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the New York Dock Company to the United Mortgage and Trust Company, to secure a bond issue.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, 505 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33 by 99.11 by 106 by 11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,836.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 415 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 361 feet west of Avenue A, 27 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $2,238.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 76 Roosevelt Street, east side, 23.9 feet north of Bataan Street, running through to New Chambers Street, 27 by 86.3 by 56.2, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,275.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 220.3 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,538; subject to other mortgages for $3,600.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 90.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 203 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 24.9 by 51.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cohen, referee, 165 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 115 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,120; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 63 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 213.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.8, nine-story apartment hotel. Due on judgment, $27,007; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 257 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 266.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,685.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.5 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 20.3 by 103.7 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $21,938.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 1,395 Fifth Avenue, east side, 41.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.2 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,608.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Plaikie, referee, 113 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,874.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-sixth Street and First Avenue, southeast corner, for a brick tank foundation, 45 by 17; Anderson estate, premises, owner; Frank H. Quimby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; Louis A. Schneider of 1,046 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Moore & Landsidel of 142 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $9,000.

Fifth Street, north side, 330 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story brick school, 55 by 69.1; Trustees of the Archdeaconry of New York, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, owners; Day, Stevens & Co., builders; cost, $900.

Lorillard Place, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 32; J. H. & H. Metzler of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 442 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Martin Sior and John Treusch of 444 West Fifty-third Street, owners; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 56 Thomas Street, to a six-story brick loft, with store; William W. Conley of 150 Nassau Street, owner; Mosler Safe Company of 474 Broadway, architects; cost, $375.

No. 166 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Julia C. Tompkins, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 66 Bowery, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Grosener & Simon, premises, owners; Max Muller of 36 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $450.

No. 82 Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick dwelling; Isabel De F. Colbron of 425 West End Avenue, owner; William B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,450.

No. 18 West Forty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; D. H. King of 10 West Forty-third Street, owner; Henry J. Holly, Jr., of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 86 Orchard Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Isaac Natchsohn of 331 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 705 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; A. Vlon of 673 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 986 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Andrew Wachter of 983 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 25 East Street, to a two-story brick office; James Burns, premises, owner; Mr. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

No. 29 St. Mark's Place, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Marasco & Abbati of 57 East Houston Street, owners; Sars & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $4,000.

Kelly Street, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; John McLaughlin of 1,373 Fulton Avenue, owner; Robert Glenn of 873 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Twenty-first Street, northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick sign; John Frazin, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 194 ft s of Burnside Av, 100x irregular; Mary T. Cannon to Bernhard Bloch, 1-3 part, (mtg $3,132, R S 50 cents) $4,083

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19x100; Catharine E. Steers to Mary Spear, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.75) 100

COLUMBIA ST, 94, e s, 250 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Mary Graeber to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $16,000, R S $3) 1

COURTLANDT AV, 830, e s; Sophia Ruhl to Edward Miehling, all liens, (R S 50c). 1

COURTLANDT AV, 830, e s; Edward Miehling to John M. Ruhl, all liens, (R S 50c) 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 299 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Marcus Nathan to Agnes Douglas, (mtg $5,000) 100

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Thomas Berkeley to William R. Lowe, (mtg $1,230) 2,230

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Agnes Douglas to Thomas Berkeley, (mtg $1,230) 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 170 ft n e of 169th St, 24x150; William L. Hauptmann to James O'Connor, (mtg $4,100, R S $2). 8,000

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 96th St, 50x100; Catharine Connolly and others to Joseph Hyams and Jacob Smalls 1

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 96th St, 50x100; Joseph Hyams and Jacob Smalls to Louis Seiferd, (mtg $32,000, R S $5.25) 45,000

12TH ST, 56, s s, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4 x103.3; Bernard J. Maas to Municipal Realty Corporation, (mtg $13,000, R S $5) 1

44TH ST, s s, 223.1 ft w of 6th Av, 18.8x ½ block; Emilio Y. De La Tr y Belati to William N. Cohen, (mtg $18,000, R S $3.75) 28,000

47TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.5; Louise E. Bickelhoupt to Mathias A. Schlagether, (mtg $25,000) 1

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Daniel B. Hasbrouck to Metropolitan Railway Company, all liens 1

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Thomas Cowman to Ellen Cowman, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 100

64TH ST, 28, s s, 28.3 ft w of Madison Av, 24.9x100.5; Frederic B. Studwell to Belle E. Bush, (mtg $45,000, R S $16) 1

94TH ST, 311 East, 101.2 ft n of Park Av, 16.8x100.8; Louis Seiferd to Joseph Hyams and Jacob Smalls, (mtg $9,000, R S $2.50) 16,000

104TH ST, 219 and 221, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x100.11; Martin D. Wylly to the Sunnyside Day Nursery, (mtg $5,000) 100

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Louis Cohen to Jacob Bluestein, ½ pt, all liens 1

123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; William C. Hunter to Walter E. Ensign, all liens, (R S $7.25) 1

125TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 0.4½x 100.11; G. August Strauch to Joseph Frank, (R S 25c) 1

125TH ST, s s, 325.4½ ft e of 2d Av, 24.7 x100.11; G. August Strauch to Joseph Frank, (R S $8) 1

126TH ST, 726 East, s s, 633.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; 137th St, 737 East, n s, 720.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; John C. Bushfield to Samuel Blackwell. 65

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON ST, 1, s w corner of Houston St, 24x70, store, &c.; Daniel Zimmerman to Shepard J. Goldberg, 10 years from May 1, 1902 ..... $2,100

HESTER ST, 125, all; Henry Henschel to Raphael Kapner, 3 years from May 1, 1901 660

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 167th St, store, &c.; Henry Holtgrewe to William F. Busching, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1901 ..... $1,300 and 1,500

3D AV, 1,123, s w corner of 86th St, all; Andrew S. Fraser to Herman Scher, 5 years from May 1, 1901 2,700

4TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 96.2, all; John J. Astor to Theodore Daners, 20 years from May 1, 1899 750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BATES, Louis E., to Mary H. Egan; Prospect Av, s w corner of 156th St, 3 years $23,000

BINGHAM, Ada E., and others to the Bradley & Currier Company; Broadway, s e corner of 94th St, subject to all advances under mtgs for $210,000 and $112,500, due Nov. 30, 1901, 6 per cent., gold 16,850

BLOCK, Bernhard, to Mary T. Cannon; Anthony Av, e s, 194 ft s of old s s of Burnside Av, ½ part, and all title, 1 year 3,132

BLUESTEIN, or Bluestone, Jacob, and another to the Jefferson Bank; 111th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, 6 months, 6 per cent 65,000

BUSCHING, William F., to George Ehret; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 167th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

DONOVAN, Robert, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, n w corner of 85th St, due July 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 600,000

DORGAN, John J., to James M. Wents; 138th St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, demand, 6 per cent 5,500

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, and another to Albert E. Foster; Lenox Av, n w corner of 157th St, due Oct. 1, 1901 9,000

FLOOD, Rose, to Harlem Savings Bank; 162d St, s s, 140.7 ft e of Prospect Av, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year 2,500

FRANK, Joseph, to the West Side Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 325.4½ ft e of 2d Av, due Nov. 1, 1902 8,000

HAAS, Frederick, to Mary Haas; Madison Av, n e corner of 95th St; also 82d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent 42,570

HOFFMAN, William, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 122d St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 3 mtgs, due Sept. 1, 1904, each 30,000

HOFFMAN, William, to William H. Jackson; 122d St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $90,000, due Feb. 9, 1902, 6 per cent., two notes 7,870

KELLY, John, to Oscar Snyder; Barclay St, 8, saloon lease, secures note, 6 per cent 1,500

LOWE, William R., to Thomas Berkeley; Grand St, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 3 years 500

MACGREGOR, Annie L., and another to Madeline G. France and another, as executors; 182d St, s s, 105 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years 2,200

McCALLUM, Harry, to Agnes McCallum; Edgecombe Av, e s, 332.6 ft n of the McGRATH, Laurence W., to Michael J. Sullivan; Willis Av, e s 50 ft s of 146th St, 2 years 2,845

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Mary Graeber; Columbia St, 94, prior mtg $16,000, due July 2, 1905, 6 per cent 3,300

NOSSER, Charles, to David McClure and another, as trustees; 72d St, 182 East, 3 years 18,000

PYE, John E., to the New York Savings Bank; Bleecker St, 22, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4 per cent 10,000

SEIFERD, Louis, and wife to Daniel Hauser; 2d Av, 1,848 and 1,850, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

VOLTZ, Adam, to Otto Daners and another as executors; 4th St, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold, 5 years 3,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Fanny Maginn; 92d St, s w corner of Lexington Av, monthly installments of $500, 6 per cent 3,000

WARD, Patrick, to Bernard Schmidt; 3d Av, 1,848, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOWNING, Richard, and others, executors, to Phebe E. Valentine $2,500

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Lucy G. Barnard 1,200

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 2 assignments aggregating 10,000

SUAREZ, Benigno S., trustee, to Benigno Suarz, executor, 2 assignments aggregating 77,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank, 5 assignments aggregating 57,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Margaret A. Higgins and another as trustees 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 84 to 88; Rider Ericsson Company against Isaac R. Horowitz, owner and contractor $234

McGRAW ST, s e corner of Cottage Grove Av, 25x100; Frank Habeck against Henry Berwin, owner and contractor 215

12TH ST, 534 East; William Schmohl against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, owner and contractor 270

33D ST, 347 East; Myer Hellman against Faber & Bronx, owners; Molle Ratz, by attorney; &c., contractors 37

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, w s, entire block front between 85th and 86th Sts; the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with Herbert Dongan $600,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Company, with Louis A. Schneider 5,500

150TH ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Convent Av, 83.6x99.11; the Irving Savings Institution, with John G. Moore, Samuel J. Ashley, and Albert M. Howell 42,000

Lis Pendens.

UNION AV, 84.3 ft s of 168th St, 51.1x71.1x irregular; Edward D. Farrell against Maggie Noulett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, John H. Rogan.

4TH ST, 380 East; Jerry B. Simons and another against Harry Hertz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

10TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x99.7; Orchard St, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 22.9x 87.6, and 130 Orchard St; Edward Schirmer against Angelika Schirmer, individually and as executrix, and another, (partition;) attorney, A. C. McNulty.

92D ST, 46 West; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, against Louise V. Weber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

113TH ST, 127 East; Henrietta A. Mittnacht against Catharine C. Harrington, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, W. B. Cook.

133D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Henrietta Levingon against Goldie Juskowitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. McArthur.

Excursions.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad
Half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake, dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Ferry
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 5.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 4, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER "CITY OF LOWELL."
ON SUNDAYS.—Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St., 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

NORTH BEACH
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.
SWIMMING POOL NOW OPEN.
Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANK'S IN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. WEEKLY TRIPS CO., 1,135 Broadway, Room 418, New York.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONGBRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat Cepheus.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER
7 stories, 50x100, all leased.
Price, $200,000. Mtg. $110,000, at 4½%.
Rent over $17,000.
Will consider part exchange.
Principals only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

A medium-sized three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house, one block from elevated station; one of a row; similar houses opposite and in the rear; in thorough order; modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mirrors; possession; easy terms; particulars to buyers only. Address West Ninetieth, P Box 124 Times Office.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38th. 116 WEST 42D ST.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

A.—3,200 square feet, Stuyvesant St.; owner going abroad; will sell cheap.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Will sacrifice two-family house, 11 rooms, heater, all improvements, two lots, $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

4 Lots—Avenue D and 10th St.; factory on part of plot; splendid site for large factory or tenements. A. Starke, 441 East 10th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381—38th St.

$15 MONTHLY, WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR, buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms, 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
No. 37, 39, 41 Monaco Av., Brooklyn; factory and tenement property, free and clear, (growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion.) Apply 193 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan, ground floor.

We earnestly invite you to compare this magnificent 2-story-and-basement brick dwelling, near Prospect Park, superb condition, exclusive location, with any other house for $1,000 cash; price, $6,650; open Sunday; on premises, 423 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 75½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

TO LOAN INVESTOR.—Large modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building, fully rented, and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 142 Times Office.

Home, with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

For Sale—The four-flat brick house 622 President St.; price $5,000; five rooms and bath; in good order and well rented. For particulars see Owner, 456 Henry St. No agents need apply.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Losen, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

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EDGEMERE,
LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
FOR SALE
building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
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Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
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$50.00 per acre, including buildings; 250 acres, corner property, 80 acres clear; 2,000 feet frontage on main road; fine trout stream and ponds; plenty fruit and shade; 1 mile from South Bay; ½ mile from depot; finely situated for gentleman's residence, stock farm, or club. J. L. Valentine, Brook Haven, L. I.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and
$35.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, fur

Summer Resorts.

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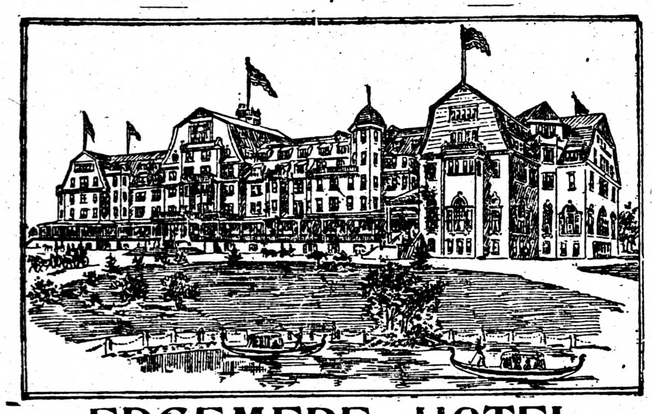
Long Island.



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EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

35 minutes from 34th Street, N. Y. City, or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, via L. I. R. R.

The Finest Hotel on the Coast.

Directly on the Ocean.

200 rooms, 50 private baths; spacious verandas; golf, tennis, croquet; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; excellent macadamized drives.

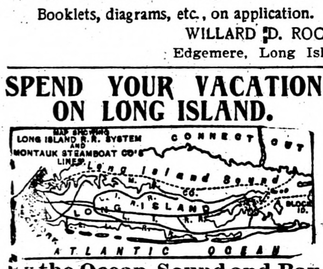
Cuisine and service of the highest order.

Rooms reserved for August and September at reasonable rates.

Booklets, diagrams, etc., on application.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
Edgemere, Long Island, New York City.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON LONG ISLAND.



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Cooled by the Ocean South Winds.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, and "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (652 Eagle Bureau), (1052 World Vacation Bureau), (1370 Journal Resort Bureau) and 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn; or send 4c. in stamps for "SUMMER HOMES" and 6c. for "LONG ISLAND" to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

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What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

Everything for the Pan-American. Special Excursions for Labor Day.

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THE HALCYON,

MILLBROOK, N. Y.

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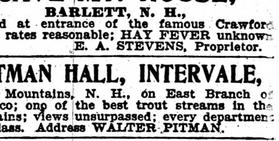

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Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon C. of Rome..Sep. 7, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Duch'a di Genova, Au. 15 Nord. America, Sept. 12. Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.**

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC

to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

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Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

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TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Peking .....Aug 17 Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
Gaelic .....Aug. 27 China .....Sept. 12

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 19, Nov. 4, Jan. 27
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 9, Dec. 2, Feb. 4
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24

Imperial Limited, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.....Aug. 23 MIOWERA.....Sept. 20

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

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DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

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Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

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For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including thore of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

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STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except

SALMON BY THE MILLION.

Extraordinary and Unprecedented Run of the Fish on the Pacific Coast.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

The run of salmon on the Lower Sound is the greatest ever recorded in the history of the coast, and the canneries, vast as they now are, find it beyond their power to handle the millions of fish which are pouring in upon them from the traps and nets. This fact will necessitate a revision of the theory that the salmon industry on Puget Sound is threatened with extinction by reason of the enormous destruction which has annually taken place to supply the needs of the canneries.

Various theories are advanced to account for the presence of fish in such enormous numbers this year. It is a recognized rule, and has been ever since the first fisheries were established, that the salmon run in certain years is much greater than in others. This happens to be one of the fortunate years. But, aside from this, it is probable that the good work of the numerous salmon hatcheries in this State is now commencing to bear fruit, and that a fair share of the fish now running in such great quantities are those which were artificially propagated and protected during the dangerous days of their tender infancy. If this be true, the problem of keeping up a constant supply of salmon for the uses of the world may be said to be fairly solved. If new hatcheries are established a little more rapidly than new canneries, and if close periods are enforced to permit of the natural supply keeping up to some extent, there seems no reason why the salmon supply which is now pouring wealth into this State should ever be in serious danger of exhaustion.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:05	Sun sets...7:04	Moon rises...2:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:57	Gov. Isl'd...5:18	H. Gate....7:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:13	Gov. Isl'd...5:43	H. Gate....7:39

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

Hamilton, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
Hylas, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay..	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.
Nubia, Stettin.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Allianca, Colon.....	9:30 A. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil....	12:30 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans....	5:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	10:00 A. M.
	12:30 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

Alamo, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas.....	12:00 M.
	*12:30 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.....	10:00 A. M.
Kensington, Antwerp....	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow.....	12:00 M.
Mae, Pensacola.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool.....	8:30 A. M.
	*10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.....	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton..	6:30 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	10:00 A. M.
Duchessa di Genova, Naples	2:30 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.
Paraense, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.
Saratoga, south side Cuba, and Nassau..	12:00 M.

	3:00 P. M.
	5:00 P. M.
	10:00 A. M.
	10:00 A. M.
	5:00 A. M.
	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Izduma Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §27 and up to Aug. §17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. §17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA MAILS.—Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east from Vancouver, B. C., on Aug. 7, and mails from Australia on Aug. 8, due respectively in New York on the mornings of Aug. 12 and 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 11.

Acara, Gibraltar, July 28.
Cairncross, Stettin, July 19.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
Hubert, Para, July 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 3.
Menominee, London, Aug. 1.
San Juan, San Juan, Aug. 5.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 7.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 8.
Zulia, Curacao, Aug. 5.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Concho, Galveston, Aug. 7.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 8.
Finance, Colon, Aug. 6.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 3.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 7.
Pretoria, St. Croix, Aug. 8.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

Carthorne, Shields, July 31.
Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 7.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

Cearense, Para, Aug. 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
Othello, Hull, Aug. 3.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, Aug. 5.

Arrived.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Aug. 1, and Boulogne 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. East of Fire Island at 11:55 P. M.

SS San Juan, Sampson, San Juan, P. R., Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Outside the Bar at Sandy Hook at 9:53 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Aug. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:32 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Tampican, (Br.,) Pickthall, Liverpool July 31, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Trieste July 10, Fiume 12th, Venice 14th, Bari 17th, Messina 21st, and Gibraltar 26th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, Dublin July 29, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dressler, Rotterdam July 28, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) Carbone, Naples July 27, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

SS Athalie, (Nor.,) Weibust, Cardenas Aug. 3 and Matanzas 5th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp July 28, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:02 A. M.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Liddle, Antwerp July 28, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Muriel, (Br.,) for Port Royal, S. C.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.

SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.

SS Sabine for Key West and Galveston.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) for Tampa.

SS City of Macon, for Boston.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.

SS Alexandria, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.

SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

SS Comus, for New Orleans.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

United States transport Ingalls, for Manila.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.

SS El Old, for New Orleans.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Philadelphia, Ponce, for Curacao, &c.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

SS Mexico, for Havana.

SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Verra, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.

SS Andes, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Calcutta, (Br.,) Capt. Deuchards, from Singapore for New York, was spoken July 6 in latitude 27 south, longitude 52 east.

Ship Rothesay Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Jackson, from New York for Adelaide, was spoken July 14, position not given.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the gas buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, and showing a red light, established Aug. 8, 1901, to mark the wreck of the barge Centipede, sunk in the South Channel, New York Lower Bay, has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York for Alexandria, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, via London, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS First Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Reading, (Br.,) Capt. Fishley, from New York for Sharpness, arr. in the Roads, Bristol, to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:06 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Matin, (Br.,) Capt. Archer, from Port Natal for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Aug. 8.

SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) Capt. Hewitson, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Southampton yesterday.

SS Dardania, (Aust.,) from Batoum for New York, sld. from Constantinople Aug. 3.

SS Athesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlaefke, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Aug. 7.

SS Yang Tsze, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Aug. 8.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Beckwith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Suevic, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 17 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

For Sale—50-ft. passenger propeller, cheap, for cash; also 55-ft. 16 H. P. cabin naphtha launch, in commission. Address 17 State, Room 1,001.

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20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Persons having lost money through alleged medical cures or other swindles, address Lawyer, Box 123, Times Office.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 5th Av. Telephone 2,597 88th St.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. P. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

44th Year.

Fall session of the Packard Commercial School begins Tuesday, Sept. 3. No risk involved in selecting a school known to two generations by its faithful work.
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STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
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Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
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These terms include all the studies.
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22d St., 149 West.—Large front rooms, all conveniences; also single and connecting; good table.

46th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

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19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

91ST St., 48 West.—Handsome rooms with excellent board; parlor dining room; moderate rates; central location; references.

122d St., 150 West.—Superior accommodations for two couple in small private boarding house; references exchanged.

123d St., 205 West.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms, with board; home comforts; suitable for two.

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22d St., 210 West.—Daintily furnished, cool rooms; one, two gentlemen; use bath; piano; hot water. Ellis.

22d St., 153 West.—Newly furnished; hot water; steam heat; home comforts; gentlemen only. WATKINS.

29th St., 41 East.—First floor; suitable for doctor or dentist; three windows; northern exposure at back.

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84th St., 107 West.—Large, elegantly furnished suite, modern house; no other roomers; restaurant Park, cars convenient; reasonable; second floor, right.

88th St., 175 West.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; private house; Summer rates; transients accommodated; breakfast optional.

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90th St., 112 West.—Nicely furnished back parlor; use of parlor; bath, gas; also small room; reasonable. Sears.

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DELAY IN THE TUNNEL ANGERS RESIDENTS

Work on Lenox Avenue Is but Half Done After Eight Months.

Persons Living on the Street May Bring Suit—Will Oppose District Leader Hoffer, Who Is Blamed for Delay.

The rapid transit tunnel work on Lenox Avenue is being objected to by the residents of that avenue.

The taking of eight months to half complete the work on one block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets is the chief grievance. The other blocks opened in the same avenue show the same delay. Incidental to the tunnel work, a new sewer was put in position, and in order to get this completed complaints had to be made to the Department of Sewers and also to the Department of Health.

According to residents on Lenox Avenue, sickness has resulted from the open street, and dust and other discomforts have afflicted the people. The chief grievances, though, relate to the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets. This block was opened on Dec. 15, 1900, and to-day it is in a condition that is as bad as it was before any of the steel work was put in place.

Nearly one-half the block is still open to the bottom of the tunnel, and at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, which street is closed to travel, there is an excavation deeper than the bottom of the tunnel proper, into which the surface water from all over the neighborhood flows, to be later pumped into the sewer.

A pump worked by compressed air is used. At first the exhaust from this pump was allowed to escape into the open air. It made so much noise that after repeated complaints the exhaust was diverted into the sewer. This somewhat reduced the evil.

"The cesspool" is the name given to this pumping basin which has been in constant use for five months and which, according to the contractors is to remain there indefinitely.

There was an attempt to cover up the tunnel on one-half of the block. This, however, was only partially done, and even now wagons cannot drive up to the curb.

The dirt used in the covering process was the refuse which was not available anywhere else. It often gives off a disagreeable stench. The whole place is littered with waste paper, tin cans, and often dead animals. The blocks above and below, that is, the whole territory from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, are in the same condition. To add to this discomfort the sidewalks in front of the houses in the west side of the avenue were torn up in order to allow the putting in of a larger brick sewer. The sewer is in position, but the walks have not been replaced.

One of the chief sufferers from these conditions is H. J. McGuckin, proprietor of the Balmoral Family Hotel, which occupies the entire east side of the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets on Lenox Avenue.

"This delay is unreasonable," said Mr. McGuckin last night. "Of course we all expected some inconvenience from this tunnel work, and were willing to put up with it. We did not expect, however, that on a section where there was no rock to be taken out and no pipes to be moved that we would have such delay as has occurred here. This seems to be the dumping ground of all the troubles along the entire avenue. Unless it is speedily remedied it will hurt everybody in the neighborhood."

Dr. F. W. O'Brien of 71 Lenox Avenue, on the west side of the street in the same block, said:

"The present condition is a dangerous menace to health. Of my own knowledge I can trace three cases of serious illness right back to the delay in this work. Other people have complained of slight illnesses, which are also traceable to the same cause. The block has been open now for nearly eight months, and it should not have been open for more than three months.

"If it is necessary to keep the pumping station here, the contractors might at least have covered it over. They should have macadamized the roadway by this time and put down the sidewalks as well. As it is, they have dumped dirt on part of the roadway which is more fit to send to sea in a garbage scow than use on a public street.

M. Drucker, who owns several laundries along Lenox Avenue, said:

"It's a disgrace. We ought to hold a public meeting to condemn this work. That might influence the Rapid Transit Commission to take some action and see that the street is closed up. Here it is, this avenue, which is one of the finest residential sections of the city, is made almost uninhabitable because the tunnel work goes so slowly. At the same time, business men are suffering as well."

An Inspector employed by the Rapid Transit Commission, who was in this section when it was first opened, but is now stationed down town, said:

"Not covered over yet? Why, that ought to have been done months ago. It is not necessary to keep the tunnel open in order to operate the pumps. That is all nonsense."

Several business men on the afflicted portion of the avenue expressed even stronger opinions about the existing situation, and said that they were seriously considering some legal action to give them relief.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter visited the locality yesterday and found that from One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets the tunnel was partly covered over with dirt. That is, numerous loads of dirt had been thrown in along this block, but no attempt had been made to level them down or repave the street.

The firm of Farrell & Hopper has the contract for the work through Central Park from One Hundred and Fourth Street and up Lenox Avenue. None of the members of the firm was in the city yesterday, but their Superintendent, a Mr. Newell, who has had considerable experience in tunnel work, having assisted Mr. McDonald in the Baltimore tunnel, said:

"We are pushing ahead as rapidly as possibly. We met with a peculiar flow of water in Lenox Avenue between One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. This flow is so strong that it is necessary to maintain a pumping station at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street." When we get the work done far enough above we can abandon this station and cover up the street. As it is, the residents must be expected to put up with some inconvenience in order to get a great future improvement."

Mr. Newell declined to discuss the proposition of covering over the tunnel and keeping the pumping station out of the open and thus give some relief to the neighborhood.

One of the curious results of the tunnel delay is that some of those opposed to it are agitating the question of political revenge. Isaac A. Hopper, whose brother is the member of the firm of Farrell & Hopper, is the present Democratic leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, in which the tunnel work is being done.

It is expected that he will have a contest on hand this Fall, and some of those most affected by the tunnel inconvenience seem to blame him, and say they will take sides with the faction represented by Jury Commissioner Welde in last year's fight. Leader Hopper is now in the Catskills spending a vacation without worry over this situation.

TO DEPOSE THOMAS F. McAVOY.

A Democratic Revolt Against Tammany Leader in the Twenty-third District.

The leaders in a movement among the Democratic Party in the Twenty-third Assembly District to depose Thomas F. McAvoy as Tammany district leader, and elect in his stead Maurice M. Minton, sent a circular yesterday to all enrolled Democrats in the district, giving their reasons for the movement.

The circular is signed by seventy-eight voters as a Sub-committee on Organization, and declares, among other things, that the leadership of Thomas F. McAvoy has proved "disastrous to the Democratic Party, detrimental to the Tammany Hall organization, and injurious to the taxpayers, storekeepers, and working people of the district."

Two New Smallpox Cases in the City.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health last night. The patients are Edward Deefen, age not given, of 130 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Mary Burton, one year old, of 133 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

RECORD-BREAKING SEASON AT ASBURY PARK.

Preparations for the Wesley Lake Carnival and the Annual Baby Parade Nearly Completed.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 10.—The crowd now here is the largest the hotel and boarding house keepers have ever entertained. A northeast storm on Tuesday and Wednesday kept the hotel guests and cottagers housed up for forty-eight hours, but the sunshine returned on Thursday, and there have been golf matches, canoe races, tennis contests, and bicycle races, not to mention the hops, card parties, concerts, and musicales at the hotels and the places of amusement both in the park and in the grove.

The Children's Musical Festival in Ocean Grove Thursday evening was the best entertainment provided for the visitors this Summer and was repeated this evening. The choir was composed of 1,000 children, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan. At Thursday evening's concert the audience numbered 10,000. Prof. Morgan and his adult choir of 800 voices and orchestra of 70 musicians will render Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah" on Tuesday evening next, when Ffrangcon Davies of Berlin, Germany, will sing the rôle of the Prophet. He will come to Ocean Grove expressly for this engagement. On Monday evening he will lecture on "Elijah" in the Ocean Grove auditorium.

Three hundred members of the Second Battalion of the Brooklyn Naval Reserves went into camp down at Avon-by-the-Sea this afternoon and will tarry there for two weeks.

The boat boys who traffic on Wesley Lake will hold their annual water carnival on next Thursday evening. Last Summer 20,000 spectators enjoyed the pretty fête. The committee appointed to arrange for next week's event will spend $1,000 for fireworks and electrical decorations. There will be one hundred or more boats in the procession, and prizes will be awarded the owners of the best decorated craft. Prizes will also be given for the prettiest illuminated lawns and cottages. While the young mariners are rowing up and down the lake the Ocean Grove Choir of 400 voices will sing patriotic songs.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance of New Jersey will hold its annual conference in Asbury Park next week, beginning on Wednesday and continuing until the following Sabbath. A number of the foreign missionaries supported by the alliance will be present and make addresses.

Interest in the annual baby parade increases as the date set for the pageant draws near. The babies will pass in review before the multitude on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 21. When the entry book closed to-night 200 babies were recorded, but three times this number will turn out. Forty prizes, ranging in value from $25 to $150 will be distributed to the owners of the best decorated baby coaches, go-carts, express wagons, floats, and other novelties, while special prizes will go to the youngest infant, the best appearing twins, triplets, and quadruplets, as well as to the tot coming from the furthest point. Former Police Captain W. F. Kirchner of New York City will act as marshal of the parade. The prize-winning babies and their coaches will be on exhibition in the auditorium in the evening, and the pretty tokens will be distributed by Queen Titania and her band of fairies.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society began a three days' conference in Ocean Grove yesterday. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City is President of the society. To-morrow the women missionaries will conduct the services in the auditorium, when addresses will be delivered by a number of recently returned missionaries from India, China, Japan, and Africa. The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet on Monday and Tuesday. Mrs. Elwood H. Stokes is President of this organization. The Deaconesses connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church will be present and tell of their rescue work in the big cities.

Next Saturday the annual camp meeting begins. The opening sermon will be preached Sunday, Aug. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Memorial Church, Brooklyn. The camp will continue until Monday, Sept. 2, when the religious season will be at an end for this year. There will be ten meetings held daily on the camp grounds during the camp meeting, with three additional ones on the Sabbath. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Ocean Grove Association, will exercise an oversight over all the services. He will be assisted by his fellow-members of the Devotional Committee, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard. Six evangelists will be employed to conduct the altar services following the preaching.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman will as usual lead the Young People's meetings every morning in the Temple, but at the conclusion of the camp he will leave Ocean Grove for an extended preaching tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, Spain, Italy, and Russia. The trip will probably consume the best part of three years. The extensive tour is being arranged by David A. Black of Belfast, who is Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Ireland.

A number of young women who attend that popular service sold home-made candy this afternoon in Thompson Park, and the proceeds were turned over to the Ocean Grove fire laddies, who are about to furnish their new home. The candy bee originated with Mr. Yatman, who is a great admirer of the firemen.

The prominent arrivals for the week include Col. Lewis Perrine of Trenton, former Senator William Bruce of Yonkers, Rufus Rhodes of Birmingham, Ala., Senator Edward C. Stokes and Assemblymen Blackwell and Groves of New Jersey, former Mayor I. Mitchell of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Police Captain George S. Chapman of New York City, Judge Alexander Elliott, Jr., of Orange, Dr. T. T. Everett of New York City, the Rev. Dr. M. T. Jeffries of New York City, Postmaster Robert Carson of New Brunswock, Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of Trenton, Judge James J. Murphy of Jersey City, and the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers of New York City.

MAN STRUCK BY A RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horse in a Cab Ran John Cregan Down and Injured Him Seriously.

Pedestrians fled into stores and hallways and vehicles turned into the side streets in Columbus Avenue yesterday afternoon to seek safety from a runaway horse and cab which dashed south along that thoroughfare at breakneck speed. The rig was owned by Andrew J. Hughes of 10 Bethune Street. The animal started on a gallop, for no apparent reason when Hughes left it for a moment at Seventy-second Street to bring it a pail of water.

John Cregan of 26 West Sixty-seventh Street did not see it coming, and was struck and thrown twenty feet across the pavement. A little further on a policeman jumped for the bridle, but was tumbled into the street and passed by. A big truck owned by the City Fireproof Company and driven by Peter Goodwin, stood across the avenue at Sixty-seventh Street while the horses drank from a fountain. Into this truck the runaway crashed. The horse was thrown on its side by the impact, and the cab was badly wrecked, but a number fo men seized the animal before it could regain its footing. Cregan went to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said he was probably injured internally. The policeman was unhurt, and a broken pole was the extent of the damage to the truck.

REV. DR. JOHNSON'S RESIGNATION.

Archdeacon of Richmond Becomes Rector Emeritus of Christ Church, New Brighton.

The Rev. George D. Johnson, Archdeacon of Richmond, has become rector emeritus of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., his place as the active head of the parish being now filled by the Rev. Frank W. Crowder.

Several times during the last few years Dr. Johnson has tendered his resignation as rector, but the congregation only recently decided that an acceptable successor had been found in Mr. Crowder. Dr. Johnson was elected to the honorary office on Friday night. The Archdeacon had been rector of the church for twenty-five years, and his retirement is due to declining health. The Board of Vestry of the church passed resolutions of regret.

President Pardons Ohio Prisoner.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—President McKinley has granted a pardon to John B. Bulley, a Post Office clerk of Toledo serving a three-years' sentence in the Ohio penitentiary for stealing, opening, and destroying letters. He is restored to citizenship. His term would have expired in September.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

Controversies Likely to Strengthen Rural Mail Service.

Street Names to be Changed in Unique Fashion—Advanced Pay Urged for Navy Department Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

The rivalry that is developing in the Postal Department between the Star Service and the Rural Free Delivery Service is promising to strengthen the rural service rather than help the other. The rural free delivery experiment, costing this year something like $3,500,000, may be expanded next year to cost $7,000,000. One of the effects of the introduction of the rural free delivery is to dispense to some extent with the Star Service.

The Star Service is in charge of the Contract Division of the Second Assistant Postmaster General's office. The rural free delivery is directed by A. W. Machen, the Superintendent of Free Delivery. Clerks in the Star Service regard with alarm the absorption of old star routes by the rural service, and some of the contractors who have advantageous contracts are endeavoring to head off rural free delivery by undertaking a volunteer delivery in boxes along routes where rural free delivery is desired.

But star route contractors can only deliver mail matter. They cannot collect, as can the rural free delivery carriers, nor can they sell stamps, take and pay money orders, and become what the rural carriers are traveling Post Offices, bringing all the facilities to the very gates of farmhouses many miles away from a Post Office.

The rural service is to be expensive, but Mr. Machen suggests that, as its establishment will wipe out many small offices, and so save rent and clerk hire, that it is promoting correspondence and so increasing the revenue, he does not think that it can be denounced as an extravagance. It is not expected that the Star Service will be at once dispensed with, as there are many routes over which it would not be justifiable to establish rural free delivery for a very sparse population. The Star Service costs about $5,500,000 a year.

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To the extent that they may without specific authority from Congress, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will revise the street names in Washington, upon a plan that has been much discussed. According to the present arrangement and naming, the greater part of the city is cut up by streets running east and west and named for the alphabet, the sectional location being indicated by northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast. But the city has outgrown the alphabet, and beyond the street name W there is the confusion of no system at all, and the foolishness of one continuous street with as many names as the fancy of the settlers suggested.

Hereafter, beyond the present city lines, in the county, A street will be Ames street, with Blaine, Clay, Dix and other words of one syllable following until another alphabetical sequence is needed, and then the names of two syllables, Adams, Bryant, Calhoun, Douglass, Evarts and so on will be employed. By adding "east" or "west" to the name the heaviness of the present hyphenated designation will be avoided.

On the South Side, for the present, there will be no change, the lack of opportunity for extension not calling for any. One of the changes made in the proposed naming list was the substitution of Shepherd Street for Sherman, and the explanation is made that no slight is intended to be put upon the memory of Gen. Sherman by setting him aside for "Boss" Shepherd, and the officer who recommended the change assures the public that an important "intermediary" street will be named for Gen. Sherman.

It had been the intention of the admirers of the "boss" to name a schoolhouse for him, but the law permits the use only of names of "bosses" and other persons who are dead. So the street will be "an indestructible monument" until one of appropriate bronze is set up to remind the people of the halcyon days of the ruler who endeared himself to a legion of beneficiaries.

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The Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department devotes a considerable part of his annual report to making an appeal to the Secretary to secure an average advance of compensation for the clerical force of the office, it appearing that the average wage is only about $1,300, as compared with more than $1,400 in other Auditor's offices. The comment upon this complaint made by a prominent Treasury officer is that the equitable way—to the taxpayers—to equalize the pay would be to bring down the average in the offices where it exceeds $1,300.

The trouble in the Government offices is not that clerks are paid too little, but that the work of mere clerks is vastly in excess of the market rate, and that the pay of persons exercising no ingenuity, bearing no responsibility, and manifesting no concern except about the coming of 9 o'clock and the anticipation of 4 o'clock is excessive and calculated to exasperate the vast mass of workers in places where the average rate of pay is about 60 per cent. of that paid by the United States.

As long ago as 1872 it was calculated that the Government work could be done better by a force two-thirds of that then employed if the force was efficient. A very careful observer of the habits and efficiency of the clerical force declared only a day or two ago that this assertion was as good to-day as when it was originally made. Another melancholy fact, admitted by every observer of the inequalities of the service, is that there are many employes of the Government who are underpaid, and considering the responsibilities they accept and the services they render should be compensated with greater regard for the character of their work and the expense to which they are put to secure the Government against neglect or dishonesty on their part.

E. G. D.

Boy Fell Five Stories and Was Killed.

Victor Summers, seventeen years old, the son of Capt. Summers, an authority on yachts, who lived at Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, died in Roosevelt Hospital last evening from injuries received earlier in the afternoon by falling five stories at the New York Theatre. Summers was employed as a messenger in the playhouse. Yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock while on the fifth floor he opened the door leading to the elevator shaft, thinking the elevator there, and fell. Death resulted a few hours later.

PORTO RICAN COFFEE TRADE.

Removal of Tariff Makes Brazilian Imported Product Cheaper than That of the Island.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—Merchants of this city are alarmed about the importation of Brazilian coffee, which the removal of the tariff has made possible. The steamship Ponce brought two consignments yesterday, one of 120 and the other of 113 bags. This coffee can be sold here at about one-half the price of the Porto Rican product, thus destroying the market for the latter.

The merchants of Manati met to-day and resolved not to trade with the importers of coffee from Brazil, and meetings were also held in other towns. Gov. Hunt has consented to ask for relief from Washington by the enactment of a measure declaring that the proclamation does not refer to the special duty of five cents on coffee.

Fearing public sentiment, the importers, who arrived to-day announced that the coffee received would be shipped back again by the next vessel. The newspapers, considering a favorable construction of the law impossible, are urging a boycott against the dealers until Congress can act in the matter.

FREEPORT MINISTER RESIGNS.

Had Trouble with Choir Girls, and Congregation Sided with the Latter.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 10.—The trouble in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, here, is ended, and Miss Elizabeth Miller, the organist, with the choir girls are congratulating themselves on their victory. It was announced to-day that the Rev. J. W. Barker, rector of the church, had resigned. He will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow.

Mr. Barker's radical views on certain questions outside of the church led to a division in sentiment among the members concerning the preacher, and when he refused last month to permit a Brooklyn singer to appear at Sunday morning's service with "The Holy City" as a solo, the crisis was reached. Miss Miller and the choir girls refused to attend, and the congregation upheld them.

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.

Unusually Heavy Surf Responsible for a Bather's Death—No One Saw the Man Sink.

An unusually heavy surf made bathing difficult at Coney Island yesterday, and the life savers were busy bringing venturesome folk into shallow water. The breakers followed each other so fast that when one knocked a bather off his feet before he could recover another was upon him, and these conditions were responsible for the loss of one life during the afternoon.

There were a number of people in the water at the foot of Schweickert's Walk when at 3:30 P. M. the body of a man tumbled in among them on the crest of a wave. He was dead. His clothing was found in his bath house, but no one had seen the man sink or heard him cry for help.

The stranger was twenty-seven years old, clean shaven, with no upper teeth, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighed 160 pounds. His attire consisted of a gray checked suit, straw hat, a black and white striped negligee shirt, and laced shoes. There was $2.10 in the pockets, but no papers or marks which gave the slightest clue to the identity of the man. The body was taken to Hevron's Morgue.

BROOKLYN WANTS BRICKLAYERS.

Difficulty Reported in Obtaining Laborers There Because Jobs Are Short.

The contractors and builders in Brooklyn complained last week of the difficulty of securing bricklayers and masons in that borough. According to the reports the explanation is that there is plenty of steady work in Manhattan, while in Brooklyn there are only short jobs.

Though the scale of wages of the building trades is lower in Brooklyn as a rule than in Manhattan, it was said yesterday that some contractors who have work to finish in a hurry for Brooklyn are offering 70 cents an hour, or 10 cents more than the Manhattan union wages for bricklayers.

J. P. Southerland, Secretary of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, 359 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, when seen said there was little chance of conditions improving for some time. No large buildings were in course of construction in Brooklyn, and building was at a low ebb generally.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

This Store Will Be Closed Daily at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 12:30.

Extraordinary Sale of Curtains.

Thousands of Pairs of Nottingham Cheapest Ever Known.

THIRD FLOOR.

A year ago we had a sale of curtains that electrified both the trade and the consumer on account of its extraordinary price advantages, its magnitude and its success. Since then we have been on the alert for an anniversary. It has come and dominates anything attempted in the past in quantities, qualities and prices. A clearing-up time among the mills, all the lots of one to six pairs of a kind at prices that can't pay for the making. For instance, at $1.75 there are curtains that are actually worth $4.50 and $5.00 a pair, and what think you of real good lace curtains at 35c. a pair? There are five lots of them as follows:

One lot at 35c. pair. **One Lot at 49c. pair.** **One lot at 79c. pair.**
One lot at 98c. pair. **One lot at $1.75 pair.** **Odd Curtains at 15c. & 25c. each.**

A few have some slight imperfections, not noticeable, but most of them are in every way perfect and all are far better than prices indicate. Nothing better to fit in odd windows, for the home, the boarding house, the hotel, and plenty of them, too.

The single curtains are just the thing for narrow windows or sashes and the prices only 15c. and 25c. each.

Shirts at Prices Never So Low.

Right of Main Entrance.

Our remarkably successful clearing-up sale of last week was discovered by one of the best makers, who had some 6,000 fancy shirts to close out. We took the pick of them at much less than half price, and with them will clean up every summer shirt in stock at one-fourth to one-half price.

29c. for Boys' 75c. and $1.00 Shirts.

White and fancy negligee shirts, 12 to 14 inch; also about 600 odds and ends of men's shirts at same price. Not sent, credited or exchanged.

55c. for Men's $1.00 and $1.50 Shirts.

A much better lot than those of last week; fancy negligee and stiff bosom of madras cloth and percales; about half have the pleated bosoms; a few have no cuffs. It is by all odds the best shirt bargain of this year. Both for boys and men.

75c. for Men's $1.50 and $2.50 Shirts.

Plain white and fancy madras negligee shirts, French bosom shirts, mercerized linen shirts—the best kinds of the year; good enough for any one to wear.

5c. and 10c. for 10c. to 25c. Scarfs.

Books at 1c., 5c. and 10c.

Not Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited.

Stock assortment time, clearing up, some big reductions, books at much less than even the cost of the paper—books that are to close out quickly. A few have been more or less handled, but most of them as fresh as if they came direct from the bindery.

AT 1c., PUBLISHER'S PRICE 25c.—These are paper covered books—good paper, large type. Among them such titles as Bracebridge Hall, Lucile, Poe's Poems, Dreams, Queen of the Air, Essays of Elia, Ethics of the Dust, Emerson's Essays, Frankenstein, Browning's Poems, and Light of Asia, etc., etc.

AT 5c., PUBLISHER'S PRICE 50c. AND 75c.—These are cloth bound books, good paper and good type—among the titles are: Dancing Girl, Shattered Idol, The Three Impostors, Queen of the Air, Lalla Rookh, Platonic Affections, Man with Seven Hearts, etc., etc.

AT 10c., PUBLISHER'S PRICE $1.—Gilt top, 12mo, cloth bound books—all standard works by standard authors, such as Dickens, Dumas, Barre, Pierre Loti, Jules Verne, Blackmore, Dean Swift, etc., etc.

Big Carpet Surprises in Store for You.

Our Semi-Annual Sale Opens Monday Week.

This sale will embrace some of the most surprising carpet and rug offers in the history of our business. Our preparations are surpassing anything we have ever attempted. It will pay you to be on the alert for its advantages. Reserve that day—a week from to-morrow is the opening.

Surpassing August Sale of Laces

Second Week With Better Opportunities Than Ever.

At 2c. to 12½c., Actual Worth 8c. to 69c.

The timeliness of a regular August sale of laces was never more in evidence than during the past week. Every one seemed to want laces, at least our laces. Our preparations have been such as to make this the best time to buy laces this season and the qualities and prices to-morrow are even better than the phenomenal ones of last week.

AT 2c. TO 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 8c. TO 49c.—Imitation Torchon Laces—all widths—and insertion to match.

AT 5c. TO 9c., ACTUAL WORTH 10c. TO 49c.—Normandie, Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces—all widths—galloons and straight insertion.

AT 5c TO 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 10c. TO 69c.—Arabian Galloons, white and butter—all widths.

AT 5c. TO 49c., ACTUAL WORTH 25c. TO 89c.—French Val Laces—edges and insertions—all widths and lots of patterns.

AT 8c. TO 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 10c. TO 49c.—Black Chantilly Galloons and straight insertions.

AT 12½c., ACTUAL WORTH 29c. TO 69c.—Allover lace and embroidery effects.

August Handkerchief Sale.

At 5c. to 19c., Actual Worth 10c. to 29c.

And what we have been and are doing in laces and embroideries we have been and are doing in handkerchiefs—counters heaped with the handkerchiefs you want—some trimmed with wide and narrow laces, some embroidered with pretty designs, some colored to imitate the French, some plain or sheer linen and the medium weight with narrow hems at 5c. to 19c., actual worth 10c. to 29c.

August Embroidery Sale.

At 3c. to 12½c., Actual Worth 10c. to 69c.

Section B.

Brooklyn has never seen such embroidery offers before. They are in keeping with our August sale of laces and in their own way present just as great a merchandizing event. Lots of pieces of 4½ to 6 yards—plenty of the baby edges, ribbons, double-edge beading and all between widths to the 18-inch demi-flouncing.

Unequalled August Furniture Sale.

Entire Stock at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

There's not a feature in connection with this sale that doesn't appeal to the self interest of every housekeeper within the influence of this store.

Every day brings a replenishment of stock, so that even if you have missed the opening days just as large advantages and economies await you now and will up to the very last day of August, for we have made preparations to meet both the prompt and belated shopper. Here are

Some Recapitulations of Moment.

Our preparations have never been equalled—a collection of furniture that defies the most severe criticism.

The sweeping reductions extend to every piece of furniture in our stock of more than one-quarter million dollars' worth, from the simplest practical thing to the most elaborate.

The character, originality, tastefulnesss and worth of our furniture is distinctive and commands inspection before the thought of purchasing elsewhere,

Those summering out of town will be well repaid by arranging to spend a day here during the progress of the sale.

If not convenient to receive immediate delivery we will store your furniture until the autumn.

Everything, remember, that's made in furniture is to be found here at reduction of one-quarter to one-half regular market values.

Clearing Sale of Colored Shirt Waists

Prices lower than cost of making.

All of our colored shirt waists must be cleared out preparatory to the autumn business. To do it we have cut the prices of all of them to away below the cost of making even—and there's something to suit the taste of every comer. Misses' waists at same reductions.

AT 19c., REDUCED FROM 49c.—Percale waists, stripes and figures, pink and blue; also dark colorings.

AT 29c., REDUCED FROM 79c.—Fine lawn and gingham—a variety of styles—dainty colorings.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 98c. AND $1.79.—An exceptionally good lot of dainty waists—variety of materials, or blood stripes, madras and grass linen effects.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.79 AND $2.98.—These waists are all of very fine materials, some grass linen, others of mercerized chambrays and zephyr ginghams, pretty effects, made with sailor collars, others trimmed with embroidery.

AT $1.49, REDUCED FROM $2.98 AND $5.98.—All of this lot includes what is left of the fine novelties, silk, nainsook, others sheer grass linen and a variety of mercerized materials, elaborately trimmed and embroidered and some lace trimmed.

White Waists.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 69c. AND 98c.—Shirt waists of white lawn, some made with shield front, trimmed with insertion, others tucked effect.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.49 AND $1.79.—Women's white lawn shirt waists, five styles, one style buttoned in the back with cluster tucking in front, others lace insertion and tucks or embroidery, sailor collar and shield effects,

AT $1.98, $2.98, $3.98.—Other styles in fine lawn organdies, in a variety of fancy models, lace or embroidery trimmed.

Muslin Underwear.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.25.—Women's cambric and muslin gowns, in six styles, high and low neck effects, lace and embroidery trimmed.

AT 98c., REDUCED FROM $1.25.—Women's white skirts of cambric, made with lawn umbrella ruffle, hemstitched and tucked; also embroidery ruffled.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 69c.—Women's cambric and muslin drawers, made with embroidery ruffle and cluster insertion.

AT 59c., REDUCED FROM 79c.—Women's cambric drawers made with lace or embroidery on ruffle.

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AUG 1901

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

BEFORE marriage shall have destroyed Mr. Harry Lehr's nice sense of discrimination and self-judgment it might be well to put on record one of Mr. Lehr's past modesties of expression.

A few weeks before Mr. Lehr's wedding a reporter called on him at the Waldorf in the reportorial line, and all proper apology was made by the reporter for living. This was necessarily done through the office on the occasion of the first call, since Mr. Lehr sent word that he was "taking a bath." The following day the reporter called again, and Mr. Lehr was still taking a bath. This ablutionary continuous performance was booked for four days apparently, and oply terminated on the fifth day after the reporter had waited upon the much-washed Mr. Lehr for three hours by the Waldorf clock.

Mr. Lehr then appeared resplendent in lavender neck fixings and a pink shirt front. In a stentorian voice he inquired: "What's wanting?" The reporter stated the purpose of the interview, and to please Mr. Lehr wound up by saying: "I have come to you upon the matter because my paper desires a dignified utterance, and—"

"Stop!" shouted Mr. Lehr, staring glassily at the gilt piano. "Stop! I will not speak. I will not speak! Nothing I could say would be dignified." The interview thus terminated.

Mr. Lehr had not said precisely what he had meant, but what he had said was—interesting.

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So many stories illustrative of the thrift of Russell Sage have been told that it would seem almost impossible to originate a new one. Yet some of the humorists of Cedarhurst, near which place the great financier has a Summer home, have furnished the latest. As the story goes, Mr. Sage chided a neighbor for cutting the grass on his lawn.

"Why do you do it?" Mr. Sage asked.

"To improve its appearance," was the response.

"Nonsense and a waste of money," said Mr. Sage. "Do as I do. Let the grass grow, and you won't need to buy feed for your horses in the Fall."

◆ ◆ ◆

Some "fares" do not take up much of a hackman's time. Decades since London Punch had this skit at the expense of a lisping dandy:

"Dwiver," he inquired, "have you a good horse?"

"Yessir, a werry good 'oss."

"Aw, then dwive me to next door."

Mr. John Pierpont Morgan had a drive little longer than this the other day when he emerged from the Empire Building after the steel strike conference with Mr. Shaffer and his Amalgamated board. Mr. Morgan planned to walk to his office, 400 feet away, but to thwart kodak fiends and the mob which would have formed a trailing procession he hailed a "jarvey," jumped into his hansom with his partner, Mr. Dawkins, and in fifteen second was in his own offices, with burly ex-Policeman Smith guarding the door of the banking house.

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When Daniel Frohman, manager of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatres, returned from Europe on the Deutschland, the newspaper men on the pier hastened to him to get the story of the trip. "It was a delightful voyage all the way," said Mr. Frohman, "and, although there was a warm crowd aboard, nobody got hot. We had both the ice trust men, Carroll and Morse on board, you know."

◆ ◆ ◆

James J. Hill's wonderful versatility and grasp upon the multitude of details of practical railroad management have been a source of much comment among railroad men in recent years. Since he began to pay close attention to the financial side of railroading, public attention has been somewhat diverted from the other phase of his management. An incident which occurred recently, however, shows that Mr. Hill is as practical as ever. While on a tour over the Great Northern Road, his train, which was going down a steep grade, became derailed. Running at a low rate of speed as the train was, no damage was sustained by the officials further than a general shaking up. Mr. Hill was the first man to alight when the train stopped after running several rods along the ties. He found that the locomotive had been thrown from the rails and stood watching the ineffectual efforts of the train crew to place the engine back on the track. Jackscrews were used, but the men did not seem to thoroughly understand the work.

"That won't do," said Mr. Hill. "Your jacks won't lift it when in that position."

But the men applied the levers, thinking they would show the President that they knew their business. The jacks slipped, letting the ponderous machine down on the ties with a bump.

"Let me set that jack," said Mr. Hill. "I don't think it will slip then," and, grabbing the screw, he set it at an incline to his own satisfaction, and after throwing a little sand on the top and bottom, he exclaimed, "Now, go ahead."

The train men were a little dubious at first, but they applied the levers, and the huge machine slowly lifted itself into place and slid quietly on to the rails. The delay was only twenty minutes.

◆ ◆ ◆

Seated in the smoking room of the Hoffman House the other evening were the brothers Frank and William Gayler, sons of the late playwright, Charles Gayler. The last named, with his mane of gray hair and his dignified bearing, was a man who always attracted attention wherever he went. It was about this fact that the conversation between the brothers grew reminiscent.

"I remember father took me with him on a trip through the Southwest," said Frank, "when I was quite a small boy. He was at the time advance agent for Barnum's Circus. We were seated together one Sunday morning in the corridor of a hotel in Little Rock, Ark., when a gentleman of distinguished bearing approached father and introduced himself as a Justice of the Supreme Court. With much gentleness, and at the same time adroitness, the Judge endeavored to discover the business that accounted for father's presence in the town, and with what deftness father evaded the questions, merely to intensify the old fellow's curiosity! Finally, the old Judge induced the hotel clerk to open the little door leading into the café, and invited father to join him in a social glass.

"Unable to contain himself longer, the dignified old fellow came plump out and asked:

"'What particular line of business, Sah, do you follow, if you will not consider me too impertinent, Sah?'

"Father smiled in anticipation of the shock that he knew would follow, and drawing himself to his full height of more than six feet, said solemnly:

"'Sir, I am advance agent for the Greatest Show on Earth—P. T. Barnum's Circus, Sir.'

"The old Judge appeared nonplused for a moment, and looking father over from feet to head, asked confidingly:

"'What drove such a man as you to it, Sah? Drink?'

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When a friend of ex-Sheriff Dunn who is a market gardener recently completed his new house he asked the ex-Sheriff to help him out in the way of interior decorations. He wanted pictures for the walls, he said, that would be artistic and at the same time suggestive of his work as a market gardener.

"Tell your picture man you want a set of 'The Rake's Progress,' by Hogarth," promptly replied Dunn. "They're just the thing."

That obtuse friend is now trying to find out what relation "The Rake's Progress" series has to do with market gardening.

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While not as active in politics as he was once, when, with ex-Senator Jacob Worth, he "ran the Republican machine" in Kings County, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn is still a much-consulted authority on matters political. His opinions as to the chances of candidates are particularly sought, especially by men who bet. Recently while he was with a party of friends on the veranda of a Bath Beach hotel, a discussion as to who would probably be the nominees for Mayor this Fall arose. The big ex-Sheriff listened, but said nothing. Finally one of the group turned to him and asked, point blank:

"Say, Sheriff, you know more about these things than we do; who do you think will be named for Mayor by Tammany?"

"Well," returned Mr. Buttling, slowly, "it strikes me that the logical candidate of Tammany is John Doe."

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Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Ward has been often enough importuned by collectors of autographs to know that some value is attached to her signature. She has also, it is said, come to know that economy is not to be despised even by the prosperous, and she has succeeded in combining to her own profit these two bits of her life's experience. It is told of her that on one occasion she was called on to pay a golf debt of her husband's, being $1 due to a caddy. Drawing a check for that amount, Mrs. Ward gave it to the "young one" with the advice that it would be well to keep the check for the sake of the autograph.

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If Pierre Lorillard's outfit for field sports ever comes under the hammer there will be a scramble to acquire many of the implements of the chase he owned. An excellent wing shot himself, his fowling pieces were the envy, even of those whose wealth would permit them to be equally fastidious and extravagant in such matters. Mr. Lorillard's "battery," or collection of guns and rifles, was every year sent to be examined and done over by a University Place gunsmith, who sometimes allowed his favored and trusted patrons to handle them. The aggregate value put on the battery was $7,000. It comprised "shooting irons" of the most celebrated makes, and always included a couple of guns of very small calibre—.20 or .24, such as are used by ladies only. He had a couple of very costly rifles in the outfit. One double-barreled fowling piece with two sets of barrels, one of 10-gauge the other of 12, cost $1,100.

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Among the Tammany politicians who greeted John F. Carroll on his arrival in Hoboken last week were Health Commissioner Sexton and Deputy Police Commissioner Devery. The customs authorities did not hurry to get Mr. Carroll's baggage examined, and kept him on the pier over two hours. At the end of the first hour of the ordeal Mr. Sexton, who was talking to Commissioner Devery, looked at the fortunate passengers who, having had their baggage inspected and passed, were leaving the pier, and remarked:

"Suppose Tammany had charge of this business and kept people waiting in this way, wouldn't the papers roast us?"

Mr. Devery looked wise, but didn't reply.

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Col. John A. Joyce is no longer one of the landmarks of Washington. He has had his hair cut. For years the hair of Col. Joyce has descended far down his shoulders. It was pure white, and formed a mane that reminded one of the Falls of Niagara. There is an institution in Washington known as the "Seeing Washington" car. Visitors to the city board this car and are taken along all the trolley roads. The conductor has a megaphone through which he calls attention to the points of interest in a tone that can be heard on the sidewalks. The regular répertoire of the "Seeing Washington" megaphone has for a long time comprised something like this:

"On your right, ladies and gentlemen, you see the White House. The building we have just passed is the Treasury Department. The building just ahead is the State, War, and Navy Department Building. Across the way you observe the Riggs National Bank. See that man with the wide, black sombrero and the long, white hair half way down his back? That is Col. John A. Joyce, the poet, who accuses Ella Wheeler Wilcox of not writing 'Laugh and the World Laughs With You.'"

Now the "Seeing Washington" man is deprived of one of his best cards, for Col. Joyce is shorn. He looks now like an ordinary citizen with short, white hair. He still wears a sombrero, but has even been seen in public occasionally wearing a derby. Washington mourns, but Col. Joyce says he feels much cooler.

◆ ◆ ◆

There died at Cambridge, Mass., last week a man who saw the great Napoleon. And yet he was but seventy-three years old. A delightful old man he was, too, this veteran ocean commander, Capt. Charles W. Kennedy, formerly of the White Star steamer Germanic. His friends, made during a lifetime on the ocean between New York and Liverpool, have known but little of him since his enforced retirement in 1886.

But the most remarkable thing which Capt. Kennedy told—more remarkable than his saving of sixty lives—was his view of Napoleon. He was born on the island of St. Helena, his father being an officer in the English detachment which guarded the imprisoned Emperor of the French; and it was, when, in 1840, the body of the illustrious captive was given over to his countrymen for burial in Paris, that Capt. Kennedy, then a boy, saw the features of the Great Emperor. Upon the day of the transfer of the remains the lad watched the ceremony sheltered from the rain beneath the folds of his father's military cloak. As the metallic casket was opened so that the French might see that they were receiving all that remained of the conqueror, Kennedy senior pushed his boy forward with the injunction to look at the form which was to be disclosed. Thus he saw the calm features, like those of a man who had just fallen asleep; the gloss of the broadcloth uniform; the brightness of the buttons, the perfection of everything, all so startling. But the instant the air came in contact with the face an ashen pallor overspread it, and almost before the lid could be replaced the look of life disappeared, and the great man returned to dust. It is not improbable that Capt. Kennedy was the sole survivor of that historic moment.

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"One reason why Dr. Rainsford is affectionately regarded by his people," said one of his parishioners, "is because of his appreciation of the fact that what he preaches he is expected to exemplify in his own mode of life.

"Learning some time ago that comment had been made upon the fact that he customarily drank beer, he immediately banished it from his table. He made no secret of his renunciation, either; for, said he, if this should lead one man astray, if my example should have a bad effect, I could not forgive myself."

◆ ◆ ◆

Corwin H. Spencer, who, recent dispatches from St. Louis say, has a corner on corn, which will net him a profit of $500,000, is one of the coming men in St. Louis. Although but slightly over forty, Mr. Spencer has accumulated a fortune of several millions in speculation. His first successes were made in street railway properties. He is a man of polish and has a fine mansion in one of St. Louis's most beautiful residence places. Mr. Spencer is prominent in the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair movement, and one of the Vice Presidents of the association. At the recent banquet of the Missouri Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, as the representative of Gov. Francis, Mr. Spencer, of course, had to make a speech. It was the first he had ever made, and he was somewhat nervous in anticipation of the ordeal. He prepared a speech and had it typewritten with the intention of reading it. He did start out to read it, but, becoming warmed up, he branched off from his manuscript and did not refer to it again. So his first effort at speechmaking was a pronounced success.

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Unlike most members of his race, Marshall Taylor, the negro racing cyclist, generally known by the sobriquet of "Major," bestowed on him by some facetious member of a Brooklyn bicycle club in which he was employed as porter a few years ago, is an excellent business man. He is already comparatively wealthy, and owns a handsome home in the best residential part of Worcester, Mass. At Manhattan Beach recently Taylor was challenged by Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., to ride a match race for $500 a side. Indicative of the businesslike attitude he takes in all money matters was Taylor's reply:

"Ah doan' ride foh mah own money. Ah ride foh other people's money."

◆ ◆ ◆

A San Francisco newspaper woman thought she saw a good story in the report that a certain ambitious writer had acquired some original manuscripts of Joaquin Miller's and had boldly lifted and plagiarized from them. With vengeance and indignation burning her pen-tip the woman set out to interview the fiery old poet, who at that time lived in a small log cabin on one of the hills of California, and was in the habit of deliberately closing his door in the face of all intruders, thus emphasizing the fact that he had fled to the mountains for solitude and meditation. Through a small round aperture in the door the visitor would invariably peep, however, very much in the same awed manner in which people regard a caged lion. Upon the approach of this newspaper woman Miller not only closed the door, but when her face appeared at the aperture the curious old fellow sat down on the side of his cot, pulled off his shoes, and deliberately began to prepare for retiring, meanwhile scowling up from under his bushy brows at the shocked retreat of the intruder. An hour later he cautiously looked out himself. There was the woman with determined face, determined pad and pencil, waiting patiently.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Oh, Mr. Miller, I've come to see you about that report of the plagiarism—"

"What—do—you—want?"

"Oh, I won't take a moment. If you will just write a brief statement denying or verifying—"

"H-m-m-m!"

A few minutes later a paper passed from the poet's big hand into that of the woman's. Gleefully she descended the hill, hugging the precious paper. Once in her office she carefully unfolded it. Then she began to weep hysterically. The poet had written in his own handwriting, and no one in all America has ever been able to decipher it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Those who have met T. Estrada Palma can understand the admiration of the Cubans for him and their desire to make him Cuba's first President. His temperament was a surprise to all who met him in Washington when he was the head of the Cuban Junta which was agitating the recognition of Cuban belligerency. It is distinctly judicial. His manners are quiet, almost soft. There is absolutely nothing of the impulsive Spanish type about him. He is always calm, clear, and deliberate. While he was in Washington he seldom, if ever, went to the Capitol. He was at all times governed by a proper sense of dignity, although perfectly democratic. He is a plain old soldier of a fine type.

Señor Palma's associates during the early days of the Junta were Gonzalo Quesada and Alejandro Aballi. They were to be

teresting trio, each in his own way. Palma, with his quiet dignity, was impressive; Quesada, with his impulsive, impassioned ways, interesting, and Albertini, with his polished, refined manners, charming. Quesada is the typical Spaniard, at least in manner. Of delicate frame, he is a bundle of nervous energy. Cuba's wrongs were to him a personal, torturing grievance. Eloquent of speech, his enthusiasm was infectious. Albertini, who married an American girl and who was said to be very rich, was one of the most polished men in Washington society. He, too, was a gifted talker and made many converts to Cuba's cause by his arguments and his refined manner. Quesada and Albertini regarded Palma in the light of a father. It was evident that they bore him a deep affection and relied absolutely upon his wise counsels.

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Acting Secretary of State Adee has a vivid and picturesque vocabulary, which he occasionally employs even in discussing affairs of State. The other day he was asked whether the Colombia-Venezuela affair was really only a couple of revolutions or was going to become a war between the two nations.

"I don't know yet," replied the Acting Secretary of State. "There is something going on down there, but I have not yet blown down the barrels to see if they are loaded."

◈ ◈ ◈

Col. P. Burgess Hunt, Collector of Internal Revenue at Dallas, Texas, and formerly United States Indian Agent for Indian Territory, has just written to a New York friend telling him of a letter received from one of his old wards, who was one of his favorites when he was agent. The boy is now at the Carlisle Indian school.

In his letter to Col. Hunt, after describing his associates, his amusements, and how he occupies his time, the young philosopher thus put forth his conclusions upon the characteristics of the white man as compared with the red man:

"Some white people very good, some not so good; Indian just the same."

◈ ◈ ◈

"The Denver clergyman who advised Mr. Carnegie to establish temperance saloons, with all the usual accessories of the alcoholic type, including free lunch, probably never heard of Bishop Fallows of Chicago," said a minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church. "Bishop Fallows undertook to do just what the Western man advocates. He established a 'saloon' in a basement in the toughest quarter of Chicago, and made the place look exactly like the 'joints' at which bad whisky and impure beer were sold. He even encouraged the women of that class that would be likely to go into drinking saloons in any event to visit the place. Furthermore, he paid a good round price for a recipe and manufactured his own beer, which he called 'beeret.' It looked like the genuine article, but was non-intoxicating. There was everything in the place to attract the crowd—except that which draws most men to saloons. The scheme was a flat failure, after the novelty wore off. They tell a story about the place for the truth of which I will not vouch. The beeret ran out one day, and the good Bishop was advised to substitute weiss beer temporarily. Assured that it was a temperance drink, he did so, with the result that his bartender, who was a professional from Clark Street, was arrested for violating the excise law. Bishop Fallows now believes that men go to saloons to drink rum, that the social feature is an incident, and that the average tippler has little use for liquor except to get drunk on it."

◈ ◈ ◈

Oklahomans are all practically agreed that when the Territory shall be admitted to Statehood Dennis Flynn shall be one of its Senators. Judged by length of residence, Flynn is more of a New Yorker than anything else. Though born in Pennsylvania, he was taken to Buffalo by his parents when but two years old, and lived there until a sturdy lad of fourteen. Thence he went to Iowa, where he was enrolled a member of the bar, and later to Kiowa, Kan., where he established a paper. His residence in Oklahoma dates from 1889, when he was appointed Postmaster of Guthrie by President Harrison. He was elected a Delegate to the Fifty-third Congress, and is now in his third term, having been once defeated.

Although as a Delegate he has no vote, Flynn's personal influence is greater than that of any single member of Congress save that of the acknowledged leaders. He was a great pet of Speaker Reed's, and is equally well liked by Speaker Henderson. Congress has been always disposed to give him almost anything he wanted for Oklahoma, and the Territory's wonderful development is due in no small measure to the beneficent legislation which he has secured at Washington for the Territory. The Free Homes bill which he had passed was nothing short of a gift of about $0,000,000 to Oklahomans.

◈ ◈ ◈

Col. John O'Day, the railroad lawyer and capitalist, who died in Baltimore recently, dominated Democratic politics in Missouri for twelve years, and in all that time it is doubtful if he had a single friend, even among the men that he put in office. Absolutely without personal magnetism, and wholly without any of the social graces by which the people of a State that boasts that it belongs to the South are supposed to set such store, he simply elbowed his way to power and held it. O'Day's theory was that the first honest man was yet to be born, and he acted accordingly. Dictatorial in his demands and brutal in the manner of their enforcement, no one was found to dispute his sway until Gen. John S. Marmaduke concluded to run for Governor. Marmaduke was not a brilliant man, but he was as honest and unswerving as the sun. Of course, O'Day expected the candidate to come and "see" him, but the General did nothing of the kind, and in spite of the fact that the "boss" had not come out for him one county after another elected Marmaduke delegations to the State Convention. O'Day saw his prestige slipping away, and finally called on the General at his office in Jefferson City. Marmaduke was then holding a minor office under the State Government. In his usual imperious manner the Colonel laid down the law to the General. He told the latter that unless he made certain pledges not another county would be permitted to instruct for him; that his political star would set, &c.

Marmaduke heard his caller through without a word, and then arose, seized the doughty Colonel by the nape of the neck and literally kicked him out of the office. The news spread like wildfire, and it sounded the political deathknell of O'Day. Within twenty-four hours he could not have dictated the nomination of a Justice of the Peace even in his own County of Greene. Marmaduke was triumphantly elected, and O'Day retired to obscurity. He had been general attorney of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, but with the passing of political prestige he lost his job, after which he devoted himself to money making, accumulating more than $1,000,000. Where he got his power in the first place, and how he held it so long, are questions that still puzzle Missourians.

COACHING IN VERMONT.

SOME New Yorkers who have been accustomed for a number of years past to spend their Summers either in Europe or at Newport, and who have consequently not had occasion to travel during the seasons of cutting off the beaten lines or in the more remote country districts, decided to take a driving trip through the Green Mountains of Vermont. At one little town where they arrived at nightfall and were in doubt as to which of the two small hotels the place boasted of to stop at, they interrogated a farmer perched on a load of hay, and who pulled up his horses with wondering eyes at the novelty of a modern break, with its gay freight of daintily attired maidens and men in outing costume. To the question of the host of the party as to the relative merits of the two hostelries, the farmer, after cogitating a moment, replied: "Wal, I dunno, p'r'aps ye'd better try the house under the hill. I s'pose its the best; leastwise they ain't nowise bashful about chargin'."

A waitress at one of the Vermont inns where the party stopped and where the food, as is still the custom in the country districts, is served in small saucer-shaped dishes or "bird baths" as they have been called, hovered around for some minutes after the party had finished dinner, and finally said: "Have you people finished dinner?"

To their affirmative reply she looked amazed and in a high angry key ejaculated, "Then why don't you stack?" It was some minutes before she could be sufficiently mollified to explain that it was the custom in that part of the country when people finished eating to signify it by "stacking" the "bird baths."

At another inn, where the proprietress presided herself at the table, and some griddle cakes and maple syrup were brought in at supper, the beaming landlady, who allotted the cakes to the individual plates before they were passed around, took up the first plate and, holding the jar of golden syrup in her other hand thus addressed the eldest member of the party:

"Will you have your syrup 'round and round,' Mr. Jones, or in a puddle in the middle?"

After Mr. Jones had recovered his equanimity, he replied that he thought he would prefer to have it "round and round."

At still another inn one of the country waitresses became much interested when she noticed the party ate the various portions of their meal in succession. Her curiosity was too much for her and she leaned over one of the ladies of the party and remarked:

"Law sakes. I s'pose you folks course your victuals to hum."

IN THE HAWAIIAN VILLAGE.

Of all the so-called attractions on the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition, that entitled the Hawaiian Village has the effect of irritating its visitors the most. A stentorian "barker" standing on a platform on which are seated a number of Hawaiian girls in native costume calls out: "Step in, ladies and gentlemen, and see the Hawaiian village, a beautiful bit of native scenery. See also the celebrated houla-houla dance."

The visitors enter, after paying their quarter apiece, walk along a narrow path bordered by some stunted palm trees for a few yards, and then enter a dimly lit hall. On a stage at the far end of this hall some native Hawaiians dance what is called the houla-houla, which appears to be a mild sort of danse de ventre and there is some plaintive singing to mandolins. The curtain falls after about ten minutes of this performance, and the audience, finding nothing more to see, retires the same way it entered.

Now and then a perplexed and inquisitive visitor, on regaining the Midway proper, steps up to the barker who induced him to enter, and says: "Where is the village? I didn't see any."

To him the barker invariably replies: "That's your own fault; the walk and the palm trees are the village which is called Kola-Kola, there are no houses in that village."

Curious Revelations of the New Tunnel's Progress.

IF there is a single resident of Fourth Avenue who remembers when a certain brook trickled down that thoroughfare, he must be an old inhabitant. Since the stream flowed upon the surface of the ground the level of that part of the city has risen many feet, and now that the subway excavators are finding traces of the ancient watercourse they are burrowing fully twice a tall man's height beneath the cobblestones.

It was at the upper end of Holbrook, Cabot & Daly's section, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, that the bed of the brook was discovered several days ago. The soil thereabout is a mixture of rock and gravel. When the diggers had gone down about fifteen feet they found a line of heavy boulders, between which flowed occasional rivulets of clear water. The row of boulders, stretching under the west side of the avenue, was not found below Thirty-second Street, so it seems that the course of the brook must turn either east or west thereabout. The theory of the engineer is that the boulders were used to fill in the old stream when it came time for city streets to be built in the neighborhood.

When the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria was being built, it may be remembered, a pond of water, presumably the pent-up contents of a stream that ran across and under the city along the line of Thirty-fourth Street, was discovered during the work of sinking foundations. The builders had much trouble before they got rid of the water. Much was published about this underground lake at the time, and it was said that an old inhabitant remembered having rowed a boat on it when he was a boy. Probably, say the engineers of the subway along Fourth Avenue, the brook found just below Thirty-third Street, is the same one that had its higher course under the Hotel's site.

Another surprising "find" was made near the northern end of Section 3 of the subway. An old wooden drain, the boards well preserved, was discovered crossing Fourth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, just south of where the subway begins to go under the old Harlem Railway's tunnel. This drain, built very much like those found in upper Broadway, was about ten feet below the street level. Once, probably, it served to carry surplus rainfalls away from farm lands located where the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, the Princeton Club, and other well-known buildings now stand. The men who are working where the wooden duct was discovered think they will find more traces of the boulder-filled brook after their excavations have proceeded downward a little further.

Strong developments relative to the blasting under the Park Avenue tunnel are reported now. It seems that the shock of the dynamite is barely felt on some days, while on others it makes the people of the community think they are about to be shaken to bits. And this is the case despite the fact that there is practically the same number of blasts every day, each blast being caused by the same amount of explosive powder. The concussion is regulated, it is evident, neither by the distance of the explosion from the mouth of the shaft nor by the quantity of dynamite.

These facts were at first puzzling to Ira A. Shaler, who has the contract for this part of the subway.

Finally Mr. Shaler and his assistants have agreed upon a theory that seems to be the correct one. It is as follows: The shaking-up of neighboring buildings was never due to any movement of the ground as a result of dynamite blasting, but was due solely to the concussion of air around the shaft openings, the air from the tunnel being forced out with tremendous force by the blasts. The reason this concussion is not uniform day after day is that the air, when forced out, travels in waves of regular length. If the dynamite is exploded at such a distance from the shaft that the end of a wave will happen to be coincident with the mouth of the tunnel, then the shock caused by the concussion will be a powerful one. If, however, the end of the wave happens to coincide with the roof of the tunnel near the opening, then the greater part of the concussion of air rushing outward will be dissipated, and the buildings round about will not be so badly shaken up.

Though no forgotten water courses or strange physical effects have been discovered in the lower part of the Fourth Avenue division of the subway, there has been plenty of work down there. Most of the operations have been along the avenue named, but the section begins a little before the turn into that thoroughfare is made, at Great Jones Street and Lafayette Place. In the two blocks intervening between there and Astor Place the pavements are well torn up, the first block, to Fourth Street, having been excavated to grade in both the east and west tunnels, and the second having been half finished roofing and all, on both sides. About one-fourth of the steel is in place on the lower block.

There will be some hard work for the excavators when they begin to make the curve from Lafayette Place, through Astor Place, in to Fourth Avenue. This will not be started for some weeks. Above the turn the first place where work has been done is between Tenth and Twelfth Streets. The west side of Fourth Avenue for that distance looks now as though it had not been upturned, but the subway is underneath, its appearance being just the same that it will be when they begin to lay railroad tracks in it. This having been completed months ago, work was begun on the east side in the same blocks, and now that side, too, is nearly finished, the concrete flooring having gone in, and everything being in readiness for the steel work. It seems certain that this stretch of two blocks will be among the first parts of the subway to be completed for its entire width in the downtown district.

On both sides of Fourteenth Street digging and drilling has been going on in the west side of the avenue. The block north of Thirteenth Street is ready for steel three-fourths of its length, and some of the pillars are in place. Up to Seventeenth Street, where the much-talked-of bed of rock got in the engineer's way, half of the rock has been excavated.

There are to be six tracks in the subway at the Fourteenth Street station, which, barring the ones at the bridge and at One Hundred and Second Street and Broadway, will be the largest along the line. From the station to Seventeenth Street, five tracks will be laid. The other stations to be built on Section 3 are planned for Astor Place, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-third Streets. The one at Twenty-eighth Street has been half excavated, the west side grade having been reached far back into the side street.

Crossing the avenue at Twenty-second Street is the new forty-five-inch brick sewer that has been counted as one of the difficult undertakings involved in changing pipes to make way for the subway. Into this large conduit, which turns under the subway and then runs toward the East River, there runs a smaller sewer that has come along the west side of the avenue from the north. The two are connected by what is known as a reverse curve—something novel in New York sewerage operations. The smaller conduit enters the larger, where a big manhole goes down at Twenty-second Street, but, instead of entering the manhole in a straight course, it has been made to form a wide curve toward the west, so that the flow from it is hurled directly into the larger duct rather than against the walls of the manhole.

Nothing has been done from the south side of Twenty-third Street to Twenty-fifth, nor will the undertaking of going under the various surface lines at the former point be started for some time. A block north of Twenty-fifth Street is excavated half way to grade, a three-track sweep being made. The next block, where they are also making room for three tracks out of the intended four, is nearly finished, and the one above Twenty-seventh Street is entirely ready up to the station. The plan of making a three-track tunnel along here is novel, excepting for the work down in Elm Street and in some of the up-town deep sections. Almost everywhere room is being made for only two tracks at a time—half the final width, in short.

The west side of the block from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Street is finished, the pavements having been almost entirely replaced. Grade is nearly reached to Thirty-first Street, and much has been done from there to Thirty-third, including a start on the Thirty-third Street Station, where the contractors have found more rock.

Under the old Harlem Railroad tunnel Mr. Shaler has made four headings, two from Thirty-fourth and two from Forty-first Street. From the west side shaft at Thirty-fourth Street he has advanced 452 feet with his heading, the bench having been taken out, leaving the tunnel at its full size, for about 372 feet. The east heading from the lower end has gone 490 feet, the bench being out to within 80 feet of that distance. In short, both the lower headings have nearly reached the line of Thirty-sixth Street. At the north end, from Forty-first Street, the headings are 150 feet long on the west side and 100 on the east, and the benches have not been taken out at all yet. The upper headings are rounded and measure 9 by 24 feet, the lower ones being square and 27 by 10 feet in size.

The distance between the tunnel roof and the level of the surface car tracks in the upper tunnel is from 10 to 12 feet at Thirty-fourth Street, and not more than 3 or 4 feet at Forty-first Street. The subway is not directly under the surface car tunnel, its two channels lying approximately under the supporting walls of the latter. Work on the Shaler section, which is No. 4, was begun Sept. 19, 1900, and the contractor says he will be through six months before contract time, that being at the close of the year 1903.

From Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street to Park Avenue and Forty-first Street, in Sections 3 and 4, the number of men at work is about 1,850. Nearly 1,600 of these are on Section 3. Mr. Shaler has fourteen steam drills at work in each end of his section.

Reciprocal Help.

Doctor—Well, my good woman, what do you want?

Beggar—A quarter, doctor; give me a quarter and I'll tell everybody that you helped me.

Easy to Miss It.

Happiness is sometimes like a pair of spectacles. While one looks for it, it sits astride one's very nose.

AUG

1901

NOVELTIES of the Coming THEATRICAL SEASON

ALTHOUGH there is a general fear that no money will be made "on the road" before Christmas, owing to the labor agitations and the crop conditions, nevertheless the theatrical season will open early. In New York the production of new plays will begin on Aug. 19 at the Criterion Theatre, when Mr. William Faversham will make his début as a star in "A Royal Rival," Gerald du Maurier's adaptation of "Don Caesar de Bazan." The advent of the popular leading man of the Empire Theatre as a star will not make so large a difference in his position in his own company as might at first sight seem to be the case. The day of the old-fashioned star play, a one-part play, has gone by. The starring of a popular actor now means simply that managers are catering to the public taste for hero worship. Some particular personality has to be put forward as a bait. Otherwise the public calmly stays at home. The result is that the managers get as good plays as possible, with prominent parts for their so-called stars, surround them with other good actors, and reap a substantial profit.

Mr. Faversham will not be called upon to carry the burden of the new enterprise alone, any more than Mr. Drew or Miss Adams was. He will have associated with him Julie Opp, who returns to this country after an absence long enough to stimulate interest in her reappearance; Mr. Joseph Holland, who has himself been one of Mr. Frohman's features for a long time; Mr. Edwin Stevens, Miss Jessie Busley, and Mr. Snitz Edwards. With these as the principal members of the company, Mr. Faversham will be well supported.

The regular season at the Empire Theatre will open on Sept. 2, when Mr. John Drew will make his reappearance. His new play for this Fall is Robert Marshall's "Second in Command," in which Cyril Maude has achieved an enviable success in London. The play is said to be out of its author's customary vein. It is a return to the sweet sentimentalism and mild heroics of the Robertson school. The story is not one that courts rehearsal in the cold outline of a newspaper summary. The interest centres in the hero, a mild-mannered, amiable, blundering man, a Major in the British Army. He is a personage of the type so beautifully presented to us in the good William Dobbin of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," a man who is certain to command the love and sympathy of every audience. He goes through years of neglect and lack of appreciation at the hands of the War Office, and in the end obtains the long-coveted mark of distinction. But he loses the woman he loves.

It is easy to see that in this personage Mr. Drew will have a congenial part. He will figure as the good angel of the play, and command the tears of his friends. The play will give Mr. Drew ample opportunity for the exhibition of the best qualities of his refined and polished art. Furthermore there will be scope for the revelation of the abilities of the members of his company, and for the work of the stage manager and the scene painter. It is said that the scene in the last act, in which a royal Duke confers the Victoria Cross on the modest and bungling Major, is one of the most effective stage pictures recently seen on the stage. That this scene will be presented in the best possible manner at the Empire Theatre goes without saying. Mr. Drew will be supported by Ida Conquest, Harry Harwood and other members of the company associated with him in previous seasons.

"Richard Lovelace" is the title of the new play which Mr. Sothern is to present at the Gardeh Theatre on Sept. 9, and which will open the regular season of that house. It was written for him by Laurence Irving, son of the actor. The play is in three acts, and is based upon the theme of one of Lovelace's most famous poems, that in which occurred the lines:

> "I could not love thee, dear, so well
> Loved I not honor more."

The play is a love story and will give Mr. Sothern some of the best acting opportunities that he has had in any of his later plays by modern authors. The company will include Miss Cecilia Loftus, Mr. Rowland Buckstone, Mr. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. Henry J. Carvill and others.

The regular season of the Lyceum Theatre this year will open on Sept. 10 or 11 with Miss Bertha Galland, who will play the principal part in "The Forest Lovers." This is a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's famous novel, and much care has been taken with a view to selecting only that portion of the novel which will lend itself to a drama, involving five sets of scenes and five acts. The original dramatization was made by Miss Clo Graves of England, but it has been rearranged and put into practical shape to suit American audiences by Mr. A. E. Lancaster. Miss Galland will be supported by Mr. Harry B. Stanford, for two years the leading man of the Irving-Terry company, and the support will further include the names of Frank C. Bangs, George W. Barbier, Stephen Wright, Rhoda Cameron, Blanche Weaver, Margaret Bourne and fifteen or twenty others. The play is located in the thirteenth century and has opportunity for picturesque scenery and costuming.

Mr. James K. Hackett's season will open at Wallack's Theatre on Sept. 2 with Victor Mapes's version of "Don Caesar de Bazan," entitled "Don Caesar's Return." There will be some curiosity as to the difference between this version and Mr. Faversham's. The managers are indulging in deep and dramatic secrecy about both. The policy of making the so-called star only the leader of a strong company of actors will be pursued with emphasis in this case. Mr. Hackett will be assisted by actors of fully as much distinction as himself, though none of them is quite so tall or quite so beautiful in the eyes of the matinée girl. Members of the company will be Theodore Roberts, Wilton Lackaye, W. J. Le Moyne, Florence Kahn, and Virginia Buchanan—all excellent players. Miss Kahn will enact Maritana, and perchance fill the minds of old theatregoers with memories of the once popular opera, now forgotten.

Daly's Theatre will open on Sept. 16 with "The Messenger Boy," a musical comedy which has been running in London for two years. This piece, which has been partly rewritten for the American stage by James T. Powers, the comedian, who will appear in it, will be tried first in New Haven on Sept. 12.

The season of the Herald Square Theatre will open on Aug. 31 with Andrew Mack in Theodore Burt Sayre's new play, "Tom Moore." Those who are looking for many historical facts in this drama will be disappointed. The author has made his own story. The play shows Moore at the age of about twenty in love with Bessie Dyke, a schoolteacher in the village of Dalky. She is also pursued with evil intent by Lord Lovelace, who tries to play upon the vanity of her father, a would-be poet and satirist of the Government. This lord induces Terence Farrell, a good-for-naught, to persuade Tom to propose to his sister. Winnie Farrell loves Tom, and, to his horror, accepts him, while Bessie overhears. In the second act we see Tom in his garret in London besieged with debts, and rescued by his friend Lord Moira. In the third act Tom is brought by the Prince of Wales to a dinner, at which other guests are Mrs. Fitzherbert, Beau Brummel, Sheridan, and McDermott, the publisher. Old Dyke, who is present, is pressed by Lord Lovelace for a debt, and is saved by Tom, who gets his "Lalla Rookh" accepted by McDermott, and gives Dyke the check. Then Lovelace produces one of Dyke's satires, but Tom says he wrote it, and is dismissed in disgrace. In the last act Tom is reunited to his Bessie, who has learned everything, and the Prince in disguise discovers that Tom did not write the satire. So all ends happily. Physioc has painted some handsome scenery for this play, and a competent company has been engaged, including George F. Nash, Theodore Babcock, Giles Shine, Myron Calice, Josephine Lovett, Margaret Fielding, and Jane Payton.

The regular season of the Knickerbocker Theatre, where Mr. Wilson is now disporting himself in "The Strollers," will open on Sept. 2 with the Rogers brothers in their new play entitled "The Rogers Brothers in Washington," written by their untiring provider, Mr. John McNally. This play will be produced two weeks earlier in Buffalo, and will be thoroughly pruned and shaped by the time it reaches New York. Its nature may readily be fancied by those who have watched the doings of these amusing comedians. Politics and sidewalk conversations will vie with pretty girls and popular music to make an entertainment which will say much and mean little, but will cause the populace to laugh.

Although it will come later than many other important theatre openings, the first night at the Manhattan may be said to excite already as much interest as any of them. An unusual concern may be said to attach to this enterprise, as it marks the advent of Mrs. Fiske in a theatre under the management that for several years has been intelligently devoted to her interests. The date of Mrs. Fiske's first appearance here has not been exactly fixed, but it will occur about the middle of September.

"Miranda of the Balcony," the new play in which Mrs. Fiske will first be seen, as has already been announced, is a dramatization of A. E. W. Mason's novel of that name made by Anne Crawford Flexner of Louisville. The story is one that lends itself readily to a dramatic use, and it is likely that an interesting drama has been made of it or it would not have enlisted the interest of Mrs. Fiske or been selected for the opening of the Manhattan in the new circumstances. The scenes of the story are laid in England, Spain, and Morocco, giving unusual scenic scope and variety, and as all readers of the book know, its incidents are unconventional and stirring and its characters remarkable for their diverse strength. The part of Miranda at once suggests an actress of Mrs. Fiske's artistic individuality. It is said that the character has been somewhat altered by the playwright, a very natural course for a woman making a play from the book to adopt. A very notable thing about the story—and the play must necessarily follow the novel in this—is the large number of character studies presented. In fact, there are strongly individualized rôles enough to furnish the exceptionally strong company that will support Mrs. Fiske with fine opportunities. Thus, with Mrs. Fiske well fitted, it will be something to look forward to with curious interest to see Mr. Dodson, Max Figman, Lester Lonergan, and R. V. Ferguson all in strong character parts, with opportunities still left for the leading man, Robert T. Haines, Annie Irish, Kate Pattison Selten, and the others of the large Manhattan company.

One of the earliest important openings for the season will be that of "Arizona" at the Academy of Music on the evening of Aug. 19. Rehearsals have been going on for three weeks, not only at the Academy, but on a big stock farm down on Long Island, where a Sergeant of the United States Cavalry is training thirty horses to their duties as mounts for the men of Augustus Thomas's fictitious "Eleventh United States Cavalry." The production of "Arizona" seen last year at the Herald Square Theatre was elaborate, accurate as regards local color, and sufficiently sumptuous to satisfy even the hypercritical taste of Broadway theatregoers. But it is a small affair by comparison with the elaborate mounting which will be accorded Mr. Thomas's best play on the occasion of its reproduction on the big stage of the Academy. The original sketches of Frederic Remington and Walter Burridge have of course been utilized in the design of the scenery for "Greater Arizona," but the scale has been tremendously increased, and the consequent opportunity for elaboration of detail has not been neglected. There will be fifty horses in the troop from Fort Grant which rides down to camp over night on Canby's home pasture lot, and a number of young officers annexed to the Eleventh since it was seen on Broadway will meet several new-comers to the opulent ranch in the Aravaipa Valley. The changes in the cast have not displaced Olive May as Bonita Canby, the little Arizona girl, who, to quote her own words, "could ride before she could walk," nor Edgar Selwyn, whose clever characterization of the rôle of the Mexican Tony gained him much favorable attention last year. George O'Donnell will reappear as Dr. Fenlon, the unctuous surgeon of the frontier fort, and Helme Calvert as Lieut. Young will arrest William Haworth as Sergt. Keller in the same manner as last year. J. W. Cope, who succeeded Theodore Roberts as Henry Canby during the Broadway run last season, remains in that most requiring rôle. Dustan Farnum, who played Lieut. Denton after Vincent Serrano joined Nat Goodwin's "Merchant of Venice" company, will appear as the heroic young officer who won the hearts of the matinée girls last season. That sterling actor, Frazer Coulter, will be seen as Col. Bonham, and Miss Grace Thorne will essay the trying character of Estrella. Eleanor Wilton will be Mrs. Canby and William O. Hazeltine will be the Captain Hodgman of the Academy production.

An entire novelty to the New York stage will be noted in the production in mid-September at the Theatre Republic of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a dramatization of the story by Ian Maclaren, (Dr. John Watson.) In this new drama of Scotch village life, the veteran actor, J. H. Stoddard, will undertake the first stellar tour of his life under the direction of Kirke La Shelle, who is also manager of the "Arizona" Company. "The Bonnie Brier Bush" Company has been rehearsing for a week past at the Theatre Republic under the direction of Mr. John Stapleton. The company includes, besides Mr. Stoddard, who will create the rôle of Lachlan Campbell; Reuben Fax as Posty, John Jennings as Dr. McLure, Charles Hutchinson as Lord Kilspindie, Miss Irma La Pierre as Flora Campbell, Miss Bessie Baldwin as Annie, Miss Jessie Dodd as Margot, and Miss Gertrude Bennett as Kate Carnegie. "The Bonnie Brier Bush" begins its season at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Aug. 26, coming to the Theatre Republic at the end of its four weeks' engagement there.

Weber & Fields have definitely decided upon "Hubbie Bubble" as the name of the new offering which is to open the season at their music hall Sept. 5. This title follows the style of others which have announced the music hall's productions in recent years. It contains no meaning, therefore no definite plot can be or is expected.

Rehearsals have been in progress for a week, and, while guarded with great secrecy, enough has been learned to warrant the assertion that the play will differ materially from other Weber-Field melanges of mirth and music. Lillian Russell and De Wolf Hopper will figure together in several scenes of a musical nature, while Fay Templeton, although at the head of the bevy of shapely "coons" at one stage of the performance, will have an entirely new character rôle. Messrs. Weber, Field, and Sam Bernard will be the usual German dialect trio, with a series of comedy scenes, one of which promises to excel the famous "contract" debate of a few seasons ago. Pitt Williams is to have a singing and dancing scene, assisted by the chorus. It will be something of a novelty to see the Frohman comedian capering and singing, surrounded by a bevy of girls, but he is delighted with the opportunity, as he is clever with voice and feet. No evil results are feared.

John T. Kelly will have another Irish rôle, but different from the preceding ones. Those who have heard John Stromberg's music say he has excelled himself in supplying those catchy numbers which have marked other productions at the music hall. The costumes for "Hubble Bubble" and the burlesque, "De Pleurisy," which is to follow it, have been designed by Barnes, whose work in that line has contributed not a little to the music hall's success. Julian Mitchell remains as director of the stage, which is a guarantee of graceful evolutions by the chorus, with new effects in grouping and ensembles.

The Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company begins the Fall and Winter season at the American Theatre Saturday evening, Aug. 31, when a scenic production of "Under Two Flags" will be presented. The new leading lady of the company will be Miss Jessaline Rogers, an uncommonly beautiful young Western actress, who has been a star, playing such leading parts as Lady Macbeth, Cleopatra, and Fedora. As an actress she has run the gamut of tragedy, comedy, melodrama, farce, and pantomime. The new leading man of the company will be Mr. James E. Wilson, who has played important parts with Rose Coghlan, Mrs. Leslie Carter, and other stars. He followed E. H. Sothern on the road in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and has played "Cyrano de Bergerac" and other leading rôles in stock companies.

One week from next Monday night, Aug. 19, the Fourteenth Street Theatre will start the Fall season with a scenic production by Charles E. Blaney of a new play, called "The Mormon Wife." In addition to Miss Roselle Knott and William Humphreys, Miss Victory Bateman has been engaged for an important part. In the Mormon Tabernacle scene Gertrude Haynes and her "choir celestial" will appear.

David Warfield will make his début as a star in Lee Arthur and Charles Klein's play entitled "The Auctioneer" at the Bijou Theatre Sept. 23. The piece is a drama of New York life and will be produced under the personal direction of David Belasco. Mr. Warfield will be supported by Marie Bates, Odell Williams, Eugene Canfield, Brandon Tynan, H. R. Roberts, Harry Rogers, Maud Winter, and Nellie Lynch. The first performance will be given at New Haven.

"The King's Carnival," the burlesque by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane, which ran up to the time of the closing of the New York Theatre, will be again put on the boards at that house on its reopening, Aug. 26. At least one new face will be seen in it, that of Mabelle Gilman, who made a hit in London. She will play the part of Mary Tudor. Miss Marie Dressler also remains with the company, the management having guaranteed her $25,000 for the season. This inducement caused Miss Dressler to abandon her intention of starring in her own company next season. Dan McAvoy, Louis Harrison, Amelia Summerville, Nina Farrington, and the other members of the company will commence rehearsals on the 15th. The opening of the theatre will also see the production of "Supper at Sherry's," by George V. Hobart, with music by A. Baldwin Sloane. It is announced that this farce consists of a "side-splitting and interesting series of incidents."

Mr. Henry W. Savage has completed arrangements with Mr. Jacob Litt of the Broadway Theatre for a six weeks' season of grand opera in English at that house, beginning Monday, Sept. 16. Mr. Savage plans to produce two grand operas each week, presenting one on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday nights and at the Wednesday matinée, the other at the remaining performances. A low scale of prices will prevail. Verdi's "Aïda" and Puccini's "La Bohème" have been selected by Mr. Savage as the works for the first week. The performances will afford admirers of the organization an excellent opportunity to gauge the strength and resources of the company as shown in two strongly contrasting works. Other works in the repertoire are "La Giaconda," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Carmen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and several novelties for which negotiations are now in progress. Mr. Savage has secured the American rights of Puccini's new opera, "Mme. Butterfly," and expects to make the first production of the work in this country one of the features of the Broadway Theatre season.

Adelaide Norwood, Joseph F. Sheehan, Reginald Roberts, William Pruette, F. J. Boyle, Winfred Goff, and Maude Ramey are former favorites of the Castle Square Opera Company who will be enlisted in this New York season. Newcomers are Josephine Ludwig, Gertrude Rennyson, Ethel Houston Du Fre, Herman De Vries, Frank Pagano, and George Tennery, none of whom has previously sung in English opera in New York, although several of them have been successful in the productions given by the company in other cities.

Miss Ludwig, Miss Rennyson, and Miss Du Fre are American girls. Miss Ludwig, after studying in Paris with Bouhy, Capoul, and Marchesi, was engaged by Mr. Henry W. Savage for his Castle Square Opera Company, and made her début in Chicago last October as Marguerite, scoring an instantaneous success. She then went to her native city, St. Louis, and appeared there as Juliet, duplicating her Chicago triumph. Since that time she has sung all the grand opera rôles in the repertoire of the organization.

American Influence in London.

English journalists are in the habit of criticising the American method of heading their news stories in their daily papers. Yet a London paper of July 31, over the report of the consolidation of Bryant & May with the Diamond Match Company, placed this caption:

"The Diamond Wedding—Bryant & May Make a Good Match."

LITTLE STORIES of THE STREETS

A Sermon in Jail.

SNOWY-HAIRED, with long beard, but keen-eyed and straight as an arrow, Dr. Richard S. Law, one-time prospector, miner, promoter, sage, and philosopher, by his own account, stood in Ludlow Street Jail delivering himself of sentiments that contrasted strangely with his surroundings. He was arrested a few days ago, after a year's absence from the city, in contempt of court proceedings growing out of a mining proposition which he had promoted, in which stock in the Golden Sceptre Mine set forth as promising great returns had eventually proved to be valueless. The story of the circumstances leading to his arrest was told in the daily news columns. As he stood in the prison his general appearance suggested nothing so strongly as the picture that Joseph Jefferson has made familiar of Rip Van Winkle after his long sleep. Outside, the rain pouring in torrents, occasional flashes of lightning and the general gloom of the day made a proper setting.

But Dr. Law, despite his seventy-five years, was exceedingly wide awake. "I have dined with Kings and Queens," he said. "At the table of royalty I have feasted. I have supped with millionaires, and now—now, I am enjoying the society of the boarders at the Hotel de Ludlow." He paused a moment, then chuckled at the joke. Pessimism was evidently no part of his make-up.

"No," he said, "such is life. A moving panorama of scenes and incidents. Some grave—some gay. I have lived through much."

It was suggested that he looked hale for his years.

"Yes, and there is no reason why you should not, too, when you are old. But," he pointed a finger at the cigar in the hand of his interviewer, "take the advice of one who knows. When you go out of here throw that away. Do as I have done. I never used tobacco in any form, I don't drink, I live a regular life." He stopped and passed his hands over the reporter's head.

"A fairly good head," he went on, "veneration—not too much—not enough to make a fool of you. A little narrow chested, but exercise will remedy that. But these foolish little vices, smoking and the like, you must stop, or you will never realize that for which you were brought into the world. Have you ever stopped to consider what the mother suffers when her child comes into the world? How many hopes she builds on its future? How she watches over it in the cradle and dreams of its life? And have you ever stopped to think that all her hopes are wrecked on just such little vices as that cigar? No. I dare say you never thought of it in that light.

"I have been in every country of the globe. I have gone out into the trackless forest. I have climbed the mountain side in rain and wind and snow. I have endured all sorts of hardships, and yet to-day I am hale and hearty. It's because I have lived a regular life. You do the same, and you, too, will live to be seventy, perhaps. I shall probably be a hundred, but then I am a remarkable man."

The conversation drifted to mining.

"It is an uncertain life," he said. "Few succeed, many fail. But it has been estimated that 95 per cent. of the business men fail. Well, I don't think the failures in mining average more than that. And then there is the fascination of it. Once a man has tasted that, it's hard for him to quit. I was among the first to go to California in the glorious days of '49. What dreamers we are! We see a ledge that promises something. Then we are millionaires at once—that is, in a dream. Why, a dream like that may last for days. It's beautiful while it does last, and then—well, we wake up. And then by and by we dream some more. Sometimes a man strikes it rich—then he has got a bonanza. Sometimes he doesn't—then he gets the Hotel de Ludlow."

Severe on This Tammany Man.

EDITORS and reporters actively engaged in the work of getting out a daily newspaper in New York City are, by a special provision of law, exempt from jury duty. A newspaper man, for many years a faithful follower of the teachings of Tammany, who has been a stanch defender of the Wigwam when under the fire of reform hosts and who has ever maintained that the police force, from Devery down, deserves the appellation "the finest," is in a peck of trouble.

This is how it happened. When the jury for the trial of a policeman accused of blackmail was drawn, a namesake of the Tammany man was one of the twelve accepted ones. By a coincidence he is, so the city directory has it, an editor. Furthermore, he lives not many blocks from the Tammany newspaper man of the same name.

When the jury had been selected the daily newspapers published the list. The Tammany man's wife, who is summering at Atlantic City, telegraphed him her disgust that he should be "mixed up in such a notorious case." The greeting he received at his office surprised him.

"You were not expected to know all about the law," said the city editor, "but any idiot should know that a man on a daily paper is not liable to jury duty. How is it you are out of court? Did the Recorder excuse you, or were you challenged for bias as a Tammany man?"

Explanations followed, the directory was consulted, and another case of mistaken identity disclosed. But when the Tammany man reached Harlem after the trial had concluded in conviction, he found a chilly reception awaiting him. A big policeman had scanned the list of names of the jurors. He sailed in.

"You're a fine man to be with the Fourteenth Street crowd. Soak a 'copper' without discussin' the evidence. What, not on the jury? I seen your name in the papers."

And so it has gone. Three members of his district organization "cut him dead" on the street, says the Tammany man, and what makes it worse, they say the other chap looks like his double, anyway, and they guess "he did the trick all right."

One Touch of Nature.

SHE was a small child with one of those old faces that the struggle for existence in the tenement districts too often develops. Her face was dirty, with here and there clean streaks showing where tears recently had trickled.

She entered Prospect Park and made her way to the hill where bloom the old-fashioned flowers that our grandmothers loved so well. She watched the big policeman and the man on the bench watched her. Twice she stole forward to seize a hollyhock bloom, and each time drew back afraid. At least she seized the flower just as the policeman looked toward her. He roared forth in a deep voice:

"Here there! get away; leave those flowers alone!" at the same time starting around the circle toward her.

With a startled scream she turned and ran a few steps, when she stumbled and fell. She plunged down the high bank and landed in the road on her head, with her left arm doubled under her. The man on the bench reached her before the policeman. She was unconscious, and her left arm was broken.

They stretched her out on the grass beneath the shade of an oak, and a mounted officer called an ambulance from a nearby hospital, which soon reached the spot. As the surgeon lifted her head she opened her eyes and looking up into the anxious faces bent over her, said:

"Mr. Policeman, please don't arrest me. Mamma's so sick, and she wanted one like what growed in her home when she was a girl. See, just took one," and she opened her right hand, showing the crushed hollyhock blossom.

The big policeman turned quickly away. He took several quick strides and broke off a whole stalk of hollyhock flowers. As he thrust it into her little hand the man on the bench saw the gleam of a silver coin as the dirty little paw closed over it. The man on the bench brushed away a tear and asked the surgeon:

"Is she badly hurt?"

"No; just a broken arm."

"Dress it and don't take her to the hospital, but take her home. I'll go with you and see that she wants for nothing."

As he turned away to hide a tear the big policeman heard him murmur:

"My little girl would have been just about her age."

"Mine is," said the policeman.

A Youthful Promoter.

A HORSEMAN had an amusing experience near the Speedway a few days ago. He called to an idle newsboy to hold his horse while he made a call on a client. On leaving the house he was surprised to see another boy in charge of the horse. So he asked:

"How's this? You are not the boy I left my horse with."

"No, Sir. I jist speculated, and bought him of the other boy for 10 cents. He said as how you were only worth a nickel, and I says you were good fer a quarter. See?"

The boy got the quarter and went around the corner, where the first boy was waiting under an open window in the home of the horseman's friend.

"That's ther way ter work the swells," said the young speculator to his companion. "Ef yer had stayed he wouldn coughed up a dime. The bluff made him ershamed to hand over less that the two bits. You gets 12 cents and I keep the extry cent for permotin' dis scheme. See?"

One Western Visitor.

STROLLERS on upper Broadway may have observed during the past week a short, rather stout man, with a keen, pleasant eye and a little stoop in his shoulders, whose garb proclaimed him a son of the West. It was Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles, Cal., the historian of the Indians of the Southwest. Mr. Lummis always wears one style of dress, whether he is in Arizona or New York. It is a suit of gray corduroy, a broad sash in place of a belt, and a cowboy hat.

Mr. Lummis is a prolific writer. He is not only producing books and magazine work all the time, but is also conducting a monthly he calls The Land of Sunshine. Mr. Lummis has gathered every littérateur of note on the coast into a school of writers which is throwing the peculiar atmosphere of the Pacific slope upon paper in very pleasing literary form. But Mr. Lummis is more interested just now in the house he is building than in his magazine. He is building his cottage with his own hands on a site about half way between Los Angeles and Pasadena, and about thirty minutes' ride from his office by trolley. It is an adaptation of pueblo architecture, with cement floors, and will last for generations. To his fondness for the Indians of the Southwest Mr. Lummis has given practical form by employing them always as household servants, a function which he claims they are eminently fitted to fill. One of the sights of Los Angeles used to be a bronzed and sinewy Indian in his native garb, carrying about Mr. Lummis's beautiful, golden-haired baby girl. But although Los Angeles adores Mr. Lummis, the whole city had to smile gently when it heard that this Indian whom he had trained and befriended from boyhood had departed suddenly, taking with him a generous "pourboire."

Perhaps the funniest fight on record was that between Mr. Lummis and Prof. Libby of Princeton. Mr. Lummis was the first man of modern times to climb the "Mesa Encatatado," the Enchanted Mesa, down in Arizona, a high butte, rising precipitously from the midst of the plain, around which clustered many Indian traditions. He announced the discovery of indications of former habitation. Prof. Libby went out some months after and climbed the mesa. He came down and said he could find nothing whatever to indicate the occupancy of man at any time, save the soup cans left by the previous party. Mr. Lummis went back with Frederick Webb Hodge of the Bureau of Ethnology and fire in his eye. They took shovels up the mesa and dug profusely. They found mounds and pottery and arrowheads, and things like that. Then Mr. Lummis had fun with Prof. Libby for a long time; and even now a number of The Land of Sunshine rarely comes out without some slight reference, to the effect that "this would be plain to any one but a Libby," or "This would be clear to any one but a Professor from Princeton," or some similar contumely.

The Camera and Real Estate.

NOT the least important part of the south side of Delancey Street for the work of securing the land on the approach to the new East River Bridge has been the photographing of all the buildings. The acquisition of lands by the city under condemnation proceedings invariably leads to countless squabbles, growing out of owners' exalted ideas as to the value of their holdings. Litigation in such cases usually continues for month, and some times years after the buildings in question have been demolished and the ground taken over by the city. At all hearings on the subject, the aggrieved property owner's effort is usually directed toward making his tumbled-down tenement rise above the ruins in the shape of a palace of priceless value.

The unrelenting camera does away with all this. The photographs of property along the line of the new bridge approach are over 100 in number. A large plate, about 12 by 14 inches, was used, so that three or four buildings and sometimes half a block, were taken at one exposure. On the other hand, it was necessary in some cases to devote an entire picture to showing a little ramshackle frame building on the rear of a lot—probably worth not much more than the photograph itself—but somewhere in the group of pictures will be found an accurate reproduction of every structure standing on the land at the time of its condemnation.

The value of the lots is pretty well fixed by recent real estate transactions in the neighborhood, and with these photographs the appraisement of an entire property, land and building, becomes a matter that cannot be made the subject of any very extended dispute at any future time.

Blind Leading the Blind.

THE elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue is one of the best view points in the upper part of the city. One can look through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the East River, and on bright days can see a fringe of the Long Island shore. In the other direction a most excellent view of Cathedral and University Heights can be obtained. On these heights, St. Luke's Hospital, the main arch of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Columbia University Library stand out clear cut against the sky. Strangers not knowing these buildings are often misled as to what they really are.

A few mornings ago a man loaded down with traveling impedimenta, and accompanied by his wife and daughter, started in to explain the buildings which stood out so clearly on the heights. Pointing to St. Luke's Hospital, he said: "That is the new public library which Mr. Carnegie has given the money to."

"Oh, my!" said wife and daughter in chorus.

"That," said the well-informed father as he caught sight of the Cathedral arch, "is the new Dewey Arch, which we have heard so much about. It will not be completed for several years."

"Oh, my!" came the chorus again.

Pointing to the dome of Columbia University Library, the father said with dramatic effect: "That is the most magnificent monument in New York. It is the tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant. We can just see the dome from here, so we cannot appreciate the beauties of the interior."

"Oh my!" repeated wife and daughter.

Just then an elevated train came along and the entire party started down town, satisfied that they had seen three great sights of New York City.

An Accommodating Druggist.

THE druggist is supposed to be a most accommodating individual. He must sell postage stamps at "cost price." He must keep a City Directory, and be a regular mine of information in himself. If he is not all of these he is looked upon as a most peculiarly crabbed individual, who does not want to create a special trade in postage stamps.

It remains for a druggist down in the old Greenwich Village section of New York City to go to the extreme limit in a desire to accommodate his regular customers as well as other people who may only desire the postage stamp end of his business. He has recently had made and put in position a large blue and white enameled sign, which reads:

Post Office.
Public Telephone.
Messenger Call.
New York Directory.
Brooklyn Directory.
Business Directory.
Medical Directory.
General Information.

This sign projects well out over the sidewalk, and is, in fact, more prominent than any other sign along the street.

"It pays," said the druggist, when asked about it. "You see, the public, by common consent, has come to look upon the drug store as the place to obtain information as well as postage stamps, and incidentally have prescriptions filled. I believe in being accommodating, and this sign is the material result of my belief. Other druggists will soon follow my example."

Shower Baths for Horses.

The system of cooling horses on hot days with water from a hose might be improved on. It had its origin in sentiment and humanity, and good has come of it. The fault with the carrying out of the merciful scheme is that it is one-sided, and in many cases shocks the animal operated on. It is one-sided in the sense that a horse halted in front of a Fire Department station is "played on" from only the side nearest to the hose, so that practically the animal is like a man before a hot fire in the arctic circle, roasted on one side and freezing on the other. A shower bath arrangement easily contrived at small expense would be better than the big stream of water which, landing on a heated, exhausted horse, smites with the force of a lead pipe bludgeon. A shower bath would in the same time as is consumed in the stream treatment cool off all of a horse's body gently without shocking it unequally. In too many cases the cooling-off process is left to boys or youths, with propensities for mischief or cruelty which are gratified by directing the stream into the ears of the animals with the result of making them rear and plunge in fright and acute shock to their nervous systems. Of course, the boy or lad gets his amusement out of it and the sidewalk gallery laughs, but it would be difficult to choose torture more acute.

Eating House "Manners."

Close to Washington Market is one of the best-known though unpretentious of New York's eating houses. On Sunday evenings, especially in the Summer, many women and children are among the patrons. The manners of the men are noticeably informal. Scores wear their hats at table, others come in coatless, but recently one prosperous looking man "went the limit," to quote the waiter who served him. Throwing coat and hat on a chair, he next took off cuffs, collar, and tie, depositing them in his hat. Then, lighting a cigarette, he nonchalantly puffed smoke at his neighbors, and certainly put the shirtwaist man and the bicyclist at an adjoining table in the shade.

Zones of Shoe Shines.

"The term 'dude' is like the term 'farmer,' merely relative," said the Hoboken Ferry philosopher.

"When I'm doing business in New York regularly every day I get my shoes shined coming over every morning. If I didn't, the New Yorkers would call me a 'farmer.'

"But when I was doing business in Newark, they looked upon me as a 'dude' for getting a daily shine. Yet, if a man doesn't get his shoes shined in Newark once a week they would consider him a 'farmer.'

"And so, if you go further back into the country, you will find that a man who gets his shoes shined at all is regarded as a dude and only those are 'farmers' who don't wear shoes, but boots."

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Dancing in the Mormon Land.

DANCING is the universal social diversion of the genuine Westerner. From the isolation of the mining camp, the cattle range, or the wheat field he is always eager to turn to the music of the violin or piano that instantly set his feet in motion. He may be attracted by the iniquities of the saloon, the gambling house, or the public dance hall; but these diversions bring out the worst elements in his character. To observe him at his best, so as to show all the high lights of his nature, one should see him at a private or social dance.

Nowhere in the West—perhaps nowhere in the world—are the pleasures of the dance more eagerly and constantly sought than in the rural Mormon settlements of Utah and Idaho. To the Mormon as well as Gentiles of Salt Lake and other cities and towns of the section the theatre, lectures, and parties of different kinds lend the same variety to the amusements that are familiar in the East. But a large proportion of the Mormon settlers are scattered throughout the rural districts, remote from such attractions; and for these people the one and always welcome diversion is dancing.

Morman dances are frequently held at private houses, which are usually log cabins, or at schoolhouses; but the most popular dancing floors are those of the Mormon churches, because those buildings are the most commodious ones in the settlements.

It is difficult to understand or explain how it is done, but no two-room log cabin of Utah or Idaho is so small that its floor will not offer dancing facilities for twenty or thirty guests, with corners and recesses under tables and in places for beds in which all the small children of the settlement soundly sleep from early evening until daylight, while their parents and older brothers and sisters keep time to the shrill notes of the "fiddler," who saws away from his chair on top of a table beneath which several infants are sleeping.

It is frequently stated that Mormons resent the presence at their dances of any persons not members of their faith. These statements are far from true. Nowhere is genuine Western hospitality more generously observed than among the followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. No matter how strong the animosity engendered by the clannish feeling between the Mormons and Gentiles, it is seldom permitted to show at a dance, particularly if the Mormons are hosts. If the dance is of a public nature, any guest, no matter what his belief, is usually certain of a hospitable reception. If a house is the dancing place, the Gentile or stranger is welcome.

The method of dancing, the hospitality, and the social rules observed are much the same, whether the dance is held in a cabin, the schoolhouse, or the church. Inasmuch as the church offers floor space for the greatest number of dancing feet, it also affords better opportunity for observing the interesting features of this kind of social diversion.

Most of the rural Mormon churches are built of logs. The general rule is to make them twice as long as wide, one length of logs determining the width, with two lengths for the sides.

The furniture is usually home-made and rude, consisting of plain board benches and a rough high desk for a pulpit. This furniture is installed with an eye to a secular as well as religious use of the building. The pulpit and seats used for the Sunday services can easily be moved to make room for a week day dance. The pulpit is shoved into a corner, where it serves a double use for the festive occasion. On it are piled the baskets of lunch for the midnight "picnic," and beneath it are spread blankets for the bed of several babies.

Enough of the benches to encircle three sides of the room are placed against the walls for seats during the evening, and the rest are carried outside, where they are piled near the door.

Most of the ranchers and their families from a radius of six or eight miles gather at these church dances. Few are too old, and none is too young to attend. The same set frequently contains children with their parents and grandparents.

Youths and maidens come in all sorts of conveyances. On horseback and on snowshoes, when the snow is deep, are the favorite methods of locomotion. The older people and small children usually come in lumber wagons or in large sleighs. In Winter the sleigh boxes are filled with hay, on which are spread quilts and blankets for the protection of the women and children. The horses are unhitched at the church and tied to the sleigh box, from which they munch hay throughout the night. The quilts are used to make beds beneath the pulpit or in corners for the babies and small children.

Frequently throughout the night the mothers hurry to these beds, perhaps leaving the set in which they are dancing to bestow maternal care upon the babies, whose hungry cries make such attention necessary.

The younger children who are old enough to dance are permitted to stay up and participate in the festivities of the early part of the night, after which they, too, are put to bed.

The Bishop usually attends all church dances, and he is ex-officio master of ceremonies. The other two important persons are the fiddler and prompter or "caller-out." Custom has decreed that these two men shall occupy elevated positions. Accordingly the rhythmic guidance of the feet usually emanates from a table, brought in for the occasion, on which are placed two chairs for these officials.

It might well have been an Idaho fiddler who inspired Riley's description of the man who can

> Plaunk an' plunk an' plink
> An' tune 'er up and play,
> An' jes' lay back an' laugh an' blink
> At every rainy day.

But the fiddler is an active man. He conscientiously keeps time to his music with a vigorous stamping of his foot, and during the interludes between the numbers he is seldom idle. At such times his violin is either shrilly bewailing his efforts to "tune 'er up," or else it is more harmoniously tinkling to his picking of the strings. The répertoire of these rural Mormon fiddlers is remarkable, ranging all the way from the ancient "Sailor's Hornpipe" and "Soldier's Joy" to the latest waltzes of Sousa or Herbert.

Late in the night, when the fiddler tires of his sitting posture, he frequently relieves himself by abandoning his table seat and continuing his playing from the floor, around which he waltzes with his violin for a partner, his feet keeping step to the tune which his fingers pick from the strings.

The caller-out is always an important person at a Western dance. The one who officiated at the last Mormon dance that I attended was particularly interesting. He had but one eye. He energetically stamped and nodded time to the music with both feet and his head, while his single eye winked the time for his calls. Keeping time to the music, he interspersed between the calls many remarks, humorous and otherwise, or else blended the calls with a humming tune, always in one key. From his beginning of, "Bow ter yer pardners, n-n-n-n, first four for'd an' back, n-n-n-n now yet got it again 'cross over t' 'tother side, n-n-n-n don't git in a hurry there, Bill, n-n-n-n the ladies change," all through the different figures to the last "Promenade all, you know where," he kept up a continual tune of calling, humming, and remarks. The calls were distinguishable from the rest of his tune by the louder tone in which they were sung.

While he is at it the caller-out works harder than the fiddler, but he makes up for it by working only half time. The usual rule is to alternate the evening's enjoyment, a square dance always following a round one, and vice versa.

The Bishop always opens and closes with prayer all dances that he attends. This does not prevent him from being one of the most active persons on the floor, participating in as many numbers as any of the younger men. At my last dance just referred to the Bishop and his wife danced the "Home, Sweet Home" waltz together. Her hand still rested on his arm, and their feet were hardly stilled after the concluding notes of the violin, when he raised his left hand, every head was bowed, and with his well chosen supplication the dance was dismissed.

During the evening I several times found the Bishop's wife to be a most interesting partner, an excellent dancer, and a good conversationist. The prettiest, brightest, and most intellectual girl present was one of the forty-two children of another Bishop. I have forgotten which one of the six wives was her mother, but believe it was the fifth.

One of the surprising things for a tenderfoot at these entertainments is to observe the grace of some of the dancers. The women may be attired in calico and be plain-looking, and the men's attire may be rough, from the high-heeled boots to the blue flannel shirt, but many of them will waltz or dance the latest two-step as gracefully as the participants in a Fifth Avenue ball.

The figures of the square dances are much the same as those in vogue fifty or seventy-five years ago, and with them are alternated the most fashionable and up-to-date round dances.

The figures of the square dances may be unfamiliar to a tenderfoot, and he may be bewildered by the order to "choose partners for a suvie ann" until he learns that "suvie ann" is Idaho for varsouvienne, but the spirit of the occasion is too much for him to keep his feet still. Under the urging of the hospitable Bishop he is soon one of the "side gents" of a set, with a good dancer for a partner. With frequent "swinging yer pardner" and "promenading all," he is soon initiated into the mysteries of "weaving the basket," "caging the bird," and other figures of emphatic movement.

The one-eyed caller-out was an adept at introducing these figures in an interesting manner. It was nearly midnight when the fiddler set the feet in motion with the popular air to which thousands of soldiers marched away to war forty years ago. The lively measure instantly redoubled the efforts of the caller-out, who interspersed with his calls more lively remarks than ever, while his feet, head, and winking eye had difficulty in keeping time with the violin. His excitement was intense as he led up to his masterpiece with his humming calls of "Gents lead ter the right, balance an' swing, n-n-n-n hurry up there, Joe, n-n-n now ye lead ter the right once more, balance an' swing, n-n-n that's right, Maggie, toss him around there, n-n-n trot ter the right once more," until the "gents" approached their original position, when he broke out into the tune of the violin with "Lead ter the right once more an' balance an'

> Swing that girl, that pretty little girl,
> That girl you left behind you.

My partner for that number was a large woman, the mother of two of the young people dancing in the same set. The vigorous manner in which she assisted in the last movement left some doubts in my mind as to which did the "swinging." The doubts were soon dispelled by the remark of the woman's husband: "The 'pretty little girl' made yer heels snap didn't she?"

Soon after midnight there is an intermission for "refreshing up," when the baskets are brought out and the "picnic" is spread. Following this, one or two of the best dancers entertain the party with "step dances," and recitations and songs add to the pleasures of the intermission hour. After this entertainment the general dancing is resumed, and continues until daylight, at which hour the dance usually breaks up.

The men and boys usually outnumber the women and girls. It accordingly happens that there are few "wall flowers," the better dancing girls frequently participating in every number of the night. There are no cards and no dances are reserved in advance. After each number the women and girls are escorted to the seats around three sides of the room, after which most of the men promptly gather at the unseated end near the door. As the master of ceremonies announces the next number, the men instantly "make a break" for the benches, several of them starting in a race for the most attractive and best dancers.

Several times during the night comes the announcement: "Choose pardners for a Mormon dance." For this number each man has two partners, which adds to the complexity of the figures and increases the merriment of the occasion.

Sometimes toward morning the older and less enthusiastic younger members of the party become tired, when variety is added to the entertainment by two or three of the best dancing couples who engage in a contest of endurance in an attempt to "dance each other down." The waltz is always chosen for these contests, which are simply efforts to see which can keep continuously in motion for the longest time.

Considerable rivalry existed between two young couples in Teton Basin as to which young man and young woman were the better dancers and which had the more endurance. They accordingly started in at 1 o'clock one night to settle the question in a "dancing down" contest. For one hour they waltzed without pausing, and at the end of that time the adherents of each couple sought in vain for signs of fatigue in the other two. Two hours, and the interest of the on-lookers became more intense. Three hours, and one of the girls audaciously asked the musician to play a little faster. Four hours, and the spectators urged the dancers to abandon the contest, but none of the four showed signs of fatigue or an inclination to desist.

The fiddler had agreed before the contest began that he would play as long as the dancers kept up. A single hour was sufficient to exhaust his supply of waltz music; but, like the hand-organ grinder who runs into an inexhaustible supply of pennies, he repeated his waltz répertoire over and over again, passing from one tune to another without missing a note. And promptly in time with every note the eight feet kept in motion. It was a continual waltz, no intermissions being taken for promenades. Other waltzers would go on the floor and drop out at pleasure; but, like the successful advertiser, the four contestants "kept everlastingly at it."

At daylight the fiddler was still sawing away, and no break had been made in the waltz. Several of the older people went home without seeing the end of the contest. Among them was the Bishop, who did not even interrupt the waltz, but departed without offering the closing prayer.

At 8 o'clock, after having waltzed continuously for seven hours, one of the young women gave out, and she and her partner retired from the floor. The winning couple continued to waltz for ten or fifteen minutes longer to prove that they were still ready to carry on the contest.

None of the waltzers suffered any ill-effects from the contest, and after a day's rest all were as ready to dance as ever. The fiddler was more exhausted than any of the dancers.

A few weeks later two other young men started at midnight to settle a like rivalry in the same manner. In this case the young women did not contest for endurance. Each man had two partners, with whom he danced in relays, changing every hour. Two violinists also took turns in furnishing music, one coming into the tune and the other dropping out without missing a note. The young men made their change of partners while keeping constantly in motion. At 1 o'clock the next afternoon, after having waltzed continuously for thirteen hours, one of the men gave up the contest. The other contestant ceased waltzing a few minutes later.

HARRY NEWTON GARDNER.

AN ARTIST'S BOOK MODELS.

THE connoisseur of old books cannot always tell their worth. There is one woman in New York who a number of years ago picked up a copy of "Paul and Virginia at a second-hand shop for 20 cents. She estimates that it has been worth over $600 to her at the lowest count. Possibly no one would now give her one-half what she paid for the book, for one of its chief beauties in her eyes is that it is old and battered. One of its pictures has been nearly torn out and neatly sewed together again with a cross stich plainly to be seen when the book is opened at that place.

But this book figures as a model for still life studies, and there is nothing that would take its place. The book or one of its battered companions is always to be found in the pictures of which Claude Raquet Hirst makes a specialty—small pictures of books lying upon a table with a pipe, a tobacco pouch, a candlestick, a jar or something of that kind, but always with the books looking venerable and with one of them open showing an illustration and title page or a bit of text which may be read. They are the pictures which men especially like for their dens, their smoking or billiard rooms. So the books form a very important part of the studies for the artist.

One of these books that will reproduce delightfully is an old copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield," that was picked up a few days ago in Boston. It is a quaint old volume, commonplace on the outside, but delightfully original inside, with quaint allegorical illustrations heading each paragraph, and with woodcuts showing the ups and downs of the Goldsmith family.

One old volume destined for use as a model, and too ancient and uninteresting for anything else, came from one of those places where any number of similar uninteresting old books can be found—the library of one of the institutions upon which the good people of a city unload their worthless books. This was "Written by a Turkish spy who lived five and forty years undiscovered at Paris." It is dated 1748, and is only one of seven volumes, and was given to the members of a life-saving station who were neighbors of the artist for a time. As they were not reading that kind of literature, the book changed hands and since in pictures it has brought in many times more than its original value, if it ever had any.

A set of "Don Quixote" in tree calf that was picked up for a song, as one volume of the set was missing, has such a unique lot of engravings in some of the numbers that it will prove a valuable find. Among the model books is an old Bible with a clasp that makes it picturesque. A fine old set of Cowper, beautifully illustrated, that was borrowed from a friend, has perhaps brought to the artist more than the present worth of the set, rare as it is. An old German book which, when opened, shows an illustration and accompanying German text that can be read when reproduced in the picture, proved so unique that the reproduction was bought at a Philadelphia exhibition by Cramp, the shipbuilder.

"Paul and Virginia" has been used more than any other one book in this collection of book models, for the engravings are beautiful, there are many of them, and the familiarity of the story makes it popular. Miss Hirst is particularly successful in the reproduction of these old books. The detail work in reproducing the text and illustrations is her delight.

She happened upon this line of work by accident. Another artist working with her in the studio at the time had lying around a quantity of books which appealed to her as they were thrown upon the table, and she decided to make a picture of them. The other artist discouraged her in a friendly way by asserting that she would waste her time without result. However, she painted the pile of books, and there being an exhibition at the Academy when the picture was finished she sent it in, again against the advice of friends, but it was hung on the line and sold the first night. Another picture in water colors sent to the Water Color Club also sold on the first night. Three other pictures shown later at the Water Color Society all sold, and one of those the first night, Mr. Havemeyer being one of the buyers. A love for detail, which the artist had been working away from up to that time, this line of work permitted, and her immediate success decided her to devote herself to it entirely.

It is frequently odd to learn how little value is to be found in the advice of friends. There was a beautiful old meerschaum pipe which figured in many of Miss Hirst's pictures. Its inevitable sameness became a trouble to the friends of the artist, and it was omitted for a time on their advice. But experiment proved by the public taste that a pipe was one of the attractive features of Miss Hirst's work, and one of these usually goes into each picture now. This is rather hard on a fellow-artist to whom the pipe belongs. It is delicately colored now, shades graduating from the creamy to a rich brown. The owner would like to continue the good work, but it would not be as satisfactory for a picture, and it looks now as if the loan would become permanent and the pipe continue in its present state of beauty from the painter's point of view.

The old mahogany which enters into Miss Hirst's pictures and forms a background for the books, has a bit of history connected with it. It is a dining table which belonged to the late Dion Boucicault. It was sold when the family was broken up, bought by the artist, and now the polished surface at which the original Shaughraun sat figures not inappropriately in "fine" smoking-room pictures.

HIS NAME FORGOTTEN.

THE cottage stood on a high cliff overlooking the harbor, and toward the west, far beyond two or three groups of small, rocky islands—barren save for a few scrub oaks and vagrant pines—could be seen the fine arc of the horizon circling through forty or fifty degrees. The sun had set half an hour before, and had left the eastern sky all pallid from its passing. The sea was silent and shining, and a faint glow of silver at a certain point showed where the moon was about to rise. A rippling murmur came up from the foot of the cliff.

They were talking of the ocean. A man who crossed over to Europe every Summer told of his experience during a great storm, when he had seen one of the enormous Atlantic liners dashed about like a toy ship in the eddy of a brook; how the passengers had been ordered below into the stifling saloons, and that next morning, when fair weather had come and they were allowed to go on deck; how they had seen part of the great bridge shattered and torn, and were told that three men had been washed overboard during the night.

A lady who was of the company said that the bravest men were to be found among sailors, and she related the story of a certain British bluejacket who had jumped overboard in midocean to rescue a little girl who had fallen over the rail.

A moralist sniffed the air disdainfully, and remarked in an ex cathedra sort of way that sailors were a bad lot; that on shore they were always drunk, and at sea only the severest discipline could control them; they were creatures, not men, with the instincts of the brute rather than the intelligence of the human being, and, he added, turning to a white-bearded gentleman who sat fondling a spyglass, with his chair tilted back against the wall, "the Captain here, who has had sailors under him and who knows them well, will agree with me, I'm sure."

"No, not entirely," was the quiet response. No one spoke immediately, and the Captain turned his glass over in his hands, stroked it tenderly, while his eyes were fastened upon that point in the horizon where the disk of the moon was slowly appearing—squeezed up from below, as it were, between the sky and the sea—then he said:

"Our friend here is too general in his condemnation of poor Jack. As a class he is, I'm afraid, little better than a brute; but he is made so through force of circumstances. The dangers that he continually encounters, and for a mere pittance, are great. His nervous forces is high strung and kept at an unnatural pitch while at sea, and on his return to shore is it to be wondered at that he should seek indulgence in licentiousness and intemperance—when he finds himself on land with his pockets full of money, beset by those who would gratify his passions? But the sailor's life is not what it used to be, and although with the gradual substitution of steam for sail as a motive power has disappeared much of the romance and picturesqueness of a mariner's existence, on the whole, his moral condition has been bettered, so that little by little his position is becoming that of a skilled laborer, with nearly the same privileges and the same possibilities as his brothers on land enjoy. He may never rise to the Captain's berth of a great steamer, but with attention to duty he can become a fit subject for respect and proficient within the limitation of his craft.

"Years ago the merchant marine presented great possibilities to the temperate, ambitious youth who entered the service with the hope of some day becoming the master of a ship. He picked up a foreign tongue or two, read contemporary history, wrote in his 'log' every day, studied navigation, and, above all, remembered what he saw and read. The Captain of a clipper ship who himself had once been a common sailor was as fine a specimen of manhood as you would see anywhere. But such types were to be found only in the merchant marine or packet service, rarely in the navy. The merchant Captain was the supreme head, the father of the family that gathered day by day around his board. Hardened by service, he was ever courteous to ladies, and he regarded virtuous women as little lower than the angels. He was frank and open with his old comrades of the service; his character was easy to read; he was faithful in small as well as great things, and no man ever had a truer friend.

"The dream of nearly all these Captains was of the day of retirement, when, in some antiquated seaport, they should at last find rest and peace among their own, and in their Summer evenings sit in their little porticos—as I sit here—smoke their pipes, and—and—and—tell their grandchildren the story of the sea."

The Captain paused and looked thoughtfully across the space of water over which the light of the moon was gradually spreading itself, making his face beam and lending a sparkle to the tears that stood in his eyes. He was thinking perhaps of those brave men dead and gone whose bodies lie far under the sea on beds of rock and tangled weed, with calm, cold faces glistening like agate. He, too, perhaps, had had his ambition. The day of retirement had come and passed. The quiet seaport, the cottage, and the little garden were here, and in the evening he smoked his pipe and told tales of the ocean; but it was to strangers that he spoke.

Somebody, the moralist, I think, bade us regard the beauty of the night. His words seemed to arouse the Captain.

"Three years after the war," he began, "I was executive officer on board the old Wabash, stationed for the time at Charlestown. One day orders came from Washington for a three years' cruise in the West Indies. Among the last detachment of men sent from the receiving ship Ohio was a young man who said he came from my native town. This, he informed me, was to be his last voyage, as he had saved almost enough money to buy a small sloop. He would let boats to cottagers and hotel guests during the Summer and take them bluefishing on the sloop. He had a sweetheart, who had waited three years; he was to marry her on his return.

"The man was one of our best sailors and knew how to read and write. I doubt not that during the war just ended he would have been promoted to a high position. As it was I had him made Captain of the maintop, and the commander, at my suggestion, appointed him coxswain of his gig.

"We had a fair voyage as far as the Stream, but as we came down off the Windward Islands the sea became ugly, and between Guadeloupe and Dominica we were struck by a series of squalls from the northeast. Once, after a forenoon of continual letting out and taking in sail, the commander determined to furl everything and trust to steam. Word came up from below that the propeller was out of order. It was impossible to lie to long enough to make repairs that evening, and with shortened sail the vessel was laid to her course. Night came on, and the sea grew black as the mouth of a cavern; snappy gusts tore through the rigging and against the sails, or crashed against the masts. With difficulty we kept her to her bearings.

"I was officer of the deck, and from time to time ordered more sail to be taken in, until we ran at last under double-reefed maintopsail, fore staysail, and mizzen trysail. In rounding the cape of San Pedro, in order to avoid the shoals that extended quite a distance from the shore, it became necessary to run very close to the wind. At the first turn of the wheel a tremendous sea struck the side, and the ship, careening a moment, began to stagger like a drunken man, and heeled over so that the lee rail touched the water. I saw at once that we must close reef the topsail. I sent this order to the boatswain, who at once whistled to the topmen. The command was transmitted, but not a man of them moved. It is a frightful thing to imagine! To walk on a yard arm that is perpetually jerked through the arc of a quadrant. A second whistle came from the boatswain; the men seemed nailed to the deck. Furious, I leaped from the poop and called them to me. 'For how long,' I cried, 'have men of the Wabash been afraid to go aloft? Come, I want volunteers! I want volunteers!

"At that moment I heard a voice say close at my ear, 'Aye, aye, Sir.'

"I turned and saw the Captain of the maintop salute me and spring to the rail and begin to mount the shrouds. 'Lay aloft, boys! lay aloft!' I shouted, while my heart would have bidden me cry 'Bring him back! bring him back!' My words were not heeded, for no movement was made among the men; they stood there about the main, their eyes staring at the figure that was growing more and more indistinct in the phantomlike shades above.

"We watched him mount, struggling against the terrible wind and the plunging of the vessel. At last he hoisted himself into the top and was no longer visible; only his shadow was seen from time to time—cast by the starboard light—flitting across the close-reefed foretopsail.

"When the fascination of the scene had in a measure abated, and I was about to order the boatswain to direct the operation, my tongue was struck dumb by a sharp, dry crash, followed after an interval of a few seconds by the dull, hollow sound of a body striking the water, and a large spar swung like an animated pendulum over our heads, smashed against the mast once or twice and then dropped with a plunge into the sea.

"'Man overboard!' somebody shouted.

"Instinctively I gave orders to the wheelmen to put the ship about, and passed the word to call away the lee lifeboat. The sailors bounded to the bulwarks, but as the boat swung clear, a tremendous wind seized it, and clearing the falls from the blocks, dashed it with fearful force against the side of the frigate; it fell, shattered in pieces, into the water. The ship, obeying the helm with a yawning groan, swerved round half a dozen points, presenting her midships to the tempest; the sails fell aback, clinging along the masts or striking them with reports like fire by platoons. We were left defenseless against the wind and waves that were carrying us rapidly leeward.

"I hastened to the commander. He came on deck followed by the other officers. I told him what had happened and pointed out the topman clinging to the broken spar.

"While I spoke he said not a word, but his eyes wandered from the flapping sails to the sea at the leeward, and then to the faces of his men.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, turning to the officers, 'you know that in such a case as this it is customary to consult together before pronouncing the fate of a man. Speak, shall we try to save this fellow by hazarding the loss of the ship? Speak, and in God's name be quick!'

"We stood in groups under the quarter light, immovable; the crew hovering near awaited the final decision. And I assure you that had it been midday one would have seen those old sailors, those old dogs of the sea, as pale as Frenchmen crossing the Channel. A midshipman made a movement as if about to speak. We surveyed at a glance the vessel, the horizon, the waves, and the black wall of the shore at a few cable lengths starboard; we were rapidly bearing down upon the rocks, and no one spoke a word.

"Then the commander, in a loud, choked voice, addressed the crew: 'On humanity and our conscience, we declare that we can do nothing for this man. May God have mercy on him!' He turned to the helmsman, and cried in forced, broken words, 'hard-a-port, steady, now steady—about—so.'

The great ship righted, swung round, and delivered her sails to the wind, that received them with howls of joy. She swept over and through the billows, parting them like an arrow.

"I ran aft and unhooked a signal lantern throwing the rays out on the water. At five or six fathoms leeward the topman was being tossed about on a ledge of waves that every instant threw him upright.

"As he rose on a crest he perceived me, and attempted to bring his hand to salute. I saw him raise himself on the piece of wreck, fix on me his great staring eyes and move his lips as if to speak. I bent over as far as I could and put my hand to my ear. I wanted to hear his last words—a message to that dear one at home. Then came to me clear and distinct, as though he had spoken at my side, 'Cap'n, cap'n, the maintop lift broke on me.'

"An enormous wave passed, leveling the surface of the sea, and I saw nothing but blackness and the frigate's white wake as it lay rolling like a huge ribbon in cloudy masses far astern."

The Captain sat for a moment in silence, his coarse, gray eyebrows twitching, and the wrinkles of his forehead contracting with nervous jerks. The moon in the offing had left the sea and its bright light illumined the water and shore.

It was the woman who spoke. "What was the name of this martyr to duty?"

The Captain apparently did not hear, for he arose and said: "Come, let's go in. I think a little game would be in order this evening."

"But his name?" two or three of us asked in the same breath.

"What!" he exclaimed, as he turned his great eyes upon us, as though to discover our motive; then he said lightly, "Oh, his name! In fact I don't remember it."

W. L.

Smokes Straight Perique.

The tobacconist, whose store is on lower Broadway, was compounding a mixture for one of his pipe-smoking customers. "Don't get in too much of that Perique," said the customer by way of caution, and adding, "I wonder what would happen to a man if he smoked that stuff 'straight'? Do you know of anybody who does?"

"Yes," replied the tobacconist as he kept turning over and stirring up the mixture on a large piece of brown paper, "I have one customer who smokes nothing but straight Perique, and in cigarettes, too. He's been coming in here about once every week or ten days to get four ounces of the black stuff—which, by the way, costs $2.40 per pound—and he seems to thrive on it.

"He's the only one I know of, and my curiosity was aroused. I found out that he was a native of Louisiana, and had been brought up near the famous St. James's Parish, the only place where Perique can be grown and cured with any success. He was so thoroughly accustomed to it that even the finest Havana has no charms for him."

A WESTCHESTER DUKERIES.

A DRIVE from Pleasantville to Tarrytown, in Westchester County, reminds one very strongly of that bit of country called the "Dukeries" in England; a section in Nottinghamshire, about 100 miles north of London, where the estates of five great Dukes happen to lie together, furnishing the most famous type of the quiet, pastoral beauty of middle England.

In this Westchester "Dukeries" there are the same gently rolling country, the same abundant forest and luxuries of verbiage, the same great estates with splendid parks and sweeping lawns, with glimpses, here and there, of a formal garden or Italian terrace near the house. The houses in Westchester are not so large, but they are of the same type, and arranged with the same careful consideration of the commanding and majestic in location. The points of difference are slight, but they can be observed by one familiar with both countries. For instance, one might imagine himself in an English park when driving through any one of these big Westchester places, except for one thing. In the English park one would see graceful groups of deer here and there. But in the Westchester estates, curiously enough, there are no deer.

Then again, in all these American parks, ledges of rock crop up here and there, making exquisitely wild and picturesque bits of scenery, which are lacking in the Dukeries. The stone walls are another point of difference. All along the roadsides in Westchester, and in the parks also, run the old-fashioned, typical American stone walls. In England they are never seen, the hawthorn hedges taking their places. The hedges are beautiful, especially when covered with their snowy blossoms. But to the average American raised in the country there is nothing more picturesque than the old stone wall. The wildflowers, relentlessly driven from the fields, grow lush and tall about it. The goldenrod and the sunflowers flame beside it. Low ferns nestle happily at its shady base. The raspberry and blackberry bushes tangle over it, blushing gloriously crimson in Autumn, and the wild vines drape it luxuriantly. No American artist ever saw such a typical stone wall as this without wanting to sketch it; but the average Englishman denounces it as "bleak."

The home of William Rockefeller, the "Poor Rockefeller," as he is called in Westchester, in distinction from John D., is a magnificent example of the American country home. The entrance drive passes through great lawns, past a fish-pond, then follows a dancing mountain brook through a wild bit of woodland, where the rocky ledges crop out in their native beauty. Then the drive sweeps out upon more lawns, where the fringe of woods at the western edge hides the New York Central tracks below, but lets you see vistas of the blue Hudson. Here a flock of sheep is feeding; not common sheep, destined for the frying-pan or roasting oven, but aristocratic Southdowns; all pedigree animals, kept for breeding purposes; fat, creamy beauties, worth $20 or $25 apiece.

"As fine a lot as I ever saw in England," says the Englishman in the party. The shepherd is a brawny, coal-black negro, which seems rather a pity, for such an idyllic scene would be artistically completed by a dainty little Dresden china shepherdess, with a Dolly Varden frock and a crook. "If you want a nice lawn," says the Englishman oracularly, as the party drives on, "just turn your sheep on it. They will root every weed in the grass. If there's anything a sheep dotes on, it is weeds."

The carriage rolls on till a cry of pleasure breaks from the occupants as the house comes into view. Down below, on one side, a great depression, caused by a sharp, natural slope in the land, has been filled in by a flower garden. It is in the "natural style," resembling an old-fashioned country flower garden more than anything else. Looking down upon it from the drive above, there seems no regularity in it; it is simply a mass of flowers. Arranged so as to secure a succession of bloom throughout the season, it now, in August, glows resplendent with hydrangeas, tiger lilies, and acres of brilliant phlox. Scattered through it are tall, old trees, which have been trimmed to the very top. Their trunks are covered with masses of vines, and the afternoon sun, slanting among them, gives a curious effect of pillared aisles. Above the garden the ground rises sharply, and on the summit sits the house, imposing in appearance, and of grey stone, with a castle tower and many gables. The descent to the lawn, which sweeps in front, is broken by two terraces with sunken walls. The walls are covered with vines, which quite conceal them, and in front of the lower one there is a massed effect of coleus, shrubberies, scarlet sage, and other bright flowering plants. The whole is artistic and pleasing in the highest degree, with just enough of the formal about the house to make a fitting frame for the splendid structure.

On the John D. Rockefeller place, on the contrary, the house is a modest little buff cottage, such as any country banker or village magnate might occupy. But this will not long be the case, for Mr. Rockefeller is now ready to begin his new house, which is to cost over a million. As a preliminary, he has just finished his stables, which lie at the foot of the hill on which the house is situated. There is a very imposing entrance to these stables. The buildings cover 800 square feet of ground; the walls are four feet thick, and the whole pile cost $600,000. Mr. Rockefeller bought three more acres adjoining his great place last week, and for them he paid $50,000—an indication of prices in Westchester. The place is less beautiful in its laying out and appointments than almost any of those about it, but it has the most magnificent view of any in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard's place in the same neighborhood is an exceedingly beautiful one. It is laid out in the natural style, with vast expanses of sweeping lawn, dotted with noble trees, and here and there enchanting bits of woodland left in all their native wildness. The house, a long, unpretentious building of yellow brick, hardly seems imposing enough to correspond with the place.

Everett Macy, also a Standard Oil man, has an estate of 300 acres in the neighborhood, with the red roofs of a big, handsome house showing against a background of foliage upon an eminence. Down below he is building a twenty-thousand-dollar barn. It will be built around a courtyard, with a big root cellar underneath, and wings for sheep, young stock, horses and cattle.

J. Speyer's place, Waldheim, is jealously secluded from the public gaze, English fashion, with an ivy-grown brick wall too high to permit of a single glance at the interior.

Close by are the Briar Cliff Farms, Mr. Law's 6,000-acre estate, which stretches for ten miles along the country roads.

Strange sights, these, for Sleepy Hollow, for in the midst of this American "Dukeries," you are close by the old Sleepy Hollow cemetery, where Washington Irving lies under his plain, white headstone. And across the road is the old mill, past which fled Ichabod Crane when the Headless Horseman chased him over the bridge which you are crossing now. And if you drive a little further, you reach the André Monument, and, not far beyond, the spring where the famous spy stopped to drink before the three patriots challenged him a little further on.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

AUG

Women Here and There

"OH, dear, oh, dear," cried the woman having her first experience of a New York flat. "Not a single closet large enough for me to get into in a thunder shower."

There are disadvantages in doing business with people of original ideas. There is a charming house going up in the suburbs of the city, and the woman who is to live in it is having it finished in Colonial style, and everything must be on the most improved old Colonial style, and consequently many things must be made to order. The builder of the houses as in many cases gets his money at certain intervals of the work, and the balance upon its completion. He is ready now to put on the finishing touches, but these are not ready. The woman who is to have everything correct is furnishing what is known as the trim herself and the characteristic features of the house. Among these is tiling for some of the floors and glass door knobs.

"Why don't those things come along?" asked the builder, who is anxious to pay off his men and get a little vacation himself before the Summer months are gone, to the manufacturer who is furnishing the much-needed articles.

"Why don't they come along?" echoed the manufacturer, who is not a man with a proper regard for the fitness of things; "they don't come along because the tiling is of the style used by Noah in building the ark. None has been made since that time, and we have to make a special order. When there are no molds of the proper shape and when the tiling is made, it has to be cut to the form desired."

The glass door knobs are also made to order, and the men who are waiting for their money and to finish up the work are wishing there had never been any Colonies. However, the house will be delightful when finished, but it will have cost more than was estimated.

There is nothing, hardly, that a woman will not do when she is getting ready to go away on her vacation. The queer costumes that are worn for a week before the start would fill a fashion book. A mixture of odds and ends of things too much frayed for general use or out of date answer their purpose and leave everything fresh and clean to be packed. The most conservative little woman in town broke a record the other day in going down town without a dress, and the worst of it is that she found the experience delightful and boasts of it. She was in the usual condition of having all of her clothes not spick and spandy fresh, clean, and starched in the wash ready to be made so. It was absolutely necessary for her to go down town shopping, it was raining hard, and at the same time was too warm to wear a thick dress and waterproof. The woman took an inventory of her wardrobe, and the first thing she came across was a black silk skirt quite long enough to answer for a dress skirt, and looking quite enough like one to answer the purpose. She put it on with a sigh of satisfaction and went on with her inventory. The next thing was a thin cambric waist of white, with long sleeves, whose purpose upon ordinary occasions was to wear under a thin dress when a little extra warmth was needed. That went on next, the sleeves answered every purpose of dress sleeves, and that was so far all right, but there was no collar, and the little pearl buttons had an appearance of being, as they were, lingerie buttons. But—yes, it was the very thing, there was a little white vest with a stock which would cover the whole front of the waist and finish the neck. That was put on, and, with a waterproof, the little woman was ready for a start, and no one who saw her would have suspected that she was not properly dressed and in her right mind. It was only she herself who doubted the latter, when she thought of the heterogeneousness of her costume. It was delightfully cool and comfortable, and in the shop she threw open her waterproof at the neck, showing the only legitimate part of her costume, the vest, and came home in an eminently self-satisfied condition of mind.

"But your climate must be very unhealthy," said the Western girl who had had her first introduction to the ocean, her first dip, and visit to a big bathing beach. "I noticed that most of the men at the beach had blue lips and were shaking as if with the ague. Is it malaria and do they take the salt water cure for it?"

People who believe in painting the rose are not content with watermelon in its primitive condition. For them there must always be the addition of a little wine, champagne is considered the best, sherry is not bad, and sometimes there are stronger liquors poured over the melon. It is served ice cold and is warranted, if nothing more, not to be prejudicial to health. Every melon is then its own antidote.

"But you had better have your melon prepared with a light wine," says the girl who has been visiting in Bermuda. "I learned that when I was visiting Uncle John and Aunt Maria in the Bermudas this Spring. Uncle John believes there is nothing like brandy for improving a watermelon, and I don't know how much he poured over an enormous one we took on a boat picnic one day. I didn't dare taste but a little myself, and the Bermuda girls all got dizzy heads, which they said they thought must be the sun, but I am sure it was that melon. But then you should see Bermuda girls—and men, for that matter—eat watermelon, whether it is improved or not. I believe one of them would eat a whole melon as an incident in a meal. Enormous slices they cut from their melons, and then eat half a dozen of them."

Island life has advantages as well as disadvantages. An island woman who is visiting New York this Summer says that bathing here is too much trouble compared with what it is at St. Kitts, one of the Windward Islands. There every house has its own swimming tank as large as the double parlors of a New York house, and with the water nearly as deep as the room is high. These bathhouses adjoin the house, and are supplied by the streams running through the island. The water continually running into and out of the tank is always fresh. Once a week it is let out, and the tank swept clean and flushed before it is filled again. The big dressing-room, which occupies a large part of the bathhouse, is also scrubbed each week. There is no hindrance to the efforts by the swimmer in the way of surplus clothes, for the bathing house is locked during the bathing hour; the women, unless they are learning to swim, go into the water by themselves, and the simplest of bathing suits are worn, as is necessary when one may be in and out of the water a half a dozen times a day to cool off. In some of the tanks there are raised platforms at one end to make shallow water for non-swimmers.

"No, I have never eaten monkey," said the woman, speaking of the island cuisine, "but a great many persons at St. Kitts do, and they say it tastes exactly like chicken and is delicious. I know one man very much prejudiced against it who ate it once without a suspicion of what he was doing. One of the families who made a practice of it had invited him to dinner. It was an elaborate course dinner, and one of the entrees he was given to understand was chicken, and he ate it with great relish, liked it so much in fact, that he asked for a second service. He saw a monkey skin hanging to a tree later as they were walking through the plantation, and immediately proceeded to discuss with some warmth the impropriety of the diet of his hosts, whereupon they confessed their deceit. Guana, big lizard-like reptiles, some people eat, but I have never eaten those either. The guana eggs are very good."

It is not so easy to get turtle flesh, for the turtle is a profitable article of commerce, and is sent off to the United States or to the Bermuda islands. Steaks from a young whale are very good, but whales do not get around to the Bahamas often, and that is an infrequent article of diet.

"But the most important thing about our island is the sea eggs," continues the woman. "To eat? Not a bit of it. You pick them up in the water, and not intentionally. It is some kind of a little shell fish and with sharp prongs to the shells, very brittle prongs which break off with the lightest touch and bury themselves in the flesh. They would make bathing dangerous if our water was like yours, but it is clear as crystal, and one must look where she is going. The sea eggs are usually upon the bars, and there are openings in these through which one can go to get into the ocean. But sometimes one meets with an accident. Just before I left home a friend of mine while in swimming, going backward, ran her foot against one of these bars and what a foot she had! The prongs were in the ankle, and it was swollen and purple, and she had to limp around with a cane for weeks. All those prongs have to be dug out in some way with a penknife, if nothing else can be had, or no one knows what would happen. I have seen poor sailors who have been wrecked horribly cut by the sea eggs hobbling around the island in a frightful condition. They are dirty-looking things in the water, but are pretty shells when you bring them on shore and bleach them."

There are sometimes Robinson Crusoe adventures for the island people. One of the Bahama island doctors took to himself a wife this past year. She was an English woman, and came out to the island by herself to her bridegroom. It was a great event, the doctor had everything arranged for the ceremony the minute she arrived, and the best boat the place afforded to set off to the steamer and meet her. But one thing which had not been considered was the weather. The steamer coming in anchors some mile and a half or two miles from the wharf, and when she arrives in sight all the island boats put off to her with the heavy lighters for the baggage. The doctor upon that occasion was naturally the first to start, and without a thought of a little rough sea to travel over. But the sea was too rough this time. Every one in the boat was drenched through, including the then unhappy bridegroom, and it was taken back to the wharf. On occasions like this the steamer moves around to another side of the island and lands its passengers and freight there under less satisfactory conditions. It is a mile or two from the town, and there is no wharf. The doctor hurried home, got into dry clothes as quickly as possible, found a carriage, and drove over to the other side of the island with all speed. There he reached the steamer comfortably in the pilot boat, but coming back was another matter. None of the passenger boats were on that side of the island, the pilot boat was going to take the steamer out, so after the freight had been loaded upon the lighters the doctor and his bride were lowered into the boat which was the least unclean and the least bad smelling, perched themselves on top of the freight, and in this way were taken ashore, where the bride was landed through the breakers in the arms of one of the men. The bride declares now that nothing in all the world will get her off the island with the possibility of coming back in the same way. The old islanders pooh-pooh this. "What would you do if you had lived here when we had no wharf at all and always had to land through the surf, and not only land ourselves, but all our furniture, even piano, came through the surf," they ask.

On one of the smaller Bahama islands, where the woman makes her home, the supplies are so different from those of this part of the world that a woman from the mainland would find housekeeping difficult. There is not only the difference of the tropics but peculiarities due to island conditions. For instance, there is little or no fodder on the island, cows have to be fed on imported grain, and milk is consequently high, 25 cents a quart. It is a luxury which few care to afford, and not usually to be thought of except in case of sickness or for a delicate child. Condensed milk supplies the deficiency. There are plenty of eggs at prices not varying much from those of New York, but higher at the holiday season, when they are most in demand. There is some variety in eggs, and eggs of the noddy and other sea birds are good when boiled hard, and cost only 3 cents a dozen. Turtle eggs cost 12 cents a pound, so many pounds on a plate, and are also boiled hard.

ABOUT WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD VII. is following the example of Queen Victoria. One of his gifts to Lady Victoria Sybil Grey upon her recent marriage to Arthur M. Grenville was a cashmere shawl. There was in addition, a brooch of pearls and turquoise surmounted by the cipher of Queen Victoria in red enamel.

The gowns of the bridesmaids at this wedding offered a little variety in that the colors were mauve and white, and the bouquets were of sweet peas in the same shade. The hats were of white lace. Three child bridesmaids wore small close bonnets.

It is possible, it seems, in England, to wear beautiful jewels without fear of robbery when the ornaments are not in use. Smart West End jewelers make a practice of loaning magnificent tiaras and other articles of jewelry for special occasions. These things are loaned as a courtesy to specially good customers, while other people less well known must make a deposit of the value of the jewels before taking them. The London Express, in an interview with different jewelers makes this statement, and further goes on to say, on the authority of a famous Bond Street jeweler, that at the recent big ball of the Duchess of Devonshire there was hardly a piece of jewelry worth considering left in any of the best West End shops, so much of their stock was out on loan.

The red rambler rose is as popular abroad as it is in this country. A new variety has been named for Queen Alexandra. The Queen is fond of all flowers, and there is an uncultivated spot at Sandringham where wild flowers grow, which is one of her special delights.

English brides have not discarded the tradition, as have the brides of this country, and still wear their veils over the face in going to the altar. One exceptional bride who has done so proves the rule. Custom is disregarded in low-cut wedding gowns or those with transparent yoke and sleeves, a fashion which is considered objectionable by many of the older matrons. The English bride, however, is appealing for more rights. There is a demand now for the evening wedding, which is more picturesque and satisfactory in many ways than the morning or afternoon wedding. The Church of England being the power in England, there has been the rigid observance of canonical hours, and the so-called breakfast followed the ceremony, the bride and groom being supposed to have received the sacrament before, and to have fasted until the wedding feast. The canonical hour has been changed to 3 o'clock, it is now lawful to be married as late as that, and other innovations may follow.

An old West End firm in London, Howell & James, which was founded in 1760 and is now going out of existence, recalls some interesting traditions. King George III. and his daughters, it seems, were patrons of the shop and delighted in shopping for themselves after the fashion of many ordinary people. The firm would be notified in advance of the royal visit; the shop would then be closed to the outside world, and the royal party take possession. The King was an enthusiastic shopper, and the Princesses had more fun out of their part in it than the average woman, for they wandered around the shop, opening boxes and drawers to find their own treasures. This is a shop of which Queen Victoria was a regular patron and one of the most treasured traditions of the place is that it was the only shop she had ever entered.

SALAD HINTS

A GOOD sized bowl is the first essential of salad making. With this well cooled the salad leaves fresh, crisp, and dry, without blemish and perfectly clean, the mixing presents but little difficulty. Very little oil is required for a plain salad. The oil should be poured first upon the salad leaves, and these lightly tossed until they are coated with oil. The other ingredients being added and the salad again lightly tossed, the product will be a dish evenly seasoned, with no undressed leaves on top, while the others are soaking in a strong dressing below.

For salad sandwiches pepper grass and water cress should be dipped in French dressing or salted vinegar before using, shaken dry and placed between thin slices of bread and butter.

Soft, mild cheese is used in making a Welsh sandwich, which is an appetizing accompaniment to a green salad. Two parts of the cheese are rubbed together with one part of butter, the former having first been flavored with mustard and a herb vinegar. The mixture is spread between thin slices of bread.

Green peas mashed very soft are excellent to give color and consistency to a fish dressing. The juice of spinach or other salad herbs will give a delicate shade of green to a mayonnaise. The pounded coral of the lobster mixed smooth with a little oil and added to a mayonnaise will give a good red color to a fish dressing, and cooked beet juice or deeply colored fruit juices will color an ordinary mayonnaise.

Chopped herbs of any kind of which the flavor is desired make the mayonnaise tartare. Chopped onions or their juice, chopped olives, chives, cucumber pickles, and capers added to a plain dressing transform it into the tartare.

For the camper—and some people like the salad for the table—there is a salad dressing prepared with bacon fat. It is convenient as well as appetizing for the man or woman living under primitive conditions. Thin slices of bacon or even of ham fat are tried out, strained, and two-thirds of the fat thus obtained is combined with one-third vinegar and is used in the proper proportion with green salads.

Sour cream makes an excellent dressing, and the most fastidious objector to cream would never recognize it if not let into the secret. The cream must not be too old. The juice of half a lemon, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, a good pinch of cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of sugar are added to a cupful of thick, sour cream and beaten together thoroughly. It is an excellent dressing for tomatoes and cold vegetables, and can be used with a celery and apple salad.

Here is a dressing for ripe fruits, peaches, bananas, pears, fresh figs—if one can get them—or other varieties of fruit. Take almonds, sweet and bitter, and to every dozen of the former add four of the latter. Blanch, remove the skins, and put to soak in cold water for two hours. Pound in a porcelain or marble mortar with a little salt, a bit of cayenne pepper, and a little lemon juice. When the mixture is ground fine it must be thinned to the consistency of a cream with sherry. Fresh cream can be added, if desired, just before the salad is served, being well stirred in.

Odd Bathing Costumes.

THE last development in bathing costumes has taken place as usual at Narragansett Pier, which has won a reputation for the most advanced styles in bathing habiliments. It has remained also for the Philadelphia society women, who are to the fore again this Summer at the Pier, to take the lead in new costumes. To the stockings, stylishly cut short skirts and bodices, stays, and even white linen collars and stock cravats, which have gradually become seemingly essential features of the fashionable Summer bathing suit, Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker and Mrs. Barclay Warburton have this Summer at the Pier added large picture hats.

It is unnecessary to state that these young and fashionable matrons and those who are following their example do not immerse their heads when in bathing, and in fact do everything possible to prevent the water wetting them above their waist line. They consequently are averse to bathing when any surf rolls in which might upset them and damage their costumes, and content themselves on rough days with wetting their prettily hosed legs, and even on smooth days pass most of their time promenading the beach.

The feminine bathing costume at Narragansett has also grown richer in material every year, and suits of black silk and satin are not unusual. It is said that this "last cry" in feminine bathing suits necessitates the expenditure of nearly an hour in preparing for the so-called bath, and an equal length of time in doffing the costume and donning street clothes.

It must be said that Mrs. Wanamaker and Mrs. Warburton, who are extremely pretty and well-groomed young women, look remarkably "fetching" in their suits, and they are a constant delight to the crowds of visitors to the Pier. No Frenchwoman at Trouville, Dieppe, Ostend, or Biarritz is more daintily and effectively costumed for her daily dip than are these young Philadelphia matrons. And even Bailey's Beach at Newport can show no bathing costumes that can compare with theirs.

SHOPPING FOR A HOTEL

Change in Methods That Came With the Introduction of the Telephone

"HELLO, French! That you? All right. Now, say, this is the second time I have had to speak to you fellows about beets. I won't do it any more. I've sent back the lot you sent this morning. It's a poor shop that can't handle a good quality of such common truck as beets."

It would have delighted any housewife to hear the foregoing spoken very decisively into a telephone by the man who does the marketing for one of New York's big hotels. This man, whose nominal position is that of steward, also said other things into the 'phone, the like of which many a housekeeper would like to say to the corner groceryman or the insolent iceman, but is prevented by either ordinary self-respect or a fear of making bad matters worse, as the question of marketing rears its insistent and hungry head day by day.

There was a time when the man who had the task of seeking supplies for the guests of the hotel or restaurant for which he was the buyer rose just after midnight and went out into the clammy unhealthfulness of the air that prevails between midnight and early dawn. At that time, in the old days, he made his way to the water front, east and west, at the lower end of the city, to be in time for a pick of the products of hothouse, farm, factory, abattoir, or the sea and river offered in the markets by producers from every State in the Union, each of which sends its best to the market where the quickest sales and highest prices always have and probably always will prevail. When it was necessary to get up and out in all sorts of weather the buyer of the average hotel was not the pleasantest man in the world to meet, particularly when he was going marketward. He had before him the prospect of dealing with a half-awakened, ill-natured crowd of men who would think it more than good could they by any hook or crook foist on him any inferior thing at a very superior price.

In those days it was not so much an exposition of competition on the part of the hucksters to sell as it was an exhibition of competition on the part of the buyers to be first on the ground in order to secure the best.

Nowadays it is quite different. The buyer for a big hotel or restaurant sits dignifiedly and comfortably in his office, usually in some light, airy corner of the basement, and with the aid of the telephone and the enterprise of hustling tradesmen his lot is far from an unhappy one. The lone marketer for the family of six or seven, whose wits are put to seven days in the week to create attractive meals, may well envy this marketer, who can talk back to most any one he wants to, has the markets of the world to select from, can make a tradesman most miserable or complacent, is aided by suggestions from a hundred minds, and gets variously from $4,000 to $12,000 a year for doing it all. As he sits importantly at his desk reading prices current, putting his O. K. or the terrible blue pencil on bills, he is quite a different character on the whole from the man who in storm coat or jacket jostled elbows with the fish man or peddler in the foggy lights of the water-front markets in the early day not so very many years ago. The almost universal use of the telephone and the improved system of the big produce concerns are largely responsible for this. The immenseness of demand has of course played its part in the change. One cannot imagine a man going to market each morning to buy, say, five dressed whole beeves, eight or ten short loins—which is a large portion of a steer—4,000 or 5,000 clams, fifty or sixty crates of tomatoes, and 600 or 700 cantaloupes. Yet these are approximately the amounts of the various articles mentioned that are consumed in the average New York City hotel on a Summer day. The consumption increases of course during the Winter days, when the hotels are crowded and turning people away.

The men who buy for the hotels have their fancies and foibles, like all other human beings as a matter of course, and no one is surprised, for instance, to see Warren Evarts of the Astor House making his way slowly through the fruit markets of West Street in the early dawn of any day, for in the corridor of that popular old hostelry, where more than 2,000 people a day supply the inner man around the famous old circular lunch counter, a specialty is made of pastries that are delightfully combined with all sorts of juicy, delicious fruits of the various seasons.

Evarts has been the steward there for many years, and the tastes of the three thousand or more persons who are fed every day in all the dining rooms of the hotel are almost as well known to him as are the tastes of the family to Mother or Sister Sue, either of whom may have the catering to do. Evarts will tell you that of all the fruits, the strawberry is far and away the most popular. Knowing this, it is his desire to always be a little ahead of the market on strawberries, and when the firms that usually supply him with the berry have reached the end of their season, he does not find it any trouble to keep looking in all sorts of places for a stray crate or two of berries. The berry season is counted over by July 1. When it is on, Evarts buys 150 quarts of strawberries a day for shortcake and another hundred for general use.

The canteloupe is gaining in favor, and many more of them are eaten now than formerly. This is due to the improvement being made continually in the quality of the fruit or vegetable, whichever you will. The famous Colorado seed has been freely transplanted in Georgia soil, and a high average of solid melons is being secured. They are just now coming into the market at their best.

Right here it may be of interest to state a peculiar fact. It is popularly supposed that there is less meat consumed in hot weather than in cold. Yet, Gustave Obendorfer, steward of the Holland House, will tell you that the per capita of the first-class hotel consumes more meat in Summer than in Winter. This is explained by the fact that almost every one eats more or less cold meat and lots of salads in Summer. The average person will consume twice the quantity of cold meat that he will of hot meat. Salads of all sorts require the best of meats, and the original statement is accounted for.

To give a notion of the importance of the steward or buyer as a purely commercial person, one need only quote Mr. Obendorfer, who says, in the most nonchalant way: "We buy most of our canned goods by the carload. There are some canned goods the standard of which is so high and the nature of which permits of our buying for a year in advance, that when we are offered something particularly good in those lines we may take two or three carloads."

Other things are bought in proportionate quantities, as, for instance, a certain little scouring brick well known to almost every housekeeper. Of these the Holland House uses at the rate of fifteen a day, and, while there is little or no benefit, except for expediency, in buying large quantities of some of these articles, they are frequently purchased by the ton, and delivered in regular quantities.

The buyer for Charles Delmonico has a large warehouse in the lower part of the city, and his stores take on the dignity of a big commission house, where they buy directly from the producer in huge quantities. The chefs of the two Delmonico restaurants are given their pick of the mass, and the rest is sold to smaller consumers. This is practically true of the Waldorf-Astoria, where Ludwig Von Arnim, assisted by Charles Schaffer, looks after the supplies. Just now the smaller-sized Canadian canteloupe is in fine condition, and the commissary department of Mr. Boldt's big caravansary practically controls the output of it, receiving on an average a thousand a day. When one considers that this melon, which is just becoming known, is raised by but a few private farms in Canada, and that they bring from 60 cents to $1 at retail, it is easy to grasp an idea of the importance of the hotel marketman, who usually possesses clear-cut, unique ideas on how and what to eat, in addition to the business ability he must possess.

There is E. A. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for instance. Mr. Darling is one of the proprietors of the hotel, but buying is a hobby with him. He does not interfere in any way with Steward Todd, who also has ideas about things to eat; but between the two they manage to keep the menu of the Fifth Avenue quite up to date, and at least 2,000 persons a day study it with varying interest. Mr. Darling is from New England, and one of his fancies is good, old-fashioned doughnuts, which he insists on having on hand at all times, fresh, crisp, and prime. Any housewife will tell you that it takes good flour to make nice doughnuts, and when a manufacturer of flour can sell Mr. Darling a big lot of one brand of flour he generally advertises the fact if he is at all enterprising.

The Savoy, the Netherland, the Majestic, and all of the rest of the Fifth Avenue and Broadway hotels make some specialty of this or that thing to eat, and it is the steward's place, whether it be his idea or not, to see that the standard is kept up, and it frequently proves a very monotonous, if profitable, task.

J. P. Cadagan of the Hoffman House, who insists on buying all meats used in the hotel, in speaking of these specialties, said it is only natural that any place where they have things to eat should have a specialty. "Now, I make a specialty of steaks," he said. "I believe I furnish the best steak in the Hoffman House that grows, and Winter or Summer I can figure to within five pounds of what I need day by day, although I buy my beef but twice a month, on the first and on the fifteenth. In the Summer time more meat in the shape of cold cuts is consumed than in steaks, as a matter of course. Then there is the lobster. Almost every one is fond of lobster in some shape or other, and those that don't want lobster want fish, and it keeps us guessing sometimes to keep an attractive and proper stock of fish, owing to the variations of the fish itself, both in quality and quantity."

Mr. Cadagan was asked to give in some definite way the amounts of several of the more important staple articles used in a hotel like the Hoffman House, where, it may be noted, that 350 people are employed and have to be served three meals a day. These alone consume about 300 pounds of meat of various kinds, 20 pounds of tea and coffee, 80 gallons of milk, one-half barrel of sugar, and three barrels of potatoes, besides minor vegetables and pastry.

"For the guests the average service is about 10 short loins cut up six days, 6 sides of beef for roasting, 10 turkeys, 30 pairs of chickens, 5 dozen each of ducklings and squab, and about 400 pounds of salmon, bluefish, Spanish mackerel, pompano, and other kinds of fish. We also use about 25 gallons of cream, 75 gallons of milk, 150 pounds of ham and bacon, 3,000 clams, 200 lobsters, 4 crates of peaches, 5 crates of berries—when they are in season—and 10 barrels of melons and miscellaneous fruits."

YACHT RACING AMONG FILIPINOS.

GUIUAN, Philippines, June 13.—As all the sailboats in the town are idle, I thought what an immense amount of sport had been mine on the waters surrounding grand old New York, and as water was the main highway to and from the seaport, why could not a certain spirit for sport be injected in this section of the new Visayan citizens. Acting on the idea early last week, I called together all the boat owners and suggested they test the speed of their boats, and thereby determine which was the fastest boat, and, to "make it interesting," I stated I would put up two prizes to be competed for—first prize, $10; second prize, $5; Mexican.

There was considerable hesitation at first, as I could not get them to clearly comprehend my object, as such a plan and proposition was unknown. After several "powwows" and descriptions they finally grasped my idea. I then selected a committee consisting of three natives, formulated rules and regulations, instructed my committee, who in turn clearly demonstrated the rules to all participants. My first stumbling block was to classify the boats, which I abandoned, throwing them all into one class irrespective of length, the advantage or disadvantage being an unknown quantity with them.

The "citizens" assisted the committee most earnestly, so that in a few days we had nineteen entries, and, with the "gambling" instinct strong as at home, they all insisted in chipping in a dollar each to increase the size of the stake. They had now become most deeply interested.

The race came off as talked about. It took place Sunday, a nice, clear day, with a good wind. The race was five miles to windward and back. The boats are from thirty to forty feet in length, and about three or four feet wide, sloop and schooner rigs. To prevent upsetting they carry spurs or outriggers about twenty feet long. They have very little depth, so when tacking slide off at a fearful distance, and being unwieldy it is a difficult matter to put about.

I was aboard one of the boats as judge and general director. Before the start all boats were at anchor near the stakeboat, and at a given signal they were up and away. There never was such a babel of voices as when they started and all throughout the race, each boat carrying a crew of ten men, and every man shouting out orders of one kind and another at the top of his voice. When the anchors were raised the entire fleet crowded for the line; it was then that fun for everybody commenced. I believe every boat had a collision, due to their being unwieldy, also incident to the outriggers taking up so much space on the water. For five minutes it was a terrible tangle; had the appearance of a battle of huge winged water spiders. Finally we relieved the mix-up, straightened them out, with no evidence of any serious damage. It was wonderful to note the good-nature prevailing during this congestion—laughter, hurrahs, and epithets that sounded more proper in the native dialect were overabundant. It was a lark, in fact.

After the start was really effected the boats became separated, owing to the tacking, and not until they rounded the far stakeboat could their positions be told, showing them very far apart. The first boat reached the home stake almost two hours before the last boat came sailing in. I was on the fourth boat in. You see the crew of the "judges' boat" insisted upon joining in the event, and during the race we collided with one boat, taking its rudder off, the fault not of my steering ability, but that of my injured competitor. I confessed the fault mine, and instead of being incensed they considered the accident a good joke, having a grand laugh over the mishap.

The air is filled with "yachting" fever. Since Sunday there have been two scrub races, and next Sunday there is to be a match race for $50 a side between the first and second winners of the first day's race. Although the idea is a new one hereabouts, it has taken a wonderful hold on the people, indicating from now on—probably forever—there will be a race every Sunday. It is a clean occupation, and I believe is a good Yankeeising scheme. It is certainly creating a new occupation for idle hours, hence becoming an annihilator of mischief, out of which much of our "corrections" have been hard to sustain. On June 24 will be a big native day, which I have shaped to diversify, and have offered $10 in prizes for races between "dug-outs."

We have not adopted an "America's Cup," as it would be an elephant to the winner, and the only material at hand for its manufacture would be tin.

GROSVENOR L. TOWNSEND,
Second Lieutenant, First U. S. Infantry.

Raking for Eels at Hell Gate.

JACKING for eels or spearing them is as old as fishing itself, and has been part of the education of every country boy for generations. Old Hell Gate fishermen have another way of gathering in the wriggling fellows that makes spearing look very primitive so far as results are concerned. And as for a hook and line—well, Martin Miller, known to most of the old-timers around the Gate, says: "I get more eels with my rake in two hours than you would with a hook and line between now and Christmas."

The rake, so-called, is a pole about ten feet long and about two inches in diameter. Sticking out from it at right angles for a foot and a half upward from its lower end is a row of sharp tines, each about eight inches long and separated from one another by an inch. The lowest one of these tines is somewhat longer and heavier than the others, and acts as a sort of shoe or guard. Stand a comb up on end and you will have a very good idea on a small scale of what the business end of an eel rake looks like.

The raking process requires two men—one to stand in the bow of the skiff and handle the rake and the other to sit in the stern and "hold the boat." The work can be done only at low tide, and the ideal conditions are about three feet of water with numerous bunches of eel grass, and a good, hot sun to make the eels seek the cooler spots in the grass. The man in the stern sends the boat ahead slowly, watching the man in the bow all the time. The minute the latter sees a promising bunch of grass down goes the rake in front of the boat, back through the grass with a quick sweep, and up over the side. It must, indeed, be a quick sweep, for there are no barbs on the rake, and even if it has caught an eel he only wants an instant in which to regain his freedom.

The moment the man who is handling the oars sees his companion about to swing the rake he puts his oars in the water and holds the boat firmly to counteract the forward impetus that is given by the rake being drawn backward. Otherwise, instead of the rake going through the grass it would stick there, and the boat would be sent ahead.

Swinging the rake is tedious work, but the results generally repay one for the effort. Not one eel, but sometimes two, three, and four will be caught lying close together in the grass, and be brought over the side of the skiff at once. Like most other kinds of fishing, it requires a little knack, but it is not an unusual thing to see two experienced hands come in at the foot of East Ninety-first Street with seventy or eighty eels in the bottom of their boat as the result of "working one tide" up along the east side of Ward's Island and the sunken meadow.

Riley's "Old Swimmin' Pool."

"I ALWAYS thought," said the newspaper man, "that that proverb about prophets in their own country was all bosh until I spent a week in Greenfield, Ind., last Summer. That's the town, you know, where Riley was born and raised. Now you'd suppose on general principles that the townspeople would be prouder of that than of any other fact in connection with Greenfield, but the truth is that the younger set scarcely know that Riley ever lived there, and the older people are rather envious of his reputation, and bear him no good will. One old lady with whom I talked the first day or two I was there is a fair sample of the whole town.

"Did you ever know James Whitcomb Riley?' I asked with what I thought was a proper amount of care.

"'Jim Riley!' she sniffed, 'why, yes, of course, I've known Jim Riley ever since him and my boys ust to play tag roun' in our backyard, an' a shiftless lot he allus was, I can tell you. Why, he never did nothin' till he was twenty-one or two year' old but lay aroun' on store boxes and gab. Ust to pertend he was a reporter, but its mighty little reportin' he ever did. Everybody said he was no good. Laws sakes, if he hadn't happened to hev made a hit with them pomes of his, he never would hev amounted to enything in the world.'

"'He seems to have succeeded pretty well in that line, though,' I remonstrated feebly.

"'Oh, yes, I guess he's pretty well fixed, and he's got a big enough name, such as it is. I must say I don't think much of his poetry, though. Take that 'Old Swimmin' Hole' pome of his. Why I believe Jim Riley made the whole thing up out of whole cloth. Did you ever hear about the time he was here three or four years ago, and was axed to point out the original Swimmin' Hole? Well, he showed them a likely enough place until somebody come up and proved that that place never existed at all when Riley was a boy. Then creek's channel had been changed since then, an' the hole he pointed out was in the dug channel. That shows jest how much truth there is in Jim Riley's poetry.'"

Not Welcome.

What man does the spiritualist always shut out of his séances?

That man who always "knows how to hit the happy medium."

1901

Some Amusing Socialists

SILAS LARRABEE'S OPINION OF THEIR DEMANDS

THE platform of the National Socialist Convention, held last week in Indianapolis, has furnished Mr. Silas Larrabee a vast amount of amusement. Talking about it yesterday with his old friend Barick Marston, he said:

"Them fellers wasn't so awful backward about comin' for'ard, was they, Barick? Most absorbin' political critters I ever hearn tell of. Jest like that ere dromderderry Sim Pope was talkin' about t'other night that et and drunk so much the week after she got back from Sahary.

"'What on airth be we feedin' and waterin' of?' says the folks where the dromderderry was puttin' up.

"'Nothin' but a camel,' says the feller that owned the beast.

"'Camel be hanged,' says the folks that was furnishin' the victuals and drink for the dromderderry. 'That ain't no camel. That ere is a travellin' wilderness, chock full of caves and dry river beds. We can't fill up no sech thing as that. For the love of God, take it away.'

"Now, jest listen to these ere political dromderderries. 'The airth will do to begin with,' says they. 'We'll ring the bell when we want somethin' more.'

"I'll read ye, Barick, what the papers say about their platform. If they ain't as chock full of caves and dry river beds as Sim Pope's dromderderry was, I ain't no jedge."

Thereupon Mr. Larrabee read to Mr. Marston as follows:

The platform adopted by the Socialists to-day advocates as "immediate demands" public ownership of all means of transportation, communication, and all other public utilities, as well as all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines; reduction of the hours of labor; State or National insurance of working people; the inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for the purpose; the education of all children up to the age of eighteen years; State and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food; equal civil and political rights for men and women; the initiative and referendum, and that no more public land be sold.

"How's them for 'immediate demands'?" commented Mr. Larrabee. "If they ever git that thing to workin' good, I'd a thunderin' sight rather be poor than rich. I'd come pootty nigh livin' in clover—plenty to eat and plenty to wear, free life insurance, no expense for edication, all the latest novels for nothin'—life one great big never-endin' pudden.

"Ought not to be nothin' narrer nor skimpy when they set the thing to operatin'. No use in stoppin' halfway on a job like that. If you're goin' to be liberal, be liberal. If the Gover'ment is goin' to be a father to them that ain't got the staminy to look out for themselves, it ought to git there with both feet—give 'em their daily bread, their daily tea and coffee, their daily firewood, and their daily everything else—make regular Injuns of 'em.

"If we start in feedin' dromderderries, let's keep her up—stuff it into 'em till their humps is so round and smooth that nobody wouldn't never suspect they'd been anywheres nigh Sahary. I'd like to boss the job for 'em.

"Fust thing I'd do would be to go into every town in Ameriky with a lot of telephones and put one of 'em in the house of everybody that wanted to be tuk care of by the Gover'ment. They's a good many that wouldn't want to be adopted, but they's a pile of folks that would take to it like hens does to cold b'iled potaters.

"Well, s'posin' I put a telephone into your house, Barick?"

"Not much, you won't," sputtered Mr. Marston. "You ain't goin' to make no Injun out of me, Si Larrabee."

"Don't be so confounded techy, Barick. I was jest s'posin'—that was all. I've got to put the old telephone somewheres or I can't show ye how the thing would work. Where will I put it if I can't put it in your house?"

"Put it in Hank Hudgins's," suggested Mr. Marston.

"All right," acquiesced Mr. Larrabee. "It's in Hank's house. In comes Hank, his yaller dog tailin' after him.

"'Pooty nigh time to order the dinner, Hank,' says his wife.

"'Order it now if you say so, Marthy,' says Hank; 'I ain't druv much with work jest now. What be you goin' to have for dinner, anyhow?'

"Marthy rubs her forehead and does some consid'able deep thinkin' for about five minutes.

"'Well, what is it?' says Hank, speakin' sorter ha'shlike.

"'Oh, shet up,' says Marthy. 'Rome wasn't built in one day. Say, Hank, would you ruther have plum pudden or lemon pie?'

"'What's the matter with havin' both?' says Hank.

"'Can't do that,' Marthy says. 'It's agin the Gover'ment regulations.'

"That makes Hank mad. He cusses the Gover'ment up hill and down. 'What kind of a way is that to treat an American citizen?' says he. 'B'gosh, they'll be a revolution in Ameriky before long. The people won't stand no sech foolishness.' When he gits calmed down he tells Marthy that so far's he's consarned, he'd rather have the pudden than the pie. Marthy looks sorter disapp'inted, but she don't yip—she's toler'ble well acquainted with Hank, Marthy is.

"The rest of the dinner Marthy leaves Hank to wrastle with. 'Git anything you want, Hank, but whatever meat you git jest tell 'em we don't want no sech tough stuff as they sent us yesterday. It's ridiculous for a rich Gover'ment like this to be sendin' respectable human bein's meat that would give a stone crusher indigestion. Be sure you speak about it, Hank,' says Marthy.

"Bumbye Hank goes to the telephone and turns the crank, and calls up the manager of the Gover'ment supply depot for the town of Ogunquit. Soon's they git through hulloin' and settle down to business they talk somethin' like this:

"'Say, Mr. Manager,' says Hank. 'I ain't no hand to find fault, but I can't stand everything. Was that steak you sent down to my house yesterday?'

"'Of course it was steak,' says the manager. 'What did you think it was?'

"'I thought it was armor-plate,' says Hank. 'They wasn't none of us that could even make a dent in it, and when I guv it to my yaller dog he didn't do nothin' but bark at it all night. Can't this ere Gover'ment do no better than that? I guess we need a change of Administration; that's what I guess.'

"'Well, Mr. Hudgins,' says the manager, 'that sorter thing happens every once in a while. Some unprincipled cuss sells the Gover'ment a Marthy Washin'ton cow or some sacred bull that's up and died in somebody's circus and we don't know nothin' about it till some of our patrons breaks their teeth off and then gives us Hail Columby. But I'll look out for you today, Mr. Hudgins. What be you goin' to have?'

"I guess it won't be necessary for me to foller up the conversation no further. You see how the thing would work, don't ye, Barick? Same with clothes as with victuals—most anything Hank or Marthy wants in the clothin' line they can git by callin' up the supply depot and givin' in their orders."

"Be you jokin', Silas?" gravely demanded Mr. Marston as Mr. Larrabee stopped to flatten out a fly that had become decidedly bothersome with her buzzing and biting.

"Be I jokin'?" answered Mr. Larrabee. "Yes, I be, and then ag'in I ben't. A lot of jackasses dresses 'emselves up like philosophers, philanthropists, and statesmen and makes believe they know just how to turn the United States of Ameriky into a paradise. Pull the clothes off 'em and they're funnier than that cage of monkeys we seen down to the beach last Summer. Not a jackass in the whole lot, so fur's I can find out, that could git 13 cents for his opinion on any subject on airth. You can't take sech an awful sober view of an outfit like that.

"The way to git jedgments on your theories and mine and everybody else's is to give 'em trials. I've been doin' that with these 'ere Socialists. I jest tuk one of their wild jackassical propersitions, rounded it out a little, and put it in operation over to Hank Hudgins's house. Mebbe the propersition seemed to you consider'ble foolisher when Hank and Marthy got through with it than it did when I fust read it to you out of the paper. Didn't seem so to me, though.

"I ain't jokin' none when I tell ye, Barick, that I wouldn't be willin' to suscribe to them fool idees that come out of that 'ere convention without I was allowed to carry 'em out to their legercal eends.

"If the Gover'ment was to start in coddlin' I'd want it to do itself proud. If the Gover'ment wants to appropriate money to buy food for Hank Hudgins, I want it to spend enough on him so's he'll feel his waistband squeezin' of him all the time; if it's goin' to buy clothes for him, I don't see no reason why it shouldn't keep him lookin' like a fashion plate from Janerwary fust to December thirty-fust, inclusive, as they say in the Sunday school lesson.

"I was readin' a piece t'other day that struck me as bein' pooty sound gospel. The feller said that all the good people of Ameriky was socialists to a sartain extent. What he meant was that all over the country the feelin' is strong and gittin' stronger, that folks with brains and money and energy to spare ought to git interested in them that don't seem to be able to go it alone.

"I don't have much of a chance to git out in the world, but accordin' to what drifts into Ogunquit one way and another, it seems to me the feller is about right. The rich man that don't do his share toward makin' the world a more comfortable place to live in, ain't thought much of these days. The idee seems to be prevailin' pooty good that a share of every man's wealth belongs to the people he lives amongst.

"The churches feels kind of socialistic, too. We don't know what a church is down here in Ogunquit. A feller from New York was tellin' me what the churches does out there. I tell ye the work some of 'em is doin' gits considerable nigher real usefulness than what they used to do.

"Then, agin, the folks that makes the laws—laws for the towns, laws for the States, and laws for the Gineral Gover'ment—seems to me to be actin' on the idee that they ought to care for them that ain't got much money, them that's crippled one way or another—some in their bodies, some in their minds, and some in their moral comperation. They was a time when if anybody had suggested it was the business of them that made the laws to see that the poor had houses fit to live in, the feller would have been sot down as half crazy. It ain't so now. They was a time when folks could have more diseases than a goat in a livery stable and nobody wouldn't say nothin' provided the diseases wasn't ketchin'. It ain't so now. Don't make much difference what's the matter with ye, they's a hospital yawnin' for ye, and if yer can't pay the bills there, it don't make no difference.

"They was a time when it wasn't nobody's business who you married so long's you didn't have but one wife. They're talkin' now about rulin' out them that ain't fit to git married.

"I might go on and p'int out a lot of other things that shows how much the American people that has means and power is doin' fer them that ain't got nuther, nor nothin' else to speak of; but here's the p'int in the whole business. Whatever is bein' done—done, mind ye, not talked about—ain't bein' done on the theory that the poor man ought to be tuk up on somebody's knee and fed out of a teaspoon."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 5.

Running Down Defaulters.

THERE was an average of seven defalcations a day in the business of one New York surety company last year. These embezzlements are anticipated by a bond-signing concern, just as so many deaths among every thousand policy holders is expected by a life insurance company. Criminal records disclose the odd fact that in every thousand human beings a certain number of them will, under prescribed circumstances, commit certain crimes. This seems equally as well established as that so many persons in every thousand may be expected to die every year. It is upon the basis of these criminal records that the charges of a surety company are fixed.

"Every kind of work is classified," said Henry D. Lyman, President of one of the largest surety companies in the country, in discussing this subject. "For example, we have a class of 'risks' for bookkeepers who handle money, for bookkeepers who do not handle money, and for men who handle money but do not keep books.

"There is a certain rate charged for the bond of the bookkeeper who does not handle money. This rate is smaller than that for the cashier who handles money. There is always a check upon the bookkeeper by the cashier, and a check upon the cashier by the bookkeeper. But the man who both keeps books and handles money has a much greater chance to steal, hence a higher rate is charged in his case than in either of the other two."

It makes no difference to a surety company who the man is. The most honest man is regarded as a "risk." And there are some lines of employment that a surety company will not guarantee, no matter who the man may be. They do not consider the risk a good one.

"Our company will not take traveling men who work on a commission, if they make the collections, too," said Mr. Lyman. "The opportunities for cheating and embezzlement in such cases are entirely too great, and in cases of this kind the law will not prosecute a man for technical embezzlement, but only for 'breach of trust.' This withdraws nearly all protection from the surety company, and it will not take the risk."

Every surety company has a private detective force. In many cases these detectives are old policemen or men who have served in detective bureaus. The detective force of one surety company in New York consists almost entirely of ex-Post Office Inspectors. The President of that company was an Assistant Postmaster General under President Arthur. It was his duty to superintend the work of the men who look out for postal frauds. Most of these Inspectors had formerly been Postmasters or postal clerks, and were well-educated men, not ordinary detectives in any sense.

When President Cleveland's Cabinet first took charge of things many of these Inspectors had to give way to Democrats. The former Assistant Postmaster General became an officer of the newly established surety company. He found it necessary to organize a detective force, so he invited a number of the best of his former Inspectors to unite with his company in this capacity. Thus his detective force was established. Three of these men are now in New York, two in Chicago, and one each in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans, Houston, Texas, and the City of Mexico.

These men always work privately, and never in conjunction with detectives attached to other organizations. They are from time to time sent all over the world, for surety companies follow defaulters much more relentlessly than the police do.

"I know a detective in Cleveland," said Mr. Lyman, "who is now nearly seventy years old. He looks like a farmer, and is one of the most companionable men in the world. On a certain occasion several years ago a man defaulted from a bank in Philadelphia. We learned that he went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and we decided to send this Cleveland man after him.

"On the day that this detective sailed we learned, although it was after the ship had left port, that a defaulter in Michigan, who had been previously arrested and put in jail, had jumped his bail and disappeared. The police were absolutely at sea.

"The 'farmer' detective on his way to Brazil bobnobbed with everybody on the vessel, as was his wont. He was talking to a man on the deck one day, and this fellow was explaining to him, in an abstract sort of way, how easy it was to rob a bank. The detective drew him out as much as possible, and at last made up his mind that the fellow had really robbed a bank.

"As soon as the vessel reached Rio the detective cabled his company about this new man, and he was recognized in the description as the Michigan man who was being looked for. A cable was sent back that this fellow's name was Arthur, and that he was wanted. The man was living under another name. Arthur secured a position as clerk in a Rio commercial house. The detective, thinking this man safe for the time being, started to find the Philadelphia defaulter.

"The Philadelphian had gone down into Southern Brazil and started a sugar plantation. The detective got him to accompany him to Rio on a friendly errand, and when he got him there, the American Consul secured the fellow's arrest. At that time we had no extradition treaty with Brazil, and anything of this kind would come only under the 'comity of nations.'

"It would be impossible for the Philadelphia man to be kept in jail long at Rio, so the detective had to operate rapidly. The jail was full of vermin, and that made the Pennsylvanian very anxious to get away. But it was necessary to get some proof that the 'Arthur' was the real Arthur before he could be arrested, so the detective set about to secure this evidence.

"Arthur was induced to go with a party of men to a social gathering of some sort one night. During the course of the evening the detective astonished the crowd by saying:

"'Arthur, don't you know me?'

"Arthur looked dumfounded. 'Where did you hear that name?' he asked in astonishment.

"'My dear boy,' said our old friend, 'we have traveled all the way here and been friends together. I wondered how long you were going to keep up this game with me. Now tell the boys your real name.'

"Arthur told them. Then the detective said: 'Now, gentlemen, I regret to inform you that our young friend is wanted in the United States for embezzlement, and I shall have to arrest him now.'

"With both of his men in jail, the detective tried to get authority to carry them away, but he couldn't do it. He then went to his prisoners and gave them an argument like this: 'Now, boys, yellow fever has broken out in the lower countries and will be here in a very short time. If you stay here you will die surely. If you go back to the United States you will have to stay in jail a few years, and then you can start life anew.'

"And both men yielded to his arguments and came back to stand trial."

A surety company utilizes the diplomatic force of the Government very effectively in many cases. Mr. Lyman describes an odd instance of this kind:

"Not long ago," he said, "a cashier disappeared. It was recalled that he had remarked to a fellow-employe upon one occasion that there was one place in the world that, if he ever had a chance to travel, he would visit, and that was Seville, Spain.

"There seemed just a chance here, so the United States Consul at Seville was written to and a description of the young defaulter sent him. There the fellow was. He told the Consul that he would go back home without an extradition warrant, so he was escorted to Naples and placed on board a steamer. The New York police were notified, and when the steamer arrived here he was arrested. The entire expense of apprehending him was but about $35."

Surety companies had a great deal of difficulty with embezzlers who skipped to Canada prior to the signing of the present extradition treaty with Great Britain. On one occasion a man went over the line and staid several years. Finally he came down to the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, walked over to the American side, and said to a policeman:

"Arrest me, please. I am wanted at —— for embezzlement, and I had rather stay several years in jail than to spend another day in Canada."

It is seldom that an ordinary detective or a detective for a surety company will have such an experience as one of those former Post Office Inspectors had in Costa Rica. A defaulter had fled to Costa Rica, and the detective found him in a district insufferably infected with mosquitoes, and with yellow fever on every hand.

There was no extradition treaty with Costa Rica, so the detective tried to persuade the fugitive that it would be much better to return to the United States and stand trial than stay in that terrible country. There were steamers from Costa Rica to the United States only once in two weeks. The detective succeeded in inducing the embezzler to promise to return with him. But it was just too late to catch an outgoing steamer.

While they were waiting for the next vessel the defaulter caught yellow fever. The detective, at great risk to his own life, nursed the man from day to day as he would have done a brother. But the man died, in spite of everything that could be done.

The detective superintended the burial of the unfortunate man, and read the Episcopal funeral ritual over his remains at the grave. He then took back to the widow of the man, who lived in Chicago, the few trinkets and valuables the embezzler had left behind him.

Philippine Civil Service

To Encourage Native Employment

Americans in Higher Places

MANILA, June 25.—Work is so well advanced toward the establishment of a civil service system for the Philippines as to make possible at this time a forecast of what that system will be when the new Government shall get into full operation. The framework devised represents the sum of experiences elsewhere, modified my local conditions or adapted to them. There was nothing to undo in the beginning. No civil service existed and rules had to provide for a Government wholly new. They seem certainly to have been logically framed, for the merit plan on which they are based is so comprehensive that it will include nearly every civil position in the islands.

A person entering the service in low grade may learn the branch of his choice as he would a business, his advancement depending on the diligence and ability shown in the discharge of his duties. One of the Commissioners visited India and China to study the service in those countries. Another is an expert in the United States system. The third, about to retire from the board, is the ablest lawyer in the Philippines, and is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. They do not profess that the system is perfect, but they stand by it as the best they could devise and they profess their willingness to be judged by its operation. Out of several thousand applicants examined, about 900 have succeeded in getting their names on the eligible list. Admission to that list is conditioned on an average marking of 70 per cent. on the subjects of examination. When the service shall be fully organized it will employ in round numbers 5,000 persons. All of the offices of the Central Government except the highest, all the provincial offices except those of Governor and Attorney and all the municipal offices which are not elective will be filled by civil service regulation, applied in one form or another. Education and character will be the tests and natives will be encouraged as far as possible to equip themselves for public service. To this end it is not unlikely that when the higher public schools shall be organized provision will be made, through elective studies or otherwise, for training in lines adapted to practical use in the civil service of the islands. Native aptitude for penmanship, for bookkeeping, for drawing, and for other work requiring deft fingers can be helped in the schools, so that graduates who may have elected a course preparatory for public service will find places ready for them at the start, with chances of advancement depending upon the way they acquit themselves.

It is assumed by the commission that Americans will not in large numbers seek places which natives may be qualified to occupy. Just now many Americans wish to remain in the islands, but the great majority of them are looking for something beyond clerical employment in the civil service. Volunteers who think they see business chances ahead, but who have not the money to take advantage of them, are seeking governmental work to help them through. They will leave the service as soon as they think they need it no longer. Others are going into it aimlessly because they cannot now think of anything better. The average American who can fill creditably a position here could do as well at home. Living as Americans wish to live is quite as costly as in the United States. It is particularly expensive in Manila. The natural longing for home which the average man feels after the novelty of tropical life has worn off will complete the stay here of this official flotsam in the not distant future. Those who remain attached to the service will be tempted by more money than they could make at home or by some special consideration.

Natives will thus almost inevitably fill nearly all of the places for which they may be qualified. The higher places will have enough honor or salary attached to them to make them desirable to Americans. Work requiring professional, technical, or scientific skill will doubtless for a long time be done by Americans. At present there are places for stenographers and typewriters, interpreters and translators, customs inspectors, financial agents and accountants; but even in such places pay quite as good if not better can be earned at home by persons competent in their various lines. England has had much such an experience in India as faces the United States here in respect to the civil service. The policy there which encourages native employment has worked so well and has been sustained by so many good reasons that its adoption here, so far as circumstances will permit, follows almost as a matter of course. Examinations to be held in the United States, under the Civil Service Commission, for positions in the islands will not include any for junior grades, because it will not pay Americans to come out and fill them, and doubtless gradually they will become more restricted as native proficiency develops.

Americans will probably continue to fill for a long time positions which may be reached under the law by promotion. The Insular Treasurer, Insular Auditor, Insular Collector of Customs, Insular Collector of Inland Revenue, Insular Director of Posts, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, Chief of the Bureau of Mines, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the members of the Civil Service Board will for an indefinite period be Americans, except that one member of the Civil Service Board out of three is likely to be a Filipino. The law provides, however, that after eighteen months from the time that the board shall certify that it has a sufficient list of eligibles to supply vacancies any of these offices may be filled by promotion, and without examination, from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants in the respective departments. As any American may become President, so any Filipino may become a big chief; but for practical purposes, so far as natives now actively above ground need concern themselves, one chance is about as long as the other. It may eventually happen that the natives will become competent to fill some or all of those positions, but that prospect need bother no one at present. The basic principle of the service, however, is that of promotion through several grades. Persons once in the service are in the way of improving their condition through efficiency and good conduct. The entrance examination is the only one that will usually be required, the original certificate of eligibility being considered proof of fitness in the first instance and the recommendation of superiors or the records made in advanced places answering for later purposes. This rule does not bar the board from ordering examinations for promotion whenever it may see fit.

The presence of Americans here in considerable numbers by reason of the expiration of volunteer army service and otherwise has provoked complaint and criticism which put the board just now in an unfortunate position. Under the provision which permits heads of departments after making requisition for help to select from three eligibles whose names the board furnishes Americans have almost invariably been preferred. Criticism points to the requirement of the law in relation to preferences, which is that the only preference allowed in appointments, other things being equal, must favor, first, natives of the islands, and then honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. Since applicants may elect whether they shall be examined in Spanish or English, those taking the Spanish examination for certain grades have done so feeling that the law promised them as much consideration as it promised those whose papers were in English.

The habitual bestowal of appointments for which they had become eligible upon Americans led to complaints of bad faith. Appointing officers fell back on their discretionary privileges in explaining their course, or justified it on the ground that qualifications were not equal since the Spanish applicants did not understand English. Since lack of English did not disqualify them for examination or for eligibility, this plea did not improve their opinion of official sincerity.

On top of this injury the officials piled the insult of tendering to native applicants places in grades lower than those for which they had been examined and become eligible. Natives who passed for clerkships thus found themselves appointed messengers. Such appointments have been so frequently declined as to make almost imperative some assurance by the board to prevent natives from thinking that it is not intended to give them fair play. Members of the board have already felt constrained to excuse the omission in the Manual of Information of notice that eligibles acquainted with English would be preferred over those unacquainted with it, by saying that they did not anticipate such a preference. No reflection need be cast on the good intentions of the board in declaring the omission to have been so faulty or short-sighted as to call for prompt amends lest the system suffer discredit in the native mind, and many worthy persons whom the law hoped to invite to public service be discouraged from attempting to enter it.

Of course many places civil in their functions have existed under military government. The work must be done under civil rule, and those who are doing it are not to be thrown out because of the change. Many will go as soon as they can be spared, because they hold commissions and have been performing their present duties under assignment. On the other hand, some of the officers assigned are volunteers, who will be foot-loose at about the time civil authority will become supreme, and who can do better for the service where they are than new men could do at once. The rules permit the retention of such persons in the places they hold. Should the board think it advisable to order examinations, it may do so, but they may be omitted in the board's discretion.

The number of employes in civil work amounts now to more than 4,300, of which 200 are army and navy officers, 180 are enlisted men, nearly 400 are American civilians, and the remainder are natives or long-time residents of the islands. The army or navy officers are in nearly all cases heads or assistants of bureaus, or collectors of customs or of internal revenue. Some of the provincial appointments made by the Civil Commission have been from this list, and usually they were at the suggestion or upon the petition of natives. Since this shows that the work has been so well done as to command native admiration, it almost follows that if Americans are continued in such places little or no complaint will come from natives on that account. The enlisted men detailed for civil places have been filling clerkships, teaching school, and in various ways assisting the higher officers.

Some of the men have done so well as school teachers that the Civil Commission has promised to undertake to secure their discharge in order that they may be regularly transferred to the list of teachers of English. It was at Capiz, in Panay, that a school boy addressed a speech of welcome to the commission, and did it so well as to make the incident one of the most memorable of the southern trip. This boy was a pupil of a private regular soldier, who had gone thirty miles back in the country to teach the mountain children English. The same soldier brought down several of his pupils to show how they could sing in English, which they did very well, making almost needless his assurance that they knew not only the tunes but also the meaning of the words that they sang. The commission felt that the sort of material in that teacher could do better shooting service for the country with young ideas than in the uniformed ranks, and Private George T. Schoens of the Eighteenth Infantry will doubtless find his talents employed in the future in his new field. There are other instances less conspicuous illustrating the good work soldiers have been doing among the schools. They have confined themselves mainly to English teaching, but the readiness with which soldiers adapt themselves to their environment has enabled some of them to pick up the dialects and to make profitable use of them in their work. Now that teachers of English are to go out among the islands they will find that what soldiers have done, if not systematic, has been practically helpful in making the ground hungry for seed.

The Civil Service Board has been in something of a quandary in regard to the action it should take toward bringing school teachers under its supervision. The law now exempts them. Teachers about to arrive from the United States come so highly recommended for experience and other qualifications, and their stay as teachers is likely to be so short, that the board has not felt it necessary to advise that they have its certificates. Native teachers who are to be trained in normal institutes and the Normal College will have diplomas or something of the kind to show their training.

It seems particularly true here at this time that knowledge of books is not the prime essential in a teacher's equipment. A person able to pass a perfect examination may do poorly in a native school. Soldiers have succeeded whose papers would be thrown out by any examiner. They had patience and sympathy, and managed to create a friendly bond between themselves and their pupils. Success for any one under other conditions seems extremely doubtful. The experience of the teachers coming from the United States seems to have been in the lines required here. Such experiences, at any rate, and such qualifications were in mind when the selections were made.

The present list of employes for civil work contains 3,600 names of persons classified as natives, Spaniards, or Chinese. Nearly all of them are natives. They fill clerkships and other subordinate places, and do it creditably. As the eligible list grows many of them will doubtless be subjected to examination in order to test their comparative fitness for the places they hold. There will be no disposition to remove those who do their work well, the aim being rather to provide that it shall be done in the best manner in all branches of the service. Spaniards have the native facility for keeping books neatly and for performing other details of a clerical nature. The Chinese employes consist of an interpreter, one or two other men around the Custom House to pass upon the character and value of the mass of imports from China that reach here, and health inspectors for Chinese residences. About 1,000 in the large list are unskilled laborers, for whom no test of fitness has been prepared. It is enough if they can do what they are hired to do. Of the enlisted men nearly 100 are detailed as checkers upon foreign vessels and as inspectors. Their places when their terms of enlistment expire can be filled by native clerks.

It is not yet settled how police and fire departments will be supplied for permanent account. The police force in this city just now is particularly efficient, being composed in part of natives and in part of discharged soldiers. They make a fine appearance, are under good discipline, and preserve order. The board has no fault to find, but since the police will become attached to the civil establishment the board feels that a suitable test should be provided as a condition of employment. Conditions have not been such heretofore as to make it expedient to interfere with the method of selection under military rule. It is expected that the time may soon come when selection will be justified for police, fire, and prison guard service on some such basis as prevails in various cities in the United States for police and firemen and at Fort Leavenworth for prison guards. Whatever rules may be adopted will provide a simple educational test and a thorough physical test.

In regard to laborers there will be of course no test at any time, but they are to be protected in a way. Whenever they may be discharged by reason of a reduction in force, they shall be furnished discharge cards, if their work and conduct have been satisfactory, upon the presentation of which they will be preferred in subsequent appointments as vacancies occur. Civil service employes will be divided into classes on the basis of pay, regardless of the departments engaging them. The minimum salary in the first class will be $3,000, and the maximum pay in the lowest class will be $240. All pay is to be in United States currency. Engagements have been made on the basis of Mexican dollars, but they have been adjusted to the new medium by cutting the pay in half, the law providing here that the ratio of the two currencies shall be as two to one. Clerkships requiring fair proficiency with accounts come about midway in the class list, and will pay from $900 to $1,200 a year.

Those who pass examinations in the United States must pay their own expenses to San Francisco, but from that point they are under salary and expenses are allowed them. Since others have come here drawing salaries from the time of their appointment and expenses from their homes, justification is made for the change by the statement that those arriving earlier often came under urgent call for what might be termed emergency duty. Under the new practice, there will be pay during the voyage of a month, with no work whatever to do, and expenses for that time, this allowance offsetting, in the board's opinion, any expenses that may be incurred in the trip to San Francisco from the employe's home. The board expects to have fully 1,000 eligibles ready for places as soon as the civil government shall be ready to take them on, nearly all of whom are now here.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

GATHERING PINE SEEDS

AMONG the pine forests of the continental divide forty miles west of Denver, and along the eastern foothills of the Rockies, a unique industry is pursued in the early Fall. It is the gathering of the seeds of the Rocky Mountain conifers for exportation to all parts of America and Europe. D. S. Grimes of Denver originated this industry. Each September, when word is sent out to gather and ship the green cones, there is a pouring into the woods of ranch people and woodmen. The children especially, and most of all the boys, are then wild with delight. The crisp, blue and gold days of early Fall, in the resinous pine forests, are one grand and glorious picnic to them, with the added delight that they are to be paid for their outing. Children of ten and twelve earn enough to clothe themselves for a year. One old grandmother last year made her $5 a day, and a family of Texas cottonpickers made $200 one Fall because they could pick with both hands.

Shipping the green cones to Denver limits the area of gathering to the eastern side of the range, for, although the green cone weighs about the same as a potato, the freight charges are three times as great.

Arrived in Denver, the cones are spread thinly on tarpaulin, and left until they dry and fall to pieces. The seeds are then separated in mills made for that purpose. A pound of the seeds of the Colorado blue spruce contains about 125,600 seeds, and sells for $3, whereas the price was formerly $12 a pound. There is a good deal of competition to-day from California and Oregon, but owing to the mild climate the seeds from the Pacific coast are not as hardy as those from Colorado, and will not stand the severe Winters of the Northeastern States.

Seeds are sent to all the botanical gardens in the world and to the forestry departments of the German and American Governments. Through the suggestion of a former President of Amherst College, three perfect specimens of the Colorado blue spruce were sent to the German Emperor, and since then Germany has been a very good market. England, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary are also good markets. A few demands come from Italy and Denmark, and from even as far away as the Caroline Islands there are calls for the seed.

This industry may soon become a thing of the past; however, for, owing to the forest fires, reckless cutting of trees, and consequent droughts, the seed crop grows smaller and smaller each year, and unless the crop is large, cross-fertilization will not take place.

The seeds most called for are those of the yellow pine, the Western white pine, the awn-cone pine, Colorado blue spruce, Douglas spruce, Engelman's spruce, and the white silver fir. The blue spruce, which the school children of Colorado chose for their State tree, is much sought for by landscape gardeners in the East and in Europe for its exquisite beauty and warmth of color.

The Douglas spruce is variously known as mountain hemlock, Oregon pine, red fir, and swamp pine. It is rapid in growth, becomes a gigantic tree, and is exceedingly ornamental for lawns. At timber line is found a prostrate shrub which in lower altitudes becomes a stately tree, the Engelman, white or red spruce. Its very narrow tapering spire is attractive, while economically it is the most valuable tree of the Rockies.

As one ascends Pike's Peak the last tree to be met with is the foxtail pine, so named for the long streamers of foliage at the ends of its branches. At timber line its trunk is not more than two or three inches thick, but an examination of its rings will often prove it to be a hundred years old.

Secret of Selection.

"Homespun, I'll tell you everytime how you can find a suitable wife for yourself. You ask the girl, 'What rises?' and if she says 'The moon'—flag her. But if she says 'The bread,' why, grab her before she can say 'No.'"

AUG

1901

DECLINE of OVR FISHERIES

Greed of the Fish Trust Destroying the Mackerel Industry.

Uniform Laws Needed to Protect the Lobster.

AMERICAN economical fisheries are in a precarious condition.

Mackerel are becoming more and more scarce each year, the lobster industry is already on the verge of ruin, and unless effective measures are adopted for the protection of the Grand Banks fisheries the cod that are so numerous there may before many years follow the example of the mackerel and seek other waters. Possibly these statements may sound like the cry of an alarmist, but they are not opinions; they are positive statements backed up by actual facts.

It is strange that this condition of things should have been allowed to exist as long as it has without having been noticed and prompt action employed to correct it. That protective measures have not been adopted is probably due to the fact that little is known of what is going on deep down under the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

The agriculturist and also the miner is brought into close touch with the physical conditions upon which depend the result of his efforts. The farmer and the miner have opportunities for observation and experimentation that the fisherman does not possess, and, moreover, they are close to their work, so to speak, while the fisherman is often out of sight of land for many days, fishing in entire ignorance of what is going on in the vast depths where are his hooks and nets and denied the chances of intelligent observation and study that are enjoyed and taken advantage of by his brother producers.

As a Nation we are progressive, almost too rapidly so in fact in many ways. The evils and abuses that are about us are frequently not noticed until it is almost too late to remedy them.

The stage of the evil when it is discovered and brought to public notice is largely dependent upon the familiarity of the people with it and its details and the extent to which it immediately affects their interests. Insufficient accommodations on the elevated roads would create more discussion in New York City than an increase of 20 per cent. in the freight rates of all the Western railroads, and the failure of the Jersey peach crop would receive more comment than the failure of the National wheat crop.

So it is not, perhaps, strange that the public eye is unopened to the condition of many of our fisheries. Nearly every one has read from time to time of the scarcity of certain fish that formerly were very plentiful, of the frequent arrival of fishing vessels with very light fares, and of practically a season's failure of certain branches of fishing.

The scarcity, high price, and small size of lobsters have probably been noticed by all who are fond of this toothsome shell fish, and from time to time these facts have been mentioned in a brief and desultory way in the news columns of the papers, yet few people, if any, fully appreciate the fact that unless radical measures are taken to protect the lobsters they will soon be as uncommon as the buffalo that once roamed our Western plains in such numbers.

Many people have noticed that certain fish were getting smaller and scarcer each year, and higher in price; they have read of the seizure of American schooners by Canadian authorities when buying herring for bait, and the annoyance and difficulties the American fisherman is subjected to on account of the scarcity of herring in our waters.

A few thinking readers are impressed by these facts and by the object lesson they contain, and remark:

"Why, sure enough! I used to buy a mackerel twice as large and fat for 10 cents as I pay 25 cents for now," and they wonder why American fishermen are forced to rely upon Canada to such an extent for bait when the water in which swim the migratory herring laps the shores of both countries.

Most people are not impressed, for they have no time for remote subjects. The condition of American fisheries is not a remote subject. It is close at hand. It appeals to the pocketbooks and the stomachs of American citizens, and it should appeal to the National pride and loyalty of every one.

The matter is one of the greatest importance. It is not only a question of depriving the people of what is both a staple food article as well as a delicacy, and which, under proper conditions, should be sold at one-half present prices at a profit to the producers and all the handlers.

It is not merely a question involving the spending of over a million dollars each year to foreign countries for mackerel, a fish that a few years ago was more plentiful in American waters than anywhere else in the world. It involves the interests of tens of thousands of brave, honest, toilers of the sea, most of whom have wives and children, who, when their occupation is gone, will find it extremely hard to obtain a bare existence for themselves and their families.

For the past ten years the annual National mackerel catch has not averaged over 20,000 barrels. In 1880 it was 21,000 barrels. In 1886 it was 229,000 barrels, while in 1880 the catch of the Gloucester fleet alone was 500,000 barrels. It is estimated that the catch of this season, which so far has been much better than recent years, will be between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels.

For about fifteen years mackerel have been imported from Nova Scotia, Canada, Norway, and Iceland. In 1880 27,000 barrels were imported from Canadian waters, a larger quantity than was caught in American waters, and 7,500 barrels of Irish and Norwegian mackerel have been received in New York and Boston in one week.

At a conservative estimate $20,000,000 has been sent to foreign countries for a fish that only a short time ago was more plentiful in American waters than are the clams in the mud and sand along the Atlantic Coast to-day.

The cause of the decline of the mackerel fisheries is primarily due to the method of catching the fish, and really due to insufficient legislation and laxly enforced laws.

The Fish Commission has done and is doing a great deal of valuable and conscientious work. Through the efforts of the station at Wood's Hole and the scientists and others on board the Grampus, much valuable information has been gained regarding the inhabitants of the sea, but scientific knowledge seems to have been inadequate in preserving the mackerel and lobsters.

The fishing laws are few in number, weak and impracticable in their conception, and laxly enforced. Many of the laws are nominally enforced by local officers, who are utterly incompetent, and the writer knows of one instance in a Maine fishing village where an individual who chanced to owe money to many of his neighbors got the "job" of Inspector, with the result that every fisherman who wished to was in a position to ship undersized lobsters away to his heart's content without fear of molestation.

What is probably one of the worst features of the laws is their lack of concord, for most of them are made by States, and not by the Nation. It is absurd to have the catching and marketing of fish which may be under the jurisdiction of one State one day and another the next day controlled by the State laws, which are at variance with each other.

These laws should be made and enforced by the Federal Government. From time to time efforts have been made to bring the above condition of affairs about, but with little success.

Years ago mackerel were caught only with the drag net, and the hook and line, or "jig," as it is called, and these methods were effective in catching good fares. Prices were sufficiently low to place fresh and salt mackerel within the reach of all, even the humblest laborer, while the fishermen made enough money to provide the comforts of life for their families, and the mackerel showed no signs of decreasing.

Those were the "good old days" to which many an old fisherman regretfully looks back and compares with the present.

But there were those who were not satisfied. They were the vessel owners, or what is now known as "the trust," to those who know the inside of the fishing business, for there really is a fishing trust, although this fact is indignantly denied all along the coast from old T wharf, in Boston, to the "sardine" town of Eastport. Mackerel were not being caught fast enough. It took too many years to get rich.

Had these vessel owners been wise they would have realised that the best thing to do for their own interests would have been to restrict the quantity of production.

Instead of doing this, however, they introduced the purse seine.

This is a net sometimes a mile or more in length and very deep. It has many buoys or floats fastened to the upper edges and heavy metal rings to the lower, through which the purse line runs. These buoys and rings keep the purse seine in a perpendicular position in the water, and it is cast in such a manner and so quickly as to surround a school of mackerel. When this is done the upper edges are drawn together and the purse line at the bottom is drawn taut, forming a sort of cup-shaped trap from which the mackerel are baled out on to the vessel's deck.

The purse seine satisfied the greed of the vessel owners. It was a great success. Hundreds of barrels of mackerel were caught at a single cast, and vessels sailed to markets with their holds full and decks covered with fish. For a time everything was lovely—and then the unfailing law of supply versus demand asserted itself.

The markets were often so glutted that the mackerel could not be sold at any price.

Eugene Blackford, the Fulton Market dealer, and ex-President of the New York State Fish Commission, states that he has seen fish peddlers buy a wagon load of fine fresh mackerel for 25 cents, and countless schooner loads of mackerel have been taken outside of New York Harbor and dumped overboard because a purchaser could not be found at any price.

The mackerel that were thrown away after the boats reached port were not the only ones that were slaughtered. The seiners in hauling their seines often found that more fish had been taken than could be cared for. At such times the largest were retained and the rest, many of them females in spawn, were thrown overboard in a dead or dying condition. Comparatively few years ago mackerel were so plenty along our coast that they could be scooped out of shoal water with dip nets and even with the hands alone.

The natives of fishing villages along the Maine Coast stretched nets across the mouths of coves at high tide, and the mackerel going out with the tide found their progress checked, and were left in large quantities in shoal water or piled up high and dry, sometimes to the depth of several feet. They were baled out and given away to farmers, who came many miles to lay in a stock for the Winter.

There were often more than could be used, and then mackerel were given to hogs, and even spread over the land as a fertilizer, while they were frequently left to die and rot without being removed.

Were mackerel as thick as flies in the air they could hardly withstand the relentless war that has been waged against them.

To-day they are rarely seen in creeks and coves. The drag net has almost gone out of use, and the hook and line is rarely used. The migrations of the few remaining schools of mackerel are characterized by that fear which the fish must instinctively feel. Much of the time the "seiners" do not catch enough fish to pay bare expenses, but they continue to sail up and down the coast on the lookout for a school, and when one is sighted it is pursued, sometimes for days, till it is either captured or dispersed.

Even when the mackerel catch decreased to about 5 per cent. of what it formerly was, the vessel owners seemed to be unperturbed, but comforted themselves with the reflection that it was an "off year," or that the mackerel had taken another course.

Their easy-going philosophy has some excuse in the fact that the habits of mackerel are not easy of understanding. Their ways, like those of Providence, seem past finding out, and it is much the same with nearly all migrating fish. Just whence the mackerel come or where they go is more or less of a mystery. In this connection it is interesting to note that moonfish have this season been caught in the waters of Long Island Sound for the first time within the memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant. The moonfish is much like the butter-fish, only larger, and its home is in Southern waters.

Then there is the aggressive swordfish, which is supposed to breed in the Mediterranean, crossing the Atlantic each Spring and returning each Fall, inasmuch as a baby swordfish has never been found in American waters.

The menhaden steamers that cruise along the coast have done much to kill off the mackerel. They have caught in their nets almost untold barrels of mackerel, which do no one any good, as they are thrown overboard either dead or dying as soon as they are caught. Mackerel and menhaden often swim in company, and when a net is cast it is impossible to tell in advance what the result will be.

The menhaden catchers say that when they catch mackerel they take them to market. This is most absurd, for their steamers are not provided with ice, and it would be almost impossible to reach a market with the fish in proper condition.

The mere casting of a net, even if no fish are taken, is effectual in aiding extermination, as both mackerel and herring are timid and delicate fish, and when once separated from the school rarely if ever come together again.

The manner in which the menhaden steamers persist in ignoring the law after reported captures and nominal fines, is not only a burlesque on legal justice, but an excellent illustration of the protection the fisheries receive.

The lobster does not rank so high from a commercial as a gastronomic standpoint, yet the lobster industry is an important one and sorely in need of attention.

Lobsters are so scarce that the fishermen now get three and four times for them what they formerly received. A large proportion of the canning factories in Maine have been closed down, and the large grocery houses do not quote canned lobsters in their printed price lists, as the supply is so uncertain. The average lobster in Fulton Market to-day probably weighs less than two pounds, yet lobsters have been caught weighing twenty-seven and even thirty-two pounds.

To market and eat lobsters of the size that are handled to-day is like a farmer marketing chickens that are only a week out of the shell.

Lobsters are caught when they are too small, and the fault lies in the fact that the lobster laws are not only not enforced, but are made by States, not by the Federal Government, and differ very materially.

The writer was recently in Maine, where the law requires that a lobster must be ten and one-half inches long to be of legal length. The New York law required only a length of nine inches, and the fishermen, knowing they had only to get their lobsters out of the State to avoid prosecution, shipped undersized lobsters to New York with impunity.

Female lobsters in spawn are rarely thrown back into the water when taken from the lobster pots. The writer has seen a great many spawn lobsters taken from pots, but never has he seen the law complied with, the fishermen on the other hand always removing the spawn and throwing the female in with the rest of his catch. He has remonstrated with the lobstermen for doing this; not on moral grounds, not because they should, as good citizens, respect the law, but because by so doing they were "biting off their own noses," so to speak, and the fisherman's reply was always to the effect that every one else did it, and he didn't propose to lose the price of a lobster.

The Fish Commission has placed hundreds of thousands of little lobsters in Eastern waters, and a lobster hatchery is about to be established on the Maine coast. This is all very good as far as it goes, but the resulting benefits will be slight unless proper laws are made and enforced regarding the catching and marketing of lobsters.

The future of the cod fisheries also needs legislative attention. The Grand Banks are as valuable as a gold mine, but the easy-going, take-no-care-for-to-morrow policy of the fisherman is in a fair way to seriously injure or destroy their value.

The homely codfish is something of an aesthete regarding his surroundings, and the Grand Bankers have found that after cleaning the fish and throwing the "gurry" overboard they were not able to catch any more fish in that locality. For some years the schooners have carried "gurry pids" in which the refuse was kept till the fishing was over.

This is all very well as far as the catch of each schooner at each time is concerned, but if the remains of their departed comrades drive the cod away from the locality it seems to be only a question of time when the cod of the Grand Banks, like the mackerel, will be forced to seek other waters.

The cod and haddock on the smaller banks off the Eastern coast have been growing scarcer as well as smaller in size for the past twenty years. This is probably due to the wholesale manner of fishing with trawls, whereby hundreds of short lines with baited hooks attached and connected with a long main line are cast at one time and allowed to remain over night.

If handlining was employed exclusively, as was the case many years ago, when catches were always satisfactory, it is probable a change for the better would result. Such, in brief, is the condition of some of the most important fisheries.

Alarming as the situation seems it is not too late to adopt measures that should be successful. Exactly what measures should be adopted is difficult to decide without a careful and exhaustive study of the conditions.

One thing is certain, and that is that the laws governing the catching of principal food fishes should be made and properly enforced by the Government. For a few years at least the legal length of a lobster should be twelve or even fourteen inches, and the penalty of catching and retaining a spawn lobster should be so severe and the law so rigidly enforced as to put a stop to this practice.

As regards mackerel, it would seem wise to abolish the murderous purse seine entirely and permit catching with only the hook and line or "jig."

Many baby mackerel are marketed. This season the writer has seen displayed for sale "tinker" mackerel averaging not five inches in length. If a law was enforced requiring mackerel to be at least nine inches long it would be of much benefit in restoring the mackerel fisheries to a satisfactory condition.

Measures for the protection of the fisheries should be adopted out of regard for the interests of the fishermen, if for no other reason. The American fisherman, like the American sailor, is lacking in ability, to a large extent, to look out for himself and protect his own interests, and he has a strong claim on the protection of the Nation.

Each time he leaves port it is a question whether or not he will return alive. Yet he goes trip after trip, braving the dangers of the ocean, risking chances of annihilation by the ocean steamers, which "slow down" (?) in crossing the Banks—all that we may have fish, and that he and his family may exist, and the fish trust wax rich.

In 1876 there sailed from Gloucester alone 212 brave fellows who never returned, and scores of weeping women were made widows and hundreds of little children were made fatherless.

But it is not from motives of sentiment alone that the welfare of the fishermen should be protected. They are practically a standing naval militia, just as available and valuable in times of need as the militia, and for this reason, if for no other, they demand protection.

JOHN Z. ROGERS.

A Delicacy Overlooked.

"Country people are queer folks," said Charles J. Watson, who has just returned from his vacation. "I was stopping at a hotel down on Long Island, and one day I asked the proprietor why he never had watercress on the table.

"'Don't know what it is,' said he.

"'Why,' said I, 'that brook alongside of your hotel is full of the finest watercress I ever saw.'

"'Well,' said he 'I don't believe the chef knows how to cook it anyhow.'

"That man had been born and raised in the village. When I told him that watercress was raised under glass and sold in New York all the year round he looked at me with a pitying glance, but said nothing."

A Popular New Yorker.

He was from up Rochester way, and he came to visit his brother who has lived in New York for a long time, and who is "on to the ropes." His brother set out to give him a good time, and the Genesee County man saw everything in Greater New York from the Bronx to the board walk. When it was all over he began a running fire of comment. One of the first things he asked was: "Say, Lew, who is this man Raikkeller. He must own nearly a hundred places in this city."

CIVIC ART IN NEW YORK

NO ONE need be surprised that a feeling of hopelessness will overcome citizens who are striving to make New York a beautiful city; there are so many difficulties in the way which seem peculiar to our big communities and well nigh insurmountable under present conditions on Manhattan. It was a feeling of this kind that took hold of the officers of the Municipal Art Society when they proposed to abandon the guns, haul down the flag, and go out of commission. The feeling is natural when the apathy of citizens is considered, together with other facts that partly account for that apathy, partly aid and reinforce it.

It is a commonplace to say that no city of the Union, as a whole, is so locally unpatriotic, so indifferent to the good name, appearance, and future of the community that bears its name as New York. The taunt is flung in our teeth even by Philadelphia, and, in view of conditions there, the source of such a gibe makes it bitter to support. Indeed, we are so used to the flouts and jeers of citizens of other towns, and so hopeless of improvement, that we are becoming hardened to our present conditions and hardly take the trouble to set up a defense.

There are, however, signs that New York may pick up a bit of self-respect before long and astonish the natives—the natives more than any one else—by attending to a number of points in civic art which most need consideration. In the first place, the Municipal Art Society has been handed over by the disciples of Doubting Thomas to a band of artists and men of affairs who have more confidence in the public and perhaps more practical views of the kind of propaganda suited to a community like ours. If criticism were fair, when it applies to the work of gentlemen who labored for the good of the public without salary or other reward, one might say that the Municipal Art Society as directed hitherto was managed in a way exactly right for a much smaller city than New York, where the strain of daily life is not so fierce as it is here and every one knows pretty much every one. But for New York, so big, so hurried, so mean and at the same time generous, so lacking in civic pride—subject to constant changes in population as the different waves of immigration break over it—there seems needed a different management, if the Municipal Art Society is to lead the citizens and make its mark on the city to the betterment of externals as well as of comfort.

And to start with there must be a combination of efforts following upon an interchange of views between the city officials and the managers of the society. This might seem so self-evident a proposition that its statement is unnecessary; but as a matter of fact there has been a disposition to ignore the city officials on the part of the society. The reason whereof is not far to seek. The artists, architects, and others who have given their time so generously to the society's work have not kept aloof from the municipal officers from any dislike of the men or political prejudices, but because they feared to discover in those officials persons who would not only be absolutely indifferent to the aims and purposes of the society, but suspect its officers of ulterior purposes not so altruistic and public-spirited as appeared on the surface. It is a fact that politicians live in an atmosphere of suspiciousness; it is also plain that many persons are unable to see the esthetic value of a beautiful city, and others lack the intelligence or the knowledge of other cities and other men to appraise correctly the money value of a beautiful city. But the former managers of the Municipal Art Society were too retiring or not optimistic enough to beard these political lions, our municipal leaders in their dens and thus discover whether really they were the wild beasts they imagined them.

Under the new management the City Fathers have been approached, and when the situation was explained to them their goodwill was obtained at once. There are no "jobs" in the efforts of the Municipal Art Society, no purpose or intention of social lines to be drawn, and no politics. The society lives in a blessed atmosphere of civic enterprise unsoiled by the ordinary grime of "business." But at the same time the managers appear to have grasped the necessity of keeping their endeavor close to popular needs. Not only the Mayor, but Mr. Guggenheimer and Mr. Clausen and Mr. Coler are alive to the usefulness of such a society conducted in a spirit of absolute independence from partisanship.

As the President of the society remarked in his opening talk, when the Municipalians met at the National Arts Club, the aim of such a society should not be to raise money for monuments and mural paintings to be presented to the city, however excellent that endeavor might be, but to try to advise citizens how the city may be embellished. The distinction Mr. De Witt Warner drew goes to the root of the matter and indicates exactly the departure which the new management is making. In other words, the society is not an endowed corporation whose capital is invested, the interest of which is available to carry out works of art for the benefit of the public. It is a society dependent on the small annual fees of the members. Suppose the society waits until its fees reach a sum large enough to undertake a gift to the public. No matter how carefully the award of a commission is guarded by a competition thrown open to all artists, there will always be persons ready to insinuate favoritism and cast a slur on the fairness of the judges.

Mr. Warner's view of the scope of such an organization is correct. Its aim should be to present to the artists, manufacturers, artisans, art amateurs, and those interested in civic affairs some idea of what has been done and is being carried out elsewhere, and what ingenious minds can suggest in the way of original ideas to meet the special requirements of a city like ours.

It is obvious that a city in which the height of buildings is not limited and their color and general architecture are subject to scarcely any restraint is in a situation very different from Paris or Berlin, where architects and builders are hedged about by a great number of rules and regulations. It is equally plain that suggestions to citizens that will be excellent in cities of the second or third size are out of place in crowded centres. What will be right for the Bronx or Richmond cannot be entertained for Manhattan Borough. People who have enjoyed the cafés of Europe, with seats on the sidewalks, and complain that New York has no such conveniences, notwithstanding the tropical heat during four months of the year, rarely understand that this pleasant feature of town life can be introduced here with great difficulty because of a municipal law forbidding encroachments on the sidewalks; while land is too dear to warrant a house-owner setting his house front back in order to obtain the same result. We have many advantages in New York from our location between two great rivers and near enough to the ocean to get daily winds freshened by the sea, but we pay for those advantages in other ways unnecessary to repeat.

The Municipal Art Society is entering into negotiations with other organizations whose work touches that of the society at different points, and hopes to get good results from such co-operation. There are the Society for the Preservation of Science and Historic Places, for example, the City History Club, the Reform Club, and others having no political bent or bias. In connection with these and perhaps others the Municipalians propose to hold an exhibition some time next Winter in the galleries of the Arts Club and show through photographs what other cities have done, and, by means of samples, what there is in the way of lampposts, telegraph and telephone boxes, letter boxes, signs, and placards which may prove suggestive for the city street. Means may be found to exhibit by designs the right kind of fountain for public square or blank wall, the best sort of window box for flowers in a house front, the proper treatment of areaways, the way in which recreation piers can be made more attractive, shelters for the public at exposed places where transfers are made from one line of trolley to another, shelters for cabmen, &c. There is material enough for many exhibitions like this, and at first only the most needed and useful will be shown. A selection may be made for further exhibition at the Charleston Exposition next year and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903, so that the citizens of many other communities may have the benefit of our Municipal Society's labors.

The work which the Municipalians of the new dispensation propose may rise later to more complicated themes. The form of the townscape is one field for invention and ingenuity in design; the color of the townscape is another. There is the all-important subject of the sky line in buildings, which may receive the attention of the authorities and may be usefully considered by the society; likewise the proper treatment architecturally and sculpturally of corners and walls that close the vista of a street. There is the question of enlivening of a square or street by the use of different building materials, marbles and stone of different colors, terra cotta and tiles, mosaics and external wall painting. The great question of construction in iron is not at all solved to the satisfaction of those who believe in genuine construction as well as beautiful. In the elevated railways we have a crude attempt to treat iron as iron without trying to make it pass for brick or stone or mortar. Although for our lofty buildings we must have iron construction, we are coy about acknowledging that it is iron, like the gentlewoman who cried mackerel, but in a whisper. Iron, dark as it is, might be used frankly and would indicate the main lines of the building just as in old timber houses the big supports are clear to the eye from outside.

A municipal art society might well give suggestions for the treatment of waterfronts and ferryboats, bridges and railway stations, restaurants and theatres. How much more convenient, attractive and imposing would not the Grand Opera be if there could have been a discussion of its exterior and plan before the foundations were dug! In such a society as the Municipal Art the city has a means to preserve itself from running blindly into all sorts of mistakes. If the advice of the society was not taken, at any rate the effort would be made to get the opinion of the members of the society and a chance afforded the press to examine the designs. As it is, the designs of building, monument, or other public affair are only shown after they have been accepted.

Students of civics abroad will often point to Berlin and other cities as examples of well-managed towns the well-to-do citizens of which labor without pay on municipal committees, inspecting lands and buildings, examining designs of architects, and in a thousand ways helping the city to be a beautiful and convenient place of residence. The Municipal Art Society might do work for the city in just such a spirit, although not as a recognized department, rather as an independent organization of volunteers. Berlin has a park named after Humboldt, where in open beds and conservatories enough plants are grown by the city to afford decorations for the streets and public buildings on days of festivity and supply an enormous demand from the schools for botanical lessons. In the last five years the Humboldthain has furnished 20,000,000 plants to the schools. In Dresden the city's gardens keep the front of the old City Hall decorated from cold weather to cold weather with a great mass of blossoming plants.

In Brussels a private society undertakes to build a sample house to show what can be done with a certain city area and supplies a section of street with lampposts and letter boxes for the same purpose. The Municipal Art Society can be made a great factor for good in this community and will be made one if the municipal authorities and the public sustain it, the one by recognizing its usefulness and the other by adding to its membership.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ARMY "MEDALS OF HONOR" THAT ARE BEING MADE VALUELESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Army officers who have had time to reflect since the close of active operations in the West Indies and in Asia over the efforts that have been made to distribute distinctive honors are admitting that the seekers for honors have succeeded too well in infecting the officers of highest influence with the desire to confer distinctive rewards where they were not fully merited. Just at the time when by judicious rulings the bronze medal of honor was being removed out of the way of men who could show no ground except overweening desire to be decorated to entitle them to wear the medal of honor, the War Department was arranging a list of "mentions" and recommendations that upon inspection now shows that, so far from confining their rewards of merit to officers and men who were conspicuously "gallant in action," a proneness to exalt simple performance of duty has resulted in orders which reflect upon all men who performed the duties they were expected to discharge and in the production of a list of honor men whose merits suggest that the bulk of the army failed utterly in the performance of the plain duties of the soldier.

The cheapening of honor was illustrated by references to a document issued by the War Department on Feb. 13, 1900. This was General Orders No. 15. It filled about thirty-one pages. In the list are instances of unquestionable bravery, entitling the men mentioned to all that is recommended for them. But these cases are huddled in with others of the plainest ordinary soldierly conduct. One man is given a certificate of merit for "bravery at a fire." A newspaper man is commended for receiving a wound while engaged in the widely advertised "secret" expedition of the Gussie from Tampa to Point Arbolitas, in May, 1898. Officers are honorably mentioned for reconnoitring the enemy's position at El Caney, when it is suggested that the officer who would not perform reconnoitring duty when ordered to do so would be in danger of dismissal. Then there are "mentions" for men who displayed "conspicuous coolness and gallantry under fire," "efficiency and coolness under fire," to a Surgeon for "attending the sick and wounded at Las Guasimas and Santiago," to Chaplains for attending the sick and wounded, and to another for "faithful, zealous, and meritorious performance of duty." A Sergeant was mentioned at some unusual length "for exercising a steady and encouraging influence upon the men of his troop and conducting himself in a thoroughly efficient manner in the battle of Santiago, Cuba."

Soldiers are brought up to be cool and steady in action, and the assumption is that most of them either act with reasonable coolness from an indifference acquired by experience or from considerations of self-respect in the sight of their officers or companions. It is considered a cheapening of honor when they are extended to groups of men for "valuable service in assisting their company officers to preserve good order and strict fire discipline." Men are honored for bringing up provisions along a route infested by the enemy's sharpshooters. A musician is honored for maintaining a fight at Santiago with a revolver against an enemy armed with Mausers, his merit lying in his having done "noticeably good service." A large group of men is named in orders "for fearlessness during the most trying part of the attack, and for the good firing their coolness enabled them to do in the battle of Santiago." Another group is distinguished "for being noticeably cool during the most trying part of the battle." Musicians are honored "for being of the utmost assistance in securing the simultaneous advance of the line by repeating the sound of the 'forward,' although each call of the trumpet was sure to attract heavy fire." An officer was announced for honorable mention for "doing effective shooting." An artillerymen who afterward died, distinguished himself by sticking to his gun "until compelled by physical disability to withdraw." A volunteer civilian aide to Gen. Shafter was considered entitled to honorable mention "for especially meritorious service during the Cuban campaign," and a clerk of the Inspector General's staff at Washington was named in the orders "for faithful and valuable services throughout the campaign at Major General Wheeler's headquarters, and especially during the battles around Santiago, and also while Secretary of the commission which met between the lines and negotiated the surrender of the enemy."

Army officers who have pondered over this list have begun to wonder why the whole army was not "mentioned" in orders as having performed the commonest duties of the soldier. When medical officers are honorably mentioned, as distinguished, for attending the sick and wounded while under fire, Chaplains are commended for administering to the sick and wounded and for burying the dead, and soldiers are distinguished from their fellows by being efficient and not running the other way when ordered to go forward, distinction becomes so cheap and undesirable as to be not worth the gaining.

As a matter of course, the brief histories related of the performances of the distinguished men cannot explain in full the reasons found by commanding officers for recommending them for promotion, for medals or for mention. But army officers agree that when for the first time in thirty years the excitement of war was encountered the tendency to grasp honors was too great to be prevented, particularly when the Commander in Chief and some of his subordinates of high degree insisted upon such recognition for civilian aides who may not have discharged duties more martial than typewriting.

Complaint has been heard by army officers about similar reckless and apparently trivial causes of mention of troops on service in China and the Philippines. One notable instance led to a protest by a commanding officer and the withdrawal of the recommendation for mention of two men. The objections do not run against exhibitions of physical and moral courage in the performance of duty or against those instances of rare courage shown in the offer of service in yellow fever hospitals, the rescues of men from drowning, and the like. But there are some complaints about the proposition to give medals of honor to men who have ventured to expose themselves to rescue wounded men in action and to convey them within the lines. It is asserted by officers of unquestionable humanity that wounded men are apt to be in less danger if permitted to lie until they can be rescued under flag. As only savage people fire upon the wounded, under the rules of war, the efforts of uninjured men to rescue wounded soldiers are apt to provoke fire and subject the wounded to dangers from which they would otherwise be free. The rewarding of buglers for blowing the orders which they were enlisted to sound, the honorable mention of sharpshooters, the conferring of honors upon surgeons for attending to the sick and wounded, the announcement that Chaplains have won honors in ministering to the sick and reading the burial offices over the dead are considered as little less than farcical and as conveying the implication that ordinary performance of duty is unusual and heroic.

Some officers of the army hope to hear of agitation in Congress of a proposition to create for the army and the navy a Distinguished Service Order, with a distinctive badge or medal, to be awarded to officers or men who render exceptional service that cannot properly entitle them to the award "for distinguished gallantry in action," for which alone the bronze medal of honor can now be obtained. The day has gone by when medals of honor can be secured for attendance upon a funeral or for the unfounded report that a regiment remained in service a day after its time had expired, although that day was passed by the members of one regiment so rewarded in the perfect security of camp a hundred miles away from the engagement which 300 out of 800 were willing to await the outcome of. Yet the remnant of that vainglorious regiment is said to wear the medal without a blush, although the history of their winning of it is set forth in a note in the latest Medal List with such convincing clearness that it should lead the holders of 500 of the medals to hide them away as badges of disgrace rather than of honor.

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Unique Conditions Surrounding the Woolen Industry.

THE most highly protected industry in this country is that of the production of woolen goods. It is regarded by tariff specialists that the American system of import duties has its keystone in the duty on wool and woolens. The woolen industry is the most important in the United States next to the manufacture of the products of iron. Great fortunes have been made in this business. Greater ones have been lost. It has been a business strewn with wrecks and derelicts. More great concerns have failed in the effort to conduct woolen mills with profit than in any other of the great American industries. It is an industry in which there is romance and art, human interest and curious peculiarities—all so different from the plain, matter-of-fact details of other enormous commercial enterprises. There is such an odor of salt and hemp about most manufactures.

It is one of the anomalous phenomena in the history of trade that this industry, so important, so essentially connected with the commercial and agricultural prosperity of this country, this industry so highly protected, should during the past eighteen months have failed utterly to reflect the remarkable financial illumination in the United States that followed the settlement of the troubles with Spain. Since the early months of 1899, when the woolen business enjoyed a "boom" such as it had never known before, this industry has suffered a period of depression unprecedented in the history of the business—a depression which is only just beginning to be relieved.

What caused this depression? What are the anomalous conditions prevailing in this industry which make it a business of so many failures? Why is this the most highly protected industry in this country, and what has prevented this industry—differing from all the other great American manufactures—from making itself strongly felt in the markets of Europe in the strenuous trade competitions of the past two years?

These are questions the answers to which reveal the strangeness, the peculiarity, the perennial interest of this business. Even more interesting is the inquiry, why has this industry, so enormous, so far reaching in its scope, failed to be engulfed by the almost irresistible trend toward combination that has swept over the United States in recent years? Why has the wool trust failed so completely to stifle the energetic competition of its smaller rivals? Why has this trust, alone of all the great ones, been unable to absorb some of the oldest factories? Why has it been able to gather within itself only about half the makers of this line of goods?

The home of the woolen industry is at Lawrence, Mass. It is there that the Washington Mills, the largest in the country, and the principal plant of the trust, is located. It is there, too, that are to be found the Arlington Mills, and the strong anti-trust mills of George E. Kunhardt. It is in these factories and by association with the strong men at the head of them that one gains an insight into the present condition of this remarkable industry. That insight, once gained, is an insight as well into the fundamental questions that must be settled in the new political economy of the United States.

The woolen industry was drawn to Lawrence, just as the cotton manufacture was attracted to Lowell—ten miles away—by the inviting waters of the Merrimac, flowing by, and offering abundant power for the wheels that might wish to use it. Here is a great factory population of some 20,000 people, so essentially a factory population that the stores of the city do their largest trading after nightfall, when the people are off duty. Their life, way down in the valley over which classical Andover looks, with the smoke and the ever-whirring looms of Lawrence, is strangely oblivious of all thought of the financial conditions of the manufacture with which they are connected. They work day and night, Winter and Summer, whenever they are needed. In Winter they occupy frame or brick dwellings in the city, and in Summer they may go out on the banks of the Merrimac and rent one of the inexpensive but quaint camp-cottages, with their curious names and more peculiar architecture, which have contributed to making this valley famous.

These factory people vote on election days, and in spite of the fact that they work in an industry so essentially connected with the tariff policy of the Republican Party, a few years ago their district returned a Democratic Congressman, the Hon. Moses T. Stevens, himself a manufacturer at North Andover, Mass., but closely associated with the liberal tariff principles of the Wilson bill.

The first question which the investigator of one of these great mills asks is, why does the wealthy American so frequently send to England for his clothes? Why is it that this, the second in importance of American industries, still acknowledges that its product is not equal to that of England? The manufacturer tells you that the answer is a two-legged one. As one of them expressed it:

"In the first place, we cannot compete in foreign markets, because of the duty on wool, which in this country the manufacturer must pay to the wool grower. This makes it impossible to manufacture the best goods and distribute them all over the world, as England does. A wealthy man does not wish to wear the same pattern that hundreds of other men wear. He wants something distinctive. To be what he wants it to be, the pattern must not have been duplicated in more than a few hundred yards of the cloth in the whole country. Now, an English manufacturer can take a cloth and distribute a few pieces of it in one country, a few in another, and so on, until in the end a large supply of that one cloth has been consumed; enough to make its manufacture profitable, but only a small amount of it is in any one place.

"The American manufacturer, being confined to his home market, cannot get his price for enough of a particularly expensive pattern of cloth to make it pay. He must manufacture an imitation of the English goods, cheapening it here and there, so that, where the Englishman would sell fifteen pieces (45 yards) of a certain cloth in his own country, the American does not feel satisfied unless he has sold several hundred pieces in his own country."

Thus, the manufacturer lays the blame upon the wool duty. That duty on wool is a sore point with nearly all manufacturers of woolen goods. It is so high and so unusual that, even though most of the manufacturers have always favored a protective duty upon woolen goods, a gradual revulsion of feeling is becoming evident, and manufacturers now say that this high duty on wool has taught them the futility of a permanent high tariff on woolens. One of the leading manufacturers of Lawrence is a strong low-tariff man already, and men connected with the management of the other great mills have expressed changed ideas within a few months. The manufacturer who is so strong a free-wool and low-tariff man, standing recently by the side of the Merrimac River and pointing at the miles of mills by its side, said:

"Does this look like an infant industry?"

On that same day the trains were carrying to the doors of the Washington Mills 150 new looms, a number which in itself would have constituted an exceptionally extensive woolen plant a few years ago. The manufacturer displayed the wonderful advances of machinery that his mill contained, with every modern contrivance, and again asked, "Does this look like infancy?"

The discussion of conditions in the industry inevitably reverts to the duty on wool. One of the Lawrence manufacturers exhibited the different samples of wool which he had on hand, as exhibitng one of the most characteristic results of the tariff on wool. He showed the soft, clean, wavy wool from New Zealand, and then turned contemptuously to the dirty, unsightly, stringy wool from Montana. The bales had just been taken, and the manufacturer was calling attention to the very first difficulty with which he had to contend in his industry.

"The prohibitive tariff on wool," said he, "which is imposed in this country makes it possible for the American farmer and wool grower to be absolutely careless of the condition of his wool. He takes little care of his sheep. He allows them to get dirty and to subsist upon such pasturage as they can themselves find. He pays no attention to their breeding, and when shearing time comes he thinks it a virtue to drive his herd through fields of long marshy grass in the hope that on the journey each sheep will take into the shaggy manes of his fleece a pound or so more of dirt and sticks than has already accumulated there. Fleece is sold in its uncoured condition by the pound, and this accumulated dirt adds to the gross weight of the bales in which it is packed.

"On the other hand, the wool grower of New Zealand, of Australia, of Salonica, knowing that he must compete in the markets of the world, takes every care with his sheep. He breeds them with a view to their fleece-producing qualities. He feeds them carefully. He bathes them and keeps their fleece clean, so that when it is cut it needs scouring only to remove the grease."

The manufacturer must pay the American wool grower about 25 cents a pound for ordinary unscoured wool, just about double what he would have to pay under ordinary competitive conditions. It is this extra duty that makes it possible for the American grower to charge a prohibitive price and at the same time monopolize the market.

The manufacturer showed in his own plant how much more trouble was experienced in getting American wools ready for use than those of foreign origin. The American manufacturer scours his own wools, differing in this respect from the foreign manufacturer. The American, with characteristic thrift, says that if he buys scoured wool he cannot possibly tell how much cotton fibre has been slipped into it as the fleece starts into the complicated scouring machine, for in this day all of this cleaning is done by a self-feeding, automatically operating machine.

After the fleece is scoured it is generally dyed—"dyed in the wool"—and then it is ready for the carding machine. But the plain colors are seldom delivered to the carding machine. The colors are mixed, and the wool passes through several mixing machines before it finally is fed to the carding apparatus. It is this mixing of colors that is one of the most interesting as well as most complicated processes in the woolen manufacture. The designer wishes to secure a thread of just the right shade. To do this he must mix his colors in the wool, just as the painter mixes his on the palette.

And it is here, the independent manufacturer explains to you, that there is the greatest impediment to any monopoly of the woolen business. It is impossible to monopolize art, and it is art of no low character to design the coloring of a pattern of beautiful texture. A trust might place upon the market a pattern containing just as fine wool and at a price much lower than independent manufacturers, but if the independent maker produces a more artistic pattern, that pattern can be more easily marketed than the equally fine material of the trust. The independent says that in steel, in wire, in oil, in all the great staples, combination is possible and profitable, but that combination can never prevail in the making of fancy woolens. And it is fancy woolens that most Americans wear.

It is at this mixing stage of the making of woolen goods, too, that the philosophical manufacturer goes for an explanation of the extraordinary decline in this industry late in 1899. This decline was largely influenced by the fact that the per capita consumption of wool in the United States had decreased. And this decrease has been in part due to the constant encroachment of cotton as a substitute and adulterant of wool—an encroachment which tariff conditions have increased, and improvements in manufacture have facilitated.

The second reason for the decline is to be found in the fact that after the Dingley bill was passed, there was an extraordinary importation of free wool just before the bill went into effect. This wool was manufactured and placed upon the market. Jobbers laid in large quantities of it, there was an undoubted overconsumption, and that stock is just now running out.

The adulteration of wools is done in the mixing room, so that the impurity will be as difficult as possible to detect. If the fibres are mixed, the manufacturer will tell you that the deception can be made almost complete. Here, again, there is a difference between this industry in the United States and in England. Here the manufacturer goes through the whole process from the scouring of the wool to the packing of the finished cloth. In England the dyeing is done at one place, the spinning at another, and so on. The manufacturer gets the yarns and makes his cloths. This is another reason, the manufacturer of to-day will tell you, why the woolen business cannot be monopolized. Too great a variety is possible in the execution of these processes.

Statistics say that the consumption of wool has decreased to an abnormal extent in this country within the past few years. The figures of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, an organization strongly in favor of a protective tariff, show that the consumption of wool in the United States between 1891 and 1895, inclusive, was an average of 462,293,569 pounds a year; from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, it was but 453,148,943 pounds.

The manufacturer who wishes to remain at peace with the wool grower says that the adulteration of wools, which accounts for the decreased use of them, is due to the low tariff of 1894—the Wilson bill. He says that this bill made it possible to manufacture goods at a low price, and that when the Dingley law restored the duty on wool and its price went up accordingly, pure wool could not be made for the same price as before. The man who bought his clothes made under low tariff conditions, however, was not content to pay a higher price for the same clothes when the tariff was raised. The manufacturer was virtually forced then into a process of deception, giving the buyer apparently as much as before, but in reality saving himself in the mixing room.

The improvement in manufacturing facilities, coupled with the necessity for deception under changing tariff laws, has caused an increasing use of cotton as a substitute for wool, not only in this country but in Europe. It is an odd fact that in 1869-71 England consumed about 739,000,000 pounds of cotton and 312,000,000 pounds of wool; in 1898-1900 the consumption for each year was 1,594,000,000 pounds of cotton and 496,000,000 pounds of wool.

The Lawrence manufacturer exhibits the tremendous possibilities of output that he has under his control, grows exceedingly enthusiastic over the prospects, and then despairingly exclaims, "But you must never forget that tariff on wool! It is death to everything. It shuts us up right here at home all the time. The wool grower thinks he must have that duty, and the Republican Party thinking that it must have the wool grower's vote gives him just what he wants. As a matter of fact, whereas under free wool conditions the wool grower could market a vast quantity of his product, the fact that we are shut out from foreign markets prevents us from buying as much wool as we would otherwise, and the wool grower is himself thereby injured.

"To give a few figures: In the State of Ohio there were only 2,750,000 sheep in 1900 under protected wool and a tremendously increased population, whereas in 1870, in that same State, there were 5,000,000 sheep. Michigan has 1,340,000 sheep; in 1875 she had 3,416,000. New England had only 670,000 sheep in 1900, whereas sixty years ago she had 3,840,000. The wool grower is cutting off his nose to spite his face, yet the Republican Party doesn't dare tell him so."

As a matter of fact, the manufacturer acknowledges that he himself is partly to blame. He says that he has asked for a high duty on the manufactured product, but that the wool grower had demanded a compensating duty on wool. The manufacturer, believing as he did in the error of a duty on the raw material, agreed to it for his selfish interests. He tells you now, however, that observing how the business has declined in recent years, how it has failed to take part in the encroachments upon foreign markets that other American industries have done, he now feels that within seven or eight years the country at large will come to see that an appreciable duty upon either wool or woolens is a mistaken policy.

One influential man in Lawrence said that the trouble in the past had been a lack of mutual understanding. There had been crimination and recrimination between manufacturer and grower. There has been hard feeling and political bickering. The result, he said, had been disastrous to all concerned. As an evidence of the strange effect fluctuating tariffs had had upon the woolen business, he called attention to the prospectus recently issued by the American Woolen Company—known as the Wool Trust—describing its mills. This volume gives a history of the twenty-five plants operated by this concern in different parts of the country.

It was a strange record of success and failure to which this manufacturer pointed. There were the great Washington Mills of Lawrence, the largest mills in the country. The original mills failed in 1875, and once again a few years later. The Saranac Mills, at Blackstone, Mass., founded in 1840, were forced to lie idle from 1893 to 1898. The Fulton Mills, at Fulton, N. Y., were mortgaged, and as far back as 1873 the mortgagees having foreclosed their lien, themselves failed, and again in 1889 the mills were closed on an attachment. These were but samples, but the manufacturer said they were typical. He said that he was recently dining in Boston with a prominent economist, and the economist had asked:

"Can you name more than three important woolen mills in the whole United States that have not failed in the course of their history?"

The manufaeturer said there was but one answer, and that a negative one. He said also that the anomalous character of this manufacture was evident from the fact that few woolen mills were originally established for the manufacture of that textile. He said a large number of them had been originally built for other purposes, for the manufacture of wooden ware, for shops of various kinds. Then when some high protective tariff had come along, they had been turned into woolen mills, in spite of their lack of adaptability for that kind of manufacture. It had had a disastrous effect upon the business, and accounted for many of the failures, for when the artificial conditions were removed the mushroom factory would no longer survive.

After the wool has left the mixing and carding rooms it is ready for the spinning wheel, and then for the loom. The whole process has been wonderfully developed within recent years, so that now the American manufacturer is capable of the very finest possible workmanship. The industry is in a state of sterling manhood. He can with the economies native to the soil reduce expenses at many places where the unthrifty European would allow them. It is true that he must pay higher wages, but he looks forward to the time when immigration will produce a wage level in this country not abnormally disproportionate to that in England.

The manufacturers of Lawrence understand that efforts are now being made to effect a change in the duty on wool, and to bring about a revision of the tariff on woolens. The American Association of Woolen Manufacturers is bending all of its energies to cause a change. Word is being received continually of changed views. It is a striking epoch in American manufacture. The plea of the manufacturer, a typical expression of desires, was recently stated in this language:

"If the American can market his goods abroad he can so increase his output that he can make it worth while to manufacture all the machinery he needs here at home, whereas now it is made abroad. Reduce the tariff on wool and on woolens, too, if you will, and our business will be resuscitated from its lethargy. Clarify the atmosphere so that political bargaining will not obtrude itself upon economic sanity, and we will show you the possibilities of American woolen enterprise."

But one fundamental injunction he gives and insists upon it, as the consummation of all desires:

"Give us, above all things, a stable condition of affairs, unchanged by elections. Let us build our business upon a rock, and we will cease to be the greatest industry of failures in the country."

IVY LEE.

Catering to Snakes

Cannibalistic Habits of the Reptiles and How They Are Satisfied.

IN the reptile house in Zoological Park, up in the woods of the Bronx, among the huge glass cages where giant boa-constrictors lie coiled, wherein the lazy diamond-backed rattler glides inquisitively toward the glass which separates him from the visitor, and where thousands of smaller snakes hang entwined in uncanny worm-like knots in the limbs of cage trees, there is many a gruesome happening which a visitor to the house is not allowed to see. Only during certain hours of the day—usually between 9 A. M. and sunset—is the public admitted to the house. Thousands of sightseers come on pleasant days to look at the marvelous collection of snakes.

Interesting as the sight is during these visiting hours, it is really less so than at other hours, when visitors are not admitted. When the snakes are on view to the public they are groomed, as it were, to show off, and are on their good behavior.

But once the doors are closed and the keepers are alone with the uncanny reptiles; when Curator Ditmars opens the glass door of the cabinet that contains his surgical implements, and prepares for operations that are ever required for the good of one or another of the squirmy inmates; then, unless interest overcomes repulsion, the stranger who as a special favor has gained admittance, longs for the open air. And this is one reason why the house is not always open to the public.

But it is not only the occasional tooth which must be drawn from the maw of a boaconstrictor, or the occasional growth which must be removed from the mouth of the copperhead, the rattler, or the moccasin, which is gruesome; the very feeding of the animals is an uncanny thing to contemplate, especially when it comes to seeing them fed with their own kind.

Snakes are cannibalistic. Those used for feeding the big fellows are all raised at the reptile house, except such as are added to the commissary department by men who hunt the reptiles in the woods of the park itself. Over 400 garter snakes are now being raised by Curator Ditmars for the sole purpose of multiplying and furnishing food for the long, thin gullets of the larger snakes. Of the 400 snakes intended for breeding food for the big fellows, about 200 may be counted upon as adding from 45 to 47 young snakes to the collection each year. A total of over 9,000 garter snakes is thus secured as food for the big rare snakes, in whom life must be kept at any cost or sacrifice. This total does not include several thousand snakes of other varieties that are brought into the house by the hunters who catch them in the woods of the park.

Foremost among the snakes requiring food of its own kind is the monster king cobra. Once a week a five or six foot blacksnake is procured, and after being subjected to a peculiar process is fed to the cobra. The cobra will eat only large snakes, and the larger they are the better she likes them. No blacksnake large enough to suit the appetite of her imperial highness has ever been found. If she had her own way about things, every snake in the house, including several of the boaconstrictors, would long ago have wandered down the throat of this tremendous snake. Already her appetite has made blacksnakes scarce in the park, and when it is impossible to catch one of these "racers" it is necessary to buy one in the open market, unless, as is often the case, some admirer of the cobra who knows of her tastes presents her with a meal in the shape of a blacksnake.

So fastidious is the appetite of the cobra that if the blacksnake is not to her liking as far as size is concerned, she will not touch it. It is here where the peculiar process referred to takes place. This consists in making the snake think that she is getting more than she really is. After the blacksnake intended for her meal is killed, a dozen or more frogs are killed and stuffed down the dead snake so as to make it bulge out in all directions and appear large. In this state the blacksnake looks as if it were a huge stuffed stocking, and is of a girth which seems as if it were several times the diameter of the throat of the reptile for whom it is intended. The stuffing of the blacksnake is done for two reasons. In the first place, even the largest sized blacksnake is not large enough in its natural state to tempt the cobra to eat, and secondly, by making a frog-pill out of the blacksnake, the frogs, which otherwise the cobra would disdain, are gotten into the reptile to furnish nourishment, whether the cobra likes it or not.

Every conceivable trick has been tried by Curator Ditmars to tempt the cobra to eat things other than blacksnakes, but so far without success. Once a pair of dead rats were tied to the tail of a frog-stuffed blacksnake to see if it would not be possible to swindle a little variety down into the cobra, but the snake discovered the deception and bit off the string which fastened the rats to her meal.

The garter snakes are used for food purposes for snakes not quite so fastidious in their tastes as is the cobra.

It is not only in the keeping alive of rare and delicate snakes that the reptile house has been particularly fortunate. Success has been met as well in the breeding of the reptiles.

Snakes, according to Curator Ditmars, may be divided into two classes, those that are hatched from the egg and those that are born alive. Usually those that are hatched from eggs are of the harmless variety. And here nature has made a wise provision. Harmless snakes multiply at the rate of from 40 to 85 in a year, while the venomous ones seldom arrive with more than 6 to 10 in a brood. A young venomous snake is fully able to care for itself the instant it is in the world. Its poison arrives with it, and it needs no parental care.

The fact that young venomous snakes are as dangerous as their parents was accidentally proved in the reptile house. One of the first brood of snakes to be added to the collection was of cotton-mouthed moccasins, seven in number. As is generally known, the moccasin is one of the most poisonous snakes loose. Next to the cage where the moccasins were born lived a harmless garter snake. One night the newly arrived moccasins crawled through the fine wire screen that divided the two cages. They made themselves at home in their new quarters, and when, during their run about the cage they brushed up against the garter snake, they fell on him, stung him, and in an hour he was dead, poisoned by the tiny fangs of the little ones who had not been in the world more than two days.

One of the interesting things about that brood of moccasins was their color. The mother was of a rich olive, but the young ones were of a rusty red, with tails as yellow as if they had been dipped in sulphur.

Like all snakes grown in captivity, these moccasins when they are full grown will be especially valuable. Snakes born in captivity are more hardy, are easier to handle, and bring forth young that are even hardier than themselves, being used to the hardships of the cage.

In the case of these moccasins, the mother takes no interest whatever in the brood. To the surprise of visitors who make inquiry of the keepers, they learn that she has not even once swallowed them to get them out of an imaginary danger. And this talk of snakes swallowing their young to protect them is, says Curator Ditmars, a myth pure and simple. Snakes—that is, male snakes—have been known to swallow their young, but less to get them out of a danger, real or imaginary, than to furnish themselves with a good, square meal. This has been proved several times by experiences in the reptile house. Of all the snakes that were ever swallowed there to get them out of harm's way, not one has reappeared up to date.

Every day now it is expected that a brood of chicken snakes will add themselves to the collection in the snakehouse. Seven weeks ago five chicken snakes descended from their cage tree and began mysterious operations in the sand under the water pan in their cage. The snakes were watched closely, and it was found that they had scooped a nest in the sand. A few days later twenty-seven eggs were found deposited in the moist spot. The eggs were of the size of pigeons' eggs, but were not covered with a shell. In time they began to grow, becoming bumpy and of the size of hens' eggs. The young inside the eggs are provided with an "egg tooth," a very sharp and tiny tooth fastened to the lower lip. With this they cut their way to freedom as soon as they are strong enough to appear in public. In the case of the chicken snakes the difference between the young and the old snakes is most marked. The adult snake is yellow, with long dark-brown bands. The young ones will be pinkish, but in time will assume the colors of their parents.

Last Summer there appeared at the reptile house among the snakes intended for the commissary department a freakish brood of youngsters. Out of one batch of forty-seven young ones that appeared four were perfect albinos and one was provided with two heads. Nothing like these snakes had ever been seen, and great care was taken to keep them alive, especially the two-headed fellow. He was removed at once from the cage with his fellows and given an especial den of his own. There he rested on moist blotting paper, and the officers of the entire Zoological Society did everything possible to keep the life within the Precious One. But he refused to gladden the hearts of the keepers, and was found dead one morning.

The albinos, snow white with pink eyes, thrived fairly well for a long while. In an adjoining cage was a pair of copperheads. One night seven young "red adders" unexpectedly appeared. Even before the little fellows were known to have arrived they had wriggled through the screen separating the cages and stung the albinos to death. It is hoped that by watching carefully the extensive breeding of the garter snakes the freak brood may repeat itself.

Another successful culture in the reptile house is of five young alligators. Last Winter Mr. Ditmars went to South Carolina to hunt in the swamps of that State for reptiles of all descriptions. Among many specimens he secured was a nest of thirty-six alligator eggs. These he brought to the park, where he succeeded in hatching out five of the lot, the rest, it is supposed, having been injured during the trip up from the South. But the five youngsters are now at the park, tiny, bark-skinned, yellow-eyed fellows, with a baby curiosity for all that is strange and with no clear conception as to where they are, anyway.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HAZING AT WEST POINT

A VISITOR at West Point one afternoon last week had an opportunity to see how the cadets of the United States Military Academy were getting along under the new conditions, with hazing and tormenting the plebes forbidden. From remarks made by both new students and old it was gathered that, although the Superintendent and Commandant had been exerting themselves to prevent hazing and had succeeded so far as flagrant infractions were concerned, the plebes were subjected to many punishments under the guise of army regulations.

"We have to do what they tell us," said a plebe, "or else we might as well leave the academy and give up the idea of going into the army. If we don't brace and do all the rest of the unnecessary things we are ordered to do the upper classmen get it in for us. When they do that they can have us reported for so many little violations or pretended violations of rules that we'll get enough demerits in a few weeks to cause our expulsion. Any upper classman who gets a grudge against a plebe can ruin him in this way."

"But can't you keep from violating rules in the least?" the plebe was asked.

"Well, we are new here and there are hundreds of minor things we have to learn. Then the old students report us for things that they don't report each other for, although they should do so. For instance, they can report us for swinging our arms too much and we get demerited. They are allowed to swing their own arms as much as they like."

While the plebe was talking two cadets passed by. One of them was shown to be an upper classman by the stripe on his sleeve, and the other was a new man. The former's arms dangled loosely, while the latter held his in an unnaturally stiff position by his side.

"See?" said the plebe to the visitor. "If that fellow swung them the other one would say, 'Brace up there.' And if the bracing wasn't done double quick the man who gave the order would go to some Corporal, and ask that the disobedient plebe be reported for slouching. The latter would have no redress except to deny the report absolutely, in which case the whole body of upper classmen would try to fix him. They would watch him for every little mistake, and he couldn't possibly keep from making enough of them to get the expulsion number of demerits before long."

If the upper classman who is disobeyed is not so vindictive as to want his victim actually dismissed, but only wishes to "teach him his business," there are ways to do this. Only a few days ago a plebe was ordered to do something ridiculous. He refused. Some personal abuse was directed at him, and on the next day he found that he had been put on the punishment squad on the ground that he needed extra drill exercises. He learned later that the man whose order he had declined to follow had had him put on the extra duty, which practically took away from him all his leisure time in the afternoons.

When a plebe wants to know anything about the regulations the only way for him to learn is to ask questions. He must go up to an upper classman, according to unwritten law, and say: "If you please, Sir, may I ask a question?" Should he forget to get this permission or should he ask his question without the formal introduction, he gets no answer and is sternly rebuked—and maybe ordered to "confine your conversation to your equals."

To tease the plebes the upper classmen are wont to ask such questions as this: "Say, Mister, how long will it be before you are alive?" That means how long will it be before the 1st of June, on which date the new-comer will begin to be counted as a human being rather than as a plebe. Another favorite inquiry is: "How many days, Mister, before the Annapolis game?" If the plebe does not answer these inquiries "double quick," he is reprimanded sternly.

Each afternoon a plebe is expected to leave the camp grounds and go over to the barracks for a bath. When he starts to do this, he has to go to the cadet officer of the guard and report that he is about to bathe. He is supposed to say: "If you please, Sir, I am going to take a bath," or something like that. If he says only what is required, the officer will probably answer: "Whom are you talking to? Don't you know how to address an officer?" Thereupon the plebe salutes and says that he wishes to report his departure "most respectfully." With the added words of humble submission the guard officer is contented.

"We'll have to knuckle under till next June," said a plebe to the visitor. "On the first day of that month the old men will come around and offer to shake hands with us, which will mean that we are 'alive.' After that we'll probably develop into as big snobs as the rest of them. The only reason I object to taking the course here is that it seems inevitable that a man must consent to make an ass of himself for a time."

Around the front of the parade grounds, which are in the fore part of the camp, are some iron benches upon which visitors may sit and watch the afternoon's marchings and listen to the music of the academy band. Until this Summer it was an unheard-of thing for a plebe to dare sit on a bench during the leisure hours. He was supposed to stay in the background. Now, however, he may come out and see his friends as much as he likes, for the old students, to prohibit this, would have to act so openly as to attract the attention of the authorities.

Every week there are two or more dances for the cadets. Theoretically the plebes have as much right as any one to attend these, but they are given to understand that if they put in an appearance they will have nobody to talk to and no one to introduce them to the young women. Such being the case, they stay away. Legally, in short, there is no social difference between a plebe and an upper classman, but practically there is all the difference in the world, despite the fact that there is no more "hazing."

SOCIETY SEEKS CANADA.

STRANGE to say, although the present Summer finds the country prosperous, following several years of unusual prosperity, with probably more people with money to spend and the ability to take longer vacations than ever before in the country's history, the season is not up to the average either in the number of guests or in the financial returns at any of the inland or coast resorts as yet. Various reasons are ascribed for this rather paradoxical condition of affairs—the Buffalo Exposition, the great heat which makes people indisposed to move, the growing exodus to Europe, &c.

But keen observers, students of American social conditions, generally agree that the real cause of the falling off in business at the Summer resorts is due to the multiplication of Summer retreats and principally the desire for some exclusiveness which finds its satisfaction in the Summer cottage. There is a far cry, of course, from the Newport villa to the little one-story, two-room "doll's house," as it is called, of Martha's Vineyard or the log cabin on the inland lake, but both satisfy their owners or occupants, and both are types of what in the aggregate is militating against the success of the Summer hotel.

Then, too, there is a reaction, even among people of goodly means and who are accustomed to the utmost luxuries of life, against the fashionable display and parade of Summer life in Newport and of its shadows—Bar Harbor, Nahant, Southampton, and Long Branch. This reaction built up Bar Harbor and Southampton twenty years ago, and now the very element and its successors which fled to those then more remote points to enjoy a comparatively simple outdoor life with plain food and even plainer surroundings, finding fashion has taken possession of these places, are obliged to fly further afield, and are now pre-empting Canada.

Murray Bay, on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, half way between Quebec and the Saguenay, and which has much the same scenery and an even stronger and cooler climate than Bar Harbor, is now the favored resort in Summer for a large colony of New York families, many of wealth and position, and some of whom are owners of Newport villas and were formerly prominent in the life of that resort. These men and women keenly enjoy the outdoor life and the simple hotel and cottage accommodations of Murray Bay, flavored as these are with the quaint French-Canadian foreign atmosphere, and are enthusiastic regarding them, and the colony grows larger every year.

Rather curiously the old Canadian families who formerly spent their Summers at Murray Bay resent these incursions of Americans, and complain that they have made the place too fashionable and expensive. These Canadians, who for the most part have left Murray Bay and are now building up a resort across the bay a few miles distant called Cap a l'Aigle, nevertheless are renting with avidity their plain little cottages at Murray Bay to the Americans, and at good prices.

An amusing incident of the present Summer at Murray Bay has been a strike on the part of capital, represented by the American visitors, against labor represented by the French-Canadian drivers of the quaint two-seated caleches which are drawn by wild little horses up and down the steep hills of the place. The rates for these caleches were formerly 20 and 25 cents for the course and 50 cents to a dollar for the entire afternoon. This year, when the American visitors arrived, they found that the caleche men had got together during the Winter and adopted a new tariff, the rates of which were identical with those for New York cabs and carriages. There was consternation at first, and then a consultation, which resulted in the visitors agreeing not to employ or use the caleches except at the rates formerly prevailing. The caleche men, who are entirely dependent on the Summer visitors for the support of themselves and families during the year, held out three days and then gave in. The strike of capital against labor was successful.

Right In the Swim.

Having obtained a situation there he couldn't escape going to Philadelphia to live. On Chestnut Street he met an old-time friend, to him explained the reason for his appearance in the charming City of Brotherly Love, and said:

"I've taken lodgings on Spruce Street. Have I done the right thing?"

"Certainly, certainly, my dear fellow, you couldn't have done better, you know. You're right in it, in fact. Why, the trolley cars run up Pine Street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and come down Spruce Street on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays."

AUG

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PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Planned and in Progress in the City of Greater New York

TUNNELS are being built, skyscrapers erected, and new bridges, reservoirs, parks, and driveways are now in course of construction which will transform this metropolis in less than ten years. There is no city in the world in which there are so many great improvements being pushed to completion as in New York. The total cost of the municipal, Federal, and private projects will foot up to $700,000,000. This figure does not include the thousands of houses being erected throughout the city —homes for rich and poor.

The rapid transit tunnel from the Post Office to King's Bridge and Bronx Park has now been in process of construction about a year. The cost of the tunnel will be $40,000,000 by the time it is completed. The next great public improvement in point of importance is the $8,000,000 tunnel from the Post Office in New York under the East River to Brooklyn. The terminal of this tunnel will be at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, at the depot of the Long Island Railroad. From this point the city must spend $1,200,000 as part payment for the construction of a railroad cut through Atlantic Avenue to East New York and elevated tracks to Jamaica. This improvement, which it is claimed will bring Jamaica, L. I., within eighteen minutes of City Hall, New York, will probably lead to many homes and land-booming schemes in the suburban section, even as far as Oyster Bay.

The walls of the new Hall of Records, which will cost when completed over $4,000,000, are now up to the second story. This building will be the most expensive, most thoroughly fireproof, and the best equipped building of its kind in the world.

Another great improvement in which the city and private benefactors are interested is the New York Public Library now being erected in Bryant Park. The foundations of the building have been completed, and contracts let for a large section of the marble work. There will be housed in this building the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections. Director John S. Billings claims that it will be the finest library structure in the world. The cost will be about $4,000,000.

The Museum of Natural History is another great enterprise for the improvement of which the city is appropriating money every year. The original plans for this museum, which are being carried out, comprise a collection of buildings covering ground equivalent to five city blocks. It is estimated that when all the buildings have been completed $10,000,000 will have been spent. No city in the world will have a structure of the kind so large and imposing.

The United States Government has contractors at work on $8,000,000 worth of improvements within the limits of the Greater New York. Near the Battery, at Bowling Green, Contractor Isaac M. Hopper is completing the foundations for the new Custom House. The total cost of the ground and building under the present plans will be $4,697,000, but the Government officials say that granite should be used instead of yellow limestone, and efforts are now being made to have at least $500,000 more appropriated by Congress to make this change in the plans.

The Government is dredging a channel along the Brooklyn shore and out into the lower bay which will be 2,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep. It will be called Ambrose Channel, and the work is estimated to cost $4,500,000.

There are hundreds of private enterprises on which millions are now being spent for labor and materials. Office buildings of the skyscraper type are being erected on at least twenty sites below the Post Office. In the up-town section of the city large apartment houses by the score are in course of construction. A new Stock Exchange is being built to cost $2,000,000, and a new Chamber of Commerce Building to cost over $1,000,000. A new Maritime Building to cost $1,000,000 is being erected on Plot 5 to 9 Bridge Street running through to Pearl Street.

A twenty-story building to cost $2,000,000 is being built by the Cumberland Realty Company on the triangle bounded by Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets.

The members of the Astor family have many great improvements under way. William Waldorf Astor is having erected a large building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street to cost $850,000. The Astor estate has completed plans for the building of a large hotel on the site of the St. Cloud at Forty-second Street and Broadway. The new structure will cost $1,500,000, and will be one of the finest equipped hotels in the country. John Jacob Astor has decided to build a new hotel at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street to cost $1,000,000, and another Astor office building will be erected on the northwest corner of Wall and Water Street, to cost about $750,000.

Three large new business buildings to accommodate shoppers are being constructed. R. H. Macy & Co. have planned to spend about $3,000,000 on a new building on Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. The new Adams store is being erected on Sixth Avenue, to cost about $1,000,000, and Simpson, Crawford & Simpson are having a new store built on Sixth Avenue also to cost about $1,000,000.

There are three new bridges in various stages of progress planned to cross the East River. Work has just been begun on the cables of Bridge No. 2, and President Nixon said that in about two and a half years the structure would be in use. The New York terminal will be at Delancey Street, and the Brooklyn terminal will be above Bedford Avenue in the Eastern District. The estimated cost of this bridge is $20,000,000, including land.

The next bridge to be considered in point of progress is the bridge from the upper part of New York across Manhattan and Blackwell's Island to Queens County. This will be one of the longest and most expensive bridges in the world. The approach on the Queens County side will be over a mile long. Plans for this bridge have been approved and contracts have been awarded for some of the foundation piers on the New York side and on Blackwell's Island. Estimated cost, $22,000,000.

The bridge upon which the least amount of work has been done is to extend across the East River nearly parallel with the Brooklyn Bridge. The Brooklyn terminal will be a short distance from Flatbush Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, and the New York terminal, although not decided upon, will be in the vicinity of Chatham Square.

The tables, which follow, show the Federal, municipal and private improvements of an important character now being carried on in the Greater New York. Under the head of municipal improvements the total cost of many of the public works are not shown, because in many instances work was begun several years ago. The record is taken from the bond books of the Controller's office to show what is now actually being spent on public improvements.

FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

	Estimated Cost.
New Custom House	$4,697,000
New Ambrose Channel	4,500,000
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel	1,500,000
Enlargement of Governors Island	1,250,000
Improvements on fortifications at Fort Wadsworth	350,000
Improvements on fortifications at Fort Hancock	200,000
Improvements on fortifications at Fort Hamilton	100,000
Improvements on fortifications at Willet's Point	50,000
Removal of rock, harbor obstructions in East River	90,000
Enlargement of Ellis Island, (proposed)	2,000,000

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Rapid Transit Tunnel, Manhattan and the Bronx	$35,000,000
Rapid Transit extension under East River to Brooklyn	8,000,000
Atlantic Avenue tunnel improvement, total cost	3,000,000
New East River Bridge, Manhattan to Eastern District, Brooklyn, total cost	20,000,000
East River Bridge, Manhattan across Blackwell's Island to Queens County	22,000,000
East River Bridge, Manhattan to near Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn	20,000,000
City Island Bridge, Pelham Bay Park	215,000
East River Park improvements	65,000
Improvements on approaches to Third Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River	1,000,000
Improvements to Metropolitan Museum of Art	820,000
Improvements to American Museum of Natural History	800,000
Bridge over Harlem River, between First Avenue and Willis Avenue	2,500,000
Extension of Riverside Drive and Park and the completion of the structure	1,500,000
Constructions and improvement of parkways, Borough of Manhattan	250,000
Botanical Museum and Herbarium, improvements	375,000
St. John's Park, construction and improvement	50,000
Bridge over Harlem River at 155th Street	1,000,000
Extension of Broadway on King's Bridge Road	100,000
Department of Charities, Building Fund	156,000
New City Prison, cost of work in progress	1,000,000
Eleventh Ward Park improvement	300,000
Paving Jerome Avenue	75,000
Fund for street openings	2,695,548
Public bath, Rivington Street	71,700
Bridge over the Bronx at Westchester Avenue	100,000
Spuyten Duyvil Park construction	100,000
Improvements to public parks and Driveways	200,000
Viaduct over Harlem River, 163d to 165th Street	175,000
Bridge over New York Central tracks, Gerard Avenue and River Avenue	85,000
Sanitary protection of water supply	500,000
Extensions of water mains, Manhattan	350,000
Jerome Park Reservoir and Aqueduct work	5,000,000
Improvements "Little Italy" Park, 111th to 114th Street	1,500,000
Construction and improvement of W. H. Seward Park, Hester Street, Seventh Ward	2,000,000
Colonial Park, 144th to 155th Street, Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues	2,000,000
Street improvements	4,500,000
Harlem River Driveway	505,000
Improvements to docks and water front, Manhattan	3,000,000
Armory for Sixty-ninth Regiment	1,000,000
Armory for First Battery	500,000
Armory for Second Naval Battalion	60,000
Extension of water mains, Brooklyn	500,000
New schools now in course of construction, Manhattan and the Bronx	5,000,000
Schools in course of construction, Brooklyn	3,873,000
School in course of construction, Queens	1,000,000
Schools in course of construction, Richmond	300,000
Commercial High School, Manhattan	308,640
Peter Cooper High School, 168th Street and Boston Road	495,000
Repaving streets, Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn	2,000,000
New York Zoological Gardens improvements	360,000
New York Public Library	8,350,000
Newtown Creek Bridge, Vernon Avenue	645,000
Newtown Creek Bridge, Grand Street	320,530
Fire Department buildings	1,000,000
Memorial Arch, Soldiers' and Sailors'	200,000
Police Department, construction of buildings and sites	800,000
New park, West 162d to 165th Street, 11th to 12th Avenue	1,200,000
Wallabout Basin improvement	150,000
Bridge over Eastchester Bay, Pelham Park	300,000
Bridge over Gowanus Canal	100,000

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

New Stock Exchange	$2,000,000
Chamber of Commerce, northwest corner of Liberty Street and Liberty Place	1,000,000
Maritime Building, 5 to 9 Bridge Street, through to Pearl Street, Maritime Building Company	1,000,000
New office building, 72 and 74 Broadway, Century Building Company	1,250,000
New office building, southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, Broadway Building Company	1,100,000
Office building, northeast corner of Cedar and William Streets, corporation known as "68 William Street"	750,000
Office building, corner of Pine and Nassau Streets, Hanover National Bank	1,500,000
Office building, 110 to 114 Liberty Street, John T. Williams	500,000
Office building, northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets, William Astor	750,000
Office building, southeast corner of Wall and Water Streets, Henry Corn	750,000
Office building, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, W. W. Astor	850,000
Office building, Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, Cumberland Realty Company	2,000,000
Building, Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, Herald Square Realty Company	1,000,000
Store building, Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, R. H. Macy & Co	3,000,000
Hotel, southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, (new St. Cloud Hotel,) Astor estate	1,500,000
New building, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Henry Corn	850,000
Building, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Portieth Street, Edward M. Knox	500,000
Building, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Union Club	700,000
Apartment house, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, syndicate	20,000,000
New hotel, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, John Jacob Astor	1,600,000
New building, 19 to 25 West Eighteenth Street, and 18 to 24 West Nineteenth Street, Henry Corn	550,000
Apartment house, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Maitland H. Graves	785,000
New Adams's store, Sixth Avenue	1,000,000
New Simpson, Crawford & Simpson store, Sixth Avenue	1,000,000

An Irving Bacheller Story.

IRVING BACHELLER has always been very fond of his old home in St. Lawrence County, the land of "Eben Holden." He never misses going home to Canton to visit at least twice a year.

"The farming country of St. Lawrence County has deteriorated since the day when Uncle Eb made his journey," said he the other day.

"The price of dairy products, which were about the only things the farmers exported, began to go down some years after the war, and sank to a point where there was no money to be made off the farm. The boys began to turn to the cities to make money. Often the old folks found it lonely living alone and they sold and followed. The farms were taken by immigrants and a class of men inferior to the old stock. One day I drove back to my old home, David Brower's farm in the book. The place looked desolate. The clapboards were loose and the paint was peeling off. A sorrowful specimen of humanity stood in the door and chewed and spat. He said: 'Glad to see you; heard ye done noble down to New York.' Then he told me a tale of woe about hard times on the farm. I asked him why he didn't move to town.

"'Can't,' said he; 'I'm mortgaged. Can't do anything.'

"'You look as if you might die pretty easy,' said I.

"'Can't do that neither,' said he, morosely; 'mortgaged there, too,' and he pointed to the children all about.

"Just then the man drove up who held the mortgage on that farm and most of the others in the neighborhood.

"'Irving,' said he, 'if your father had staid on the place and kept you here this farm would have looked better than it does now.'

"The tenant spat and smiled sardonically.

"'Yes,' he drawled, 'the farm would 'a' looked better, but he'd 'a' looked a darn sight worse.'"

Mr. Bacheller is an excellent raconteur and told this story with mingled humor and sympathy.

"He had wit, if he was mortgaged," said he; "he was a Yankee, the seedy remnant of a noble race."

Hunters and fishermen familiar with Cranberry Lake, in the North Woods, recognized in Ab Thomas, the philosophic guide of Mr. Bacheller's novel, an undisguised portrait of Ab Thompson, who still does the honors of Cranberry Lake each Summer. Every one who knows Ab can tell stories of him. A man who is fond of Cranberry Lake in Summer tells of describing another guide to Ab to see if the latter could identify him. Ab whittled while he talked. When he had finished, Ab, still whittling, inquired: "Has he got an impediment in his left eye?"

Wanted a "High Ball" Too.

The new arrival at the boarding house proved to be a woman suffragist.

"I look for a wider opportunity of usefulness for downtrodden woman. My prayer, morning, noon, and night," she said, "is for an elevated sphere."

"Don't care if I join you," said the Coarse Boarder. "High ball for me, too."

SPORTS OF A MOTORMAN.

A HUGE beer truck loaded high with a pyramid of kegs slowly swung out of the car tracks. Behind the truck—about as close behind as the law would allow—was a trolley car, the bumper within an eighth of an inch or so of the great wheels, and the motorman gleefully turning the switch in little jerks, just enough to bring the bumpers within one-half of the narrow leeway. Then, as the truck swung out of the way the current was turned on full by the man on the front platform, and as the car shot by a look of satisfaction overspread the face of the motorman.

"Seems to have made you real happy to have hit and missed that wagon," the reporter suggested. The motorman smiled.

"Now that you mention it, hanged if I don't think it did," he said. "You see, it is one of the temptations of the business. I imagine it comes sort of natural like to a man who is exercising his judgment as to distance all day long to see how close he can really come to things without hitting them. I know I am not the only one afflicted with the mania. I notice it in other motormen, and I often tried to pry out why pretty much all of us seem to be affected with the same disease. I think I've got it, too.

"For example, I am running my car up Broadway. Seems as if there were several hundred cross streets between the Battery and the other end of the run. As the car approaches the cross streets it is an exception if there is not some wagon or some other car or some person who wants to cross ahead of the car. If we stopped politely to let things pass every time they'd like to, we would never get to the end of the line. The only other thing to do is to pass ahead, to sort of elbow 'em, and in this there is required an exercise of judgment. The idea, of course, is, 'Can I get across first?' And there is where judgment of distance and the speed of the car, and the speed of the other vehicle, come in. A man that does that sort of work year in and year out is bound to become sort of a crank on the subject sooner or later. I have noticed that the men all along the line shave a wagon or another car about as close as daylight between the bumpers will allow of an estimate."

"Suppose that is about the only pleasure you have," suggested the reporter.

"No, there are others to make life interesting. Now and then the brake sort of—well—it slips, do you understand? And then the car shoots into the hind wheels of some truck whose driver has refused from pure inborn cussedness to get off the track when asked to do so. But the brake never slips unless there is no danger to the dashboard. Here and there a properly constructed wagon may be found, but they are few. A properly constructed wagon is one that has the wheels protruding behind the body of the vehicle, and a wagon like that you can hit an everlasting soak head on. Wagons that are not properly built are the ones where the body extends beyond the wheels. These, of course, cannot be thumped to any satisfactory extent, as the dashboard of the car is liable to smashification. What? Can't the driver of the wagon tell if the brake slips accidentally? Never on his tintype—not in a thousand years! But he is apt to move more quickly the next time he is politely asked to do so."

"Any more fun in the business?"

"No," dubiously, "unless you count pedestrians. It's fun sometimes to make 'em jump. The secret of making pedestrians hustle is exactly the same as that which they use when they refuse to budge, and when they make us 'hold up.' It all is founded on a very simple law. The idea is—don't see the man. Pretend that you do not see him. Very few persons in the street are green enough to think that if a motorman can help it he will run over them. Many, if they know they are seen by the motorman, will take their time, knowing that he will not take an even chance to run over them. Therefore, the only remedy is to pretend not to see the person. That, and nothing else, will make some persons move, for then, naturally, they fear they will be run down.

"All that may sound a trifle theoretical to you, but if you were on the front of a car you would soon see how many times even on a single trip the principle applies. It's a game of bluff every foot of the way. Look for yourself at any experienced truck driver, as he swings from one street into another, driving over a crosswalk filled with people. Did you ever see one of them look at the persons in front? Not much. He looks into the distance, apparently at least, knowing that people will get out of the way just as soon as he seems not to see them. Don't mistake that the driver does not see them—it is his business to see them, and still—not to see them. Exactly the same with the pedestrian. Let him appear not to see the truckman, and the truckman will see him all right. And so it is in motoring a car.

"There is only one thing of which a motorman really has a holy horror. Never yet have I come to a crossing to pass a halting car headed in the opposite direction but I have imagined that I would run over some one. That is where the greatest danger lies for running down people. Experienced New Yorkers know that when they pass behind one car and step on the opposite track a car may be coming along from that direction. They know enough to look out for it. Not all are experienced, however, and many are thoughtless. That is when the motorman sweats blood keeping a sharp lookout. Each time he slacks his car within the limits of easy control, and then he is prepared to act quickly. Most of the accidents where persons are run down happen exactly in the way I have described.

"No, I guess you have now learned about all the fun there is in the business. Truck butting on Broadway is about the 'real limit.'" And the privileged guest of the front platform jumped off to try the experiment of not seeing the motorman on the very next car.

DESECRATION OF CHINESE GRAVES

Outcome of a Quarrel Between Rival Gambling Factions.

WHATEVER there is esoteric in the lives and minds of "the slant-eyed Mongol," their reverence for their dead is certainly "understanded of the people." Whatever temperamental differences between nations, the grave is a thing like to be respected by savage and civilized alike.

But now the Chinese have been desecrating the graves of their very own here in New York City, and fan tan has thus crossed the very threshold of eternity, because it is all on account of fan tan.

One of the strongest of gambling companies has been formed by these Chinese, who are waiting to do the "American chink" and ready to stand together with the Chinaman with a queue as far as Chinese nature will permit. It is known as the Hip Sing Hong Company. It has monopolized everything in the line of gambling houses that it can, but is still reaching out for more, and knows how to get them.

The opposition faction with which it is at war belongs to the order of the so-called "Masons." Quietly and surely they are running on their own little business, and are able to at least appear virtuous and honest under the protection of the order to which they belong. These "Ki Di's" (Chinamen without queues) are alleged to have stepped into the business of late, and are creating something of a havoc among the gambling resorts, causing the Hip Sing Hong Company no end of anxiety, for with the protection of the "Masons," they have some advantage over the organized "high-binders."

Americans are by no means the only nationality in the city which has a Committee of Fifteen. In the words of the Chinese Consul, Chow Tszchi, "The Hip Sing Hong Company is playing the 'Comedy of Fifteen.'" Under the guise of benefiting the community, these men have put their own business in the hands of confederates, and are running "on the side," while they are pretending to make an investigation. Meantime, they are securing all the "rake off" possible from every house that they suffer to remain running and do not expose. This protection from exposure is given on condition that the house under consideration gives to the Hip Sing Hong Company a certain amount of money, and the assurance that the house shall not join the rival organization; in other words, they must ultimately become members of the Hip Sing Hong Company.

Of course, this "purifying process" makes work for the "Masons," and this party, after taking all the means they have found possible to overcome the Hip Sing Hong Company that plays the "Comedy of Fifteen" so admirably, are now charged by their rivals with having sought revenge upon the dead belonging to their faction. To that end they are charged with having desecrated the graves of the Hip Sing Hong men in the Chinese graveyard, in Evergreens Cemetery. There the dead bodies lie until such time as friends are able to pay for the removal of the bones to China. If there is one thing a Chinaman reveres it is the grave of his ancestor or friend, so that reports of these desecrations are creating the liveliest sort of a sensation in Chinatown, and the resident Consul of the empire has been appealed to to use his influence to put a stop to such proceedings.

It is possible, of course, that the presence of old tin cans on the carefully prepared and lovingly made graves of the Celestials, their besmearing with tar, and other offensive materials, the heaping of stones and old boards on the mounds, and other desecrations are due to "hoodlums," but the Hip Sing Hong people charge it all to members of the rival gambling society.

How long this desecration of the graves is to continue no one can tell, probably until our authorities are appealed to and take a hand in the work to put a stop to it. If they do not it will last, without doubt, until the Ki-Di's are completely overthrown in their gambling work and the actors in the "Comedy of Fifteen" are victorious.

It having been asserted that the trouble at the graveyard was simply a quarrel between the Americanized Chinamen and those who are sticklers for the retention of all the manners and customs of their native land, Consul Chow Tszchi was appealed to as to the possible truth of this theory:

"The cutting off of a Chinaman's queue has nothing whatsoever to do with this," he said. "The Chinaman remains a Chinaman no matter what he does, and is so recognized by his people. The idea has some way reached the Americans that after a Chinaman has cut off his queue he cannot return to China. This is a mistake, for he is still a Chinaman, and the loss of his queue does not bar him from re-entering his country. Americans are as ignorant of most of the Chinese customs as a Chinaman is of those of America.

"There is little knowledge here of most of our ceremonials and still less of the important one of burial, which to our people is a most solemn and impressive affair," said Consul Chow. "When one knows of that ceremony he can easily see why our people become much exercised over the desecration of the graves."

Then in detail the Consul explained the ceremony, which has an excellent sanitary side as well as a picturesque one.

After a Chinaman has died, no matter what his estate may have been, either high or low, two priests are immediately summoned—a Buddhist and a Taoist. These priests, as they enter the death chamber, place about the room certain oblong pieces of red cardboard on which are printed inscriptions in gold letters, one at the head of the deceased, another at the feet, and two on each side. These emblems are supposed to prevent the devil from taking possession of the soul before the prayers can be said, his soul delivered to Confucius, and his body offered to the God to be disposed of as he may see fit.

This done, prayers consuming some two hours are said, the members of the family sitting by and joining in with such lamentations as they think will best made a good impression on the great Confucius. All the while candles and incense are burning, and censors are swung, joss sticks are burned, and sandal wood reduced to ashes until the air is heavy with an odor that to American nostrils might be overpowering and unpleasant.

After these prayers and the incense burning the undertaker is summoned, and the Chinamen withdraw, leaving perfumes to bathe the body in. Then the corpse being dressed and laid upon a white slab, the undertaker departs, and as elaborate a meal as the Chinaman knows of is served on a tabouret covered with brilliant yellow, this being the Chinaman's mourning color. Within half an hour the food is removed, since the dead has not partaken of it. Then, while prayers are being said, the food is burned in a brass receptacle made especially for this purpose. Three times a day food is thus served to the dead, and as many times it is religiously burned, until the bodily needs of the deceased are supposed to have been cared for on his journey to the next world as far as food is concerned.

A great good that the Chinese mode of burial has instituted is the burning of everything that the dead has worn or touched during his illness. Bed, mattress—Chinamen rarely have mattresses—shoes, and all their clothing are burned. After this part of the ceremony—invented by some wise man as an excellent sanitary precaution—has been performed, paper money and clothes of all descriptions are burned, so as to provide thoroughly for the individual's wants hereafter.

In the meantime an astrologer has been sent for. To this wise man is given all the dates of the births of the family of the deceased as far back as can be remembered, and by astrological calculation this man determines the hour and even the second of the minute on the day that the burial is to take place. This is called the "lucky moment." This same astrologer is sent out in search of lucky ground for burial, and it is he who determines where the body shall best be able to rest.

When the day is decided upon for burial the body is taken from the house to Evergreens Cemetery, and here, as the procession enters the gate, the priests advance toward the stone altar, and the family and friends crowd around it. Here more money, food, incense, clothes, shoes, and stockings—in short, everything that the Celestials can think of that may be useful in the wanderings of the departed—are buried.

These ceremonies completed, there comes the awful silence of dread expectation. Standing with hands folded in front of them the priests and friends await the "lucky moment" when this man can be buried without harming those who have gone before him. The astrologer stands a few paces in advance of the others. He holds his right hand above his head, and when the "lucky moment" comes a yellow silk handkerchief flutters from it and falls noiselessly upon the coffin. Slowly the coffin is raised from the ground and placed in the grave, the priests chanting weird prayers and the family in an agitated state of mind and almond-eyed tears.

When the coffin is at last lowered to the grave the members of the family advance and place the dirt over it. They fill the grave themselves. This done all on their knees make a last obesiance to their dead, and the followers of Confucius arise to place on the grave rice and meats of every description. This is the last they can do for their dead for three days, and they return to their homes, where they weep and mourn until the morning of the third day, when they again visit the graveyard with new supplies, burn the old ones, leave new, fresh viands, and return from the grave. Their long ceremony is then over, and the soul of the departed, as far as human hands can help it, is at rest with Confucius.

Of this Chinese funeral the only part ever seen by outsiders is the sacrifice at the altar and the covering of the grave.

An Empress Who Was a Genius.

THE life of the Empress Frederick has often been described as a tragic one. It is true that she suffered much, but no woman with the multitude of interests and activities which were hers could have been altogether unhappy. The German public knew little, and seemingly cared little, about the personality of the mother of their Kaiser, but not even her enemies—and she had many of them—ever described her as otherwise than brilliant and gifted. Bismarck is said to have remarked that she was one of the three cleverest women he ever met.

Most ambitious Princesses would have been soured and discouraged on finding that Ministers and Court officials were best pleased if they acted as lay figures. The Empress Frederick was not constituted in this way. A brief and bitter experience showed her that her advice on matters of State was unwelcome, and she turned her attention to other things—to other ways in which she could be of use. She determined to do what was in her power to uplift German women. What she accomplished was so remarkable that it seems incredible that a woman holding even the position that was hers could have done so much.

It would be impossible in limited space to give even a bare list of all the institutions and charities which the Empress Frederick founded. To speak of only the most important of them, there are the Pestalozzi-Fröbel House for educating young children and training teachers, the Victoria Industrial School for Girls, the Society for Home Sanitation, the Children's Hospital, (founded in memory of Emperor Frederick,) the Home for Girls of Good Family, and the great Victoria Lyceum for the higher education of women.

In the management of all these institutions the Empress took an active part. She received reports from managers, inspected everything regularly, gave liberally toward the support of all the various schools and charities, and made personal friends of many of the scholars and inmates.

As for the little town of Cronberg, near the Empress's home, Schloss Friedrichshof, the inhabitants were by no means of the same mind as some people in other parts of the empire. They almost worshipped the royal lady who spent the later years of her life among them, and it would have been strange did they not do so. The Empress made of Cronberg one of the most perfectly appointed communities of its size in the world. She established new schools, cared for the poor, restored the old castle and made a museum of it, and encouraged artists and literary men to make Cronberg their home.

The mention of her encouragement of artists brings to mind another side of the Empress's many-sided personality. She was not only passionately fond of art, but a clever artist—clever, that is, as any non-royal person might be clever. Her pictures needed no allowances made for them because an Empress painted them; they would have attracted attention in an exhibition had they been unsigned. And she was even more successful as an expert in decoration than as a painter of landscapes and figure studies. Friedrichshof is one of the most beautiful homes in Europe, and almost every detail of its architecture and decoration was suggested or designed by its owner. She was in advance of her time in her ideas regarding what is beautiful in the home. Decorators are only now just beginning to find that the natural tints of wood, plaster, and stone are preferable to paint, but the Empress Frederick disdained paint in building Friedrichshof. As an indication of the same point of view it may be added that the hinges and locks of the doors are not concealed, but made things attractive in themselves.

Catholic in her tastes so far as "period" was concerned, the Empress made her Schloss a storehouse of the applied arts of all ages. Every one knows that a royal personage is of necessity a traveler, but the Empress, probably alone out of all Queen Victoria's children, took real pleasure in flitting from place to place, because by doing so she was able to "pick things up." Consequently Friedrichshof is full of all kinds of quaint and beautiful and valuable things—of old silverware, tapestry, pictures, furniture, and sculpture.

A well-known American once visited the Empress at Friedrichshof. The house party was a large one, and included several men of the first reputation in their various lines. After dinner, so the American visitor relates, conversation became general. The Empress first talked of Venetian art. Passini, the famous specialist on that subject, was present, and his hostess proved his equal in knowledge of the City on the Waters. Then she engaged in talk with a great physician, and the next day he told the American that the Empress, if she only had practical experience, would be one of the greatest throat specialists in the world. Last she discussed literature with an English man of letters, chiding him on his inability to cap a passage from Pope which she quoted.

A Bad Slip.

"Just think what happened to me Clara. I was out hunting, and as I stepped out of a thicket—"

"Oh, you told me that a week ago!"

"No such thing. Why, I didn't hear it myself until yesterday."

One Test.

If you really want to know a man let him tell you what he would do if he were rich.

The Most Famous Swannery in the World

ON the estate of Lord Ilchester, at Abbotsbury, England, is one of the most ancient game preserves in England, and perhaps the most famous swannery in the world. The game preserve is believed to have existed about 800 years, the swans in mediaeval times having been the property of the abbots from whom the place gets its name. Penalties for destroying the Abbotsbury swans were enacted by Henry II., and, though they were not so drastic as those for killing deer, they were severe enough.

Any one who stole swans' eggs from a nest was liable to be imprisoned for a year and a day, in addition to which the offender had to pay a fine, one-half of which went to the King and the other to the owner of the land on which the nest was. Henry VIII. granted the lands of this monastery to Giles Strangways, the ancestor of the present Lord Ilchester, and Strangways raised the number of swans, which even then reached the very considerable number of nearly 1,500 birds.

Queen Elizabeth's Council, who always kept a sharp eye on all Crown rights to game, falcons, and sport generally, made a claim to seize all swans from Abbotsbury which were not marked by the "sovereign's prerogative, because they had gained a right to their natural liberty by swimming in an open river, (the Fleet,) and were royal birds." Giles Strangways's heirs defended this suit successfully, and now the birds are as nearly wild as any in England.

These birds have their home in a quiet meadow on the banks of the Fleet River. The land of the neighborhood is one beautiful subtropical garden. Bamboos, pampas grass, giant fuchsias, and exotic shrubs flourish there, the grass paths being as soft as a pile of carpet. Early in April of every year the swans gather from the Fleet and reconnoitre at the flat meadow at the head of the channel, there to compete for a nesting ground. This is a very ancient habit of Abbotsbury birds, and it makes them distinct from all other swans in the world. On the Norfolk broads and rivers, where so many swans are raised, each pair claims a separate length of water, and the famous Thames birds often do the same. The cock swan maintains this separate length against all comers, and he sometimes dies in his defensive battle.

The competition among the birds of Abbotsbury for building sites on the very limited area at their disposal is unique and amusing. They "squat," in the literal sense of the term, each on his own occupation, and as there are perhaps 300 nests on a space of about two acres, the crowd of swans covers the field like a flock of snow-white sheep. All the good places are taken early by the old birds, and late comers would fare badly were it not for the attention of the swanherd. Part of his business is to provide them with material to make their nests of.

This is done by cutting down and stacking a quantity of flags and rushes from a reed bed which grows thickly near the mouth of the little stream. The swanherd constantly visits the nests and scatters the reeds about them in bundles. The way of building is unlike that of any other bird. The swan, usually the female, sits on the nest and stretches out her neck, gathers every morsel of portable stuff of any kind which she can reach, and piles it round her in a kind of wall. Proximity so trying to other swans sometimes leads to a quarrel in this closely packed colony, but a handful of reeds to build with generally puts both birds into a good humor at once.

The bird which is not sitting also fetches reeds, dragging the long ones after it in rather an awkward way, for swans by right should pull things only along the water. They were never intended for beasts of burden on land. They never seem to get enough building material for their nests. If they could only get it, they would pile up a wall as high as a haycock all around themselves. The nesting ground is thus gradually narrowed into a labyrinth of paths, encroached upon by the ever growing nests, from which the birds hiss and snort at the visitor or the keeper as he passes by.

The methods of these swans in protecting their nests are amply effective. Swans have been known to drown foxes when swimming in lakes from islands on which they had cygnets. If the animal attacked is swimming, the swan raises itself almost on its tail, and strikes a straight downward blow with one wing. Delivered well on the top of a dog or fox's head, and repeated frequently, this almost inevitably drives away or drowns the intruder. If the swan is on shore it walks up, lifts its head very high, then stands at its full height, and makes the same chopping stroke with the wing.

A beautiful scene at the Abbotsbury swannery is the flight of these monster birds. The barbarous custom of pinioning swans, still practiced on the Thames, is not followed on Lord Ilchester's estate. The birds are absolutely wild and free, and constantly take flight in company. When a number of them rise from the water the noise and thrashing of wings is like that of a paddle steamer. Each swan stretches its neck, beats its wings, which smite the water at every stroke, and for some thirty or forty yards runs with its great flat feet treading the surface. Then the whole flock get clear of the water and rise simultaneously in a long slant skyward.

The sound of the beating pinions is very musical, and can be heard at a considerable distance on a still evening. Swanherds say these birds could wing their flight for a great distance, even in spite of their ponderous weight. As a matter of fact, however, they seldom fly more than a mile or two, whereupon they return to their ancestral home.

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A Day In The ADIRONDACK "WILDERNESS"

AN old Adirondack guide was in the rowing seat of his favorite canoe. Near him in the boathouse at Wawbeek Inn were a score of handsomely dressed young women, with bronzed faces that would have made Maud Muller of Summer day fame envious. The sun was only an hour above the horizon, and the tops of Whiteface Mountain, of McIntyre, and the Saddleback were bathed in white mist. The sky was of clear Venetian blue, and the golden play of the sun on the lake reflected genial heat rays up to the piazza of the inn. Logs were blazing in the fireplace, and the guests of early rising habits with wraps and shawls about their shoulders chatted about fashion and society. Out by the lake shore the old guide was giving forth a lament. He said:

"My friend, these old mountains ain't like they once was. You see the people in these days go fishing in full-dress suits and hunt deer in Tuxedo coats. It is just as true as the fact that there is a hump on Saddleback over yonder. I came to this region in 1874. Then there was one house on Upper Saranac Lake, not a single house on Round Lake, and we had to drive miles and miles in a buckboard to see the beauties of this region. Now it is all parlor cars and tally-ho coaches. Macadam has got the best of the old log trails. You can't go much more than four or five miles now without striking a couple of camps. It seems kind of crowded for me, but the city folk when they leave the hotels think of it as a howling wilderness. I told you about fishing in full-dress suits. It's a fact. Time and again after dinner I have taken men out on the lake with those big shiny bosom shirts all over their chests. There was a carpet in the canoe, and I fix the hooks. A flip overboard of the line, and if they are lucky they soon get a strike. It may be a lake trout—five, ten, or fifteen pounds. They always put up a good fight. They dive for the bottom, and it may take half an hour to get him safely landed on the carpet in the canoe. Then Mr. Fulldress is happy, and generally wants to go ashore."

"If we take out a canoe, will you promise each of us a big lake bass?" asked a pretty young woman of the guide. She wore a dainty morning gown and formed a striking contrast to the magazine and book pictures of men trout fishing with rubber boots and all the paraphernalia so dear to the Izaak Waltons.

"Now, you see, Miss," said Guide Flagg, "I'll take you out near to that little island. There the big fellows are likely to bite. Why, the biggest fish caught in these waters in years was caught by a woman. It weighed over twenty-five pounds, and was a lake trout. Who caught it? The wife of one of the guides in these parts. You girls can fish just as well as she could. Try your luck."

It was not long before a merry party was on the way to the fishing grounds. A pull of half a mile, and then the guide made the fishing tackle ready for work. In half an hour three lake trout weighing about five pounds each had been landed, while the young women chatted, laughed, and applauded in turns.

The party was back in time for breakfast, and they showed their catch of trout to admiring guests.

"Now, that is not the way we used to go fishing years ago," said Guide Flagg, in mournful tones. "We used to have to take a team at Big Tupper or some other station and travel for hours. Very few women went fishing in the Adirondacks then. It was hard business. There were plenty of carrys, and we would spend hours getting to a good fishing ground. I told you about hunting deer in Tuxedo coats. That might be a little farfetched. The fact is that in these years we don't have much hunting for deer. Since the law was passed prohibiting hunting deer with hounds there is not so much fun. About the only way to have great sport is to have the hounds start up a buck and then follow. Of course, we guides can take people to places where they can get a shot at a few deer when the season opens. The still-hunting business is not what it is cracked up to be by city folks. You've got to find fresh tracks and work around in the woods so as to get a shot. There are more deer killed now each year in the Adirondacks than ever before by a lot of trash people."

When breakfast was over Guide Flagg suggested a long trip through the Adirondack "wilderness."

"Will we have to put on rough clothes?" was asked.

"No, just your city togs will do. I will look out you don't get wet, and you can see more of the beauties of the Saranac region in one day than you imagine."

The old guide was slight of build with a face as swarthy as a full-bred Indian. He wore a black negligée shirt with a polka dot, and a soft felt hat. He was by no means the ideal guide of the city boy's imagination. There was no foot-long sheath knife in his belt. He carried no axe to hew down the underbrush. No rifle was slung over his shoulder, and altogether he was not unlike the type of the shrewd harbor boatman of New York. Dress-suit cases were placed amidships, and Guide Flagg soon shot the light canoe far out into the lake off the landing stage.

"It's a fifteen-mile pull. Am I going to take all day? Say, my friend, you will have your luncheon at the Ampersand," said the old guide, as he tugged at the oars.

The first stretch was straight across the lower part of Upper Saranac Lake toward Bartlett Carry. Guide Flagg kept up a running fire of talk about the legends of the Adirondacks, the big fish caught, and the huge deer killed many years ago.

"There is half a mile carry just beyond. How am I going to get the canoe across? This Adirondack game is simple in our days. Now you folks go right up to the Saranac Club, and look out on the way that you are not hit in the head with a golf ball. The club is a quarter of a mile from this end of the lake. You will have time to see the big fish in the clubhouse and your boat will be ready for you," said the guide.

No minutes were wasted. A wagonway had been cleared through the dense woods. The edges of the road were lined with flowers, and birds fluttered about alarmed at the intrusion. The Saranac Club House is delightfully situated with a beautiful view toward the east of Whiteface Mountain and other peaks. In less than half an hour the canoe appeared in view on a wagon. Guide Flagg laughed and said:

"It is light enough to carry, but what is the use of working hard when there are horses handy to do the job."

A mountain stream rippled over the rocks near the Saranac Club golf course and past a large boat house. There was an inclined landing stage just where the deep water began. Tame ducks and geese were swimming around, and the canoe would pass near the flocks without alarming the birds.

The trip through the narrow Saranac River to Round Lake, or Middle Saranac Lake, was bewitching. Clouds were scurrying over the mountain tops, and the aspect of many of the peaks changed every few minutes. But the mist around the top of Whiteface Mountain retained always the same milky whiteness. There was acre after acre of water lilies in full bloom, and the delicate fragrance of the flowers pervaded the atmosphere. A kingfisher loomed up ahead of the canoe. He kept about two hundred yards away. A quick dive to the surface of the stream would be taken every few minutes, and this most expert of fishermen would seldom miss his prey.

There are no camps now on Round Lake, and it is a splendid trip across. Round Lake is, indeed, a beautiful sheet of water, and the name exactly indicates its character. There were apparently no bays or inlets around the entire lake. The water was of a deep green hue, which the guide said indicated great depth.

"Any fish here? No, not now. Plenty of pickerel. They are a bad fish, and eat up all the others. I guess they must eat their own young, too, for they get scarcer each year. There are few people in this region, and that is one point in its favor."

As if to contradict the statement of the guide, there suddenly appeared a half dozen canoes in as many different parts of the lake. One was manned by an old fisherman, with a long beard, who rowed by without a word of greeting. Then came half a dozen boats loaded with city folk. They were fishing, and a few of the canoes with handsomely dressed women in bow and stern were piled to the gunwales with water lilies. When the lake had been crossed the oarsman said:

"Now you wouldn't think there was a way to get out of here. But there is."

The city folk in the stern were inclined to think a practical joke was about to be played. The bow of the canoe was forced into a mass of bullrushes, the tops of which were six feet above the surface of the lake, and which grew so thick as to seem to form an impassable barrier. In a few minutes Guide Flagg laughed and said:

"Guess you folk would not have found the way to the Hotel Ampersand alone."

The trip through the part of the Saranac River leading to Lower Saranac Lake was through five miles of picturesque country. White tents of camping parties dotted the islands. The shores at several points were lined with expensive cottages of New York's wealthy citizens. Guide Flagg told about $100,000 being spent at this place and that place making picturesque Summer homes for New Yorkers. The six-mile row across Lower Saranac was made in quick time. A camp, the Summer home of thirty to forty schoolboys, was passed, and this brought out a few remarks from the guide:

"City boys don't know nothing. They ought to be arrested the minute they are let loose in the Adirondacks and put in prison, so that they will not hurt themselves. We ought to have a prison built for the purpose. They don't know how to fish, swim, row a boat, or do anything, and yet they take chances an experienced guide would never take. It's sheer ignorance."

The red sides of the Ampersand loomed up in the distance, and Guide Flagg redoubled his exertions.

"Said I'd get you there for lunch. It's 1:30 now, and you're in plenty of time. At 2 the dining room door closes."

The bow of the canoe was pushed up on the landing stage in less than ten minutes, and thus was completed in four and a half hours the exploration of a part of the Adirondack "wilderness" which it took the venturesome of many years ago as many days to accomplish.

NO WASTE IN THIS CITY.

NOTHING goes to waste in New York City.

This may appear as a remarkably strong assertion, but if one stops to consider for a moment he will find that it is true. Even the paper on which this is printed will have some future use, possibly in wrapping up a bundle. Thence it may find its way to the wagons of the Street Cleaning Department, from there to a paper mill, whence it may come back to you around the meat from your butcher. Possibly it may travel over the road again and again until at last it becomes a part of some papier maché ornament. This is only one of the striking examples of the actual and perpetual economy of what is considered by many the most spendthrift city in the United States. Yet there is hardly a thing sold in New York City which does not eventually become of value to some other person after its first owner has discarded it.

"How about food stuffs?" the skeptic may ask.

Every bit of food not actually eaten is still of value, although it may be discarded by the first purchaser, is the answer that can be given to this question. While not attempting to expose the secrets of restaurants, it is safe to say that the surplus food from the higher class restaurants finds its way to those lower down in the scale, and finally reaches its doom in the garbage barrel of some 3, 5, and 7 cent restaurant. This "doom," however, is not a sign that its entire value is lost to the world.

The present agitation of the disposal of New York's garbage proves that there is some value left in the waste food even after it has been picked over at the dumps by those who are hoping to obtain enough to keep them from day to day.

Much of the restaurant food, however, is utilized again in the same place, although the proprietors would be inclined to deny the fact. Gravies and the meat left on the bones of a good roast of beef, when properly treated, make excellent stock for the next day's soups. The dry bread left after serving a customer comes in the next day in croutons for the soup or perhaps in the form of a pudding. Pieces of veal make a good "chicken salad," as is well known, and other materials may form some dainty dish for the next day.

Perhaps the best illustration of the fact that nothing goes to waste in New York City is the history of a suit of clothes. A man buys a fine suit from his tailor and wears it until it is no longer serviceable, according to his idea. The man's wife is a thrifty sort of person, and when she hears the familiar cry of the "ol' clo'" man, she straightway arranges with him to take the discarded suit off her hands. The bargain is struck and she receives a cash value for the suit. Soon the discarded clothing finds its way into a second-hand store. It has been thoroughly repaired, and is unrecognisable to the original owner. The suit is sold again and after another long wearing it finds its way to the rag man who sells it to the "wool stock" man. In a dilapidated condition it goes in with other old clothes to a factory and comes out as part of an entirely new piece of cloth, which is once more made up into an "all-wool" suit. So it makes the various rounds again, coming out at last as the worst possible "shoddy."

Old felt hats are revamped and come out to be sold as new or "sample hats." A trip along the Bowery will show how shoes which have been thrown away, have been made over and are ready for another wearer.

When it comes to things which are neither food nor clothing there is even less chance for waste.

Bricks, joists, beams, window casings, doors, and other materials from one house just torn down go into a new building in process of erection. Old iron is melted over again in an endless chain sort of fashion, as are brass, copper, and lead. Even broken pieces of glass are picked up and sent to the factories only to become part of a new plateglass window. A trip along Centre Street will satisfy any person that all sorts of discarded materials, from the tips to gas burners up to large safes and even boilers and engines, which have been discarded as useless, can be made over and sold with the guarantee "as good as new."

To go into details of the saving of old material and the making of something new from what it would take an unwarrantable length of time, but it is a fact that little if anything is wasted in New York City. Even champagne bottles and corks are carefully kept. Wine labels bring a good price from the manufacturers of imitations or inferior brands, and the very straw in which the bottles were packed is sold again for other packing.

One authority on social problems declares that at least 15 per cent. of the inhabitants of New York are engaged in the work of turning to some account the materials supposed to have been wasted by the other 85 per cent.

Glued to the Spot.

"You seem to have grown very fond of that thing," observed the fly on the wall to the one on the fly paper.

"Yes; I'm dead stuck on it," returned the other, as he resigned himself to his fate.

A Crisis at Narragansett Pier.

THE student of that timely question—"The Development of the American Summer Resort"—finds his or her chief interest this season at Narragansett Pier. That famous old coast resort has reached the critical year in its development, and thus far no one can tell what its future is to be. The burning down last September of the Casino—the most beautifully situated and prettiest building of its kind on the Atlantic seaboard—together with the destruction of an adjoining large and fashionable wooden hotel, and rows of shops, has entirely altered the appearance of the place, and charred and blackened stumps and tumbling stonework have been left as mute reminders of a glory departed.

There has been much opposition to the Casino and its New York proprietor, on the part of an ultra-conservative cottage and villa owning element at the Pier for some years. This element professed to rejoice at the removal of the building, and particularly at the announced determination of its former proprietor, who also owns the land where it stood, not to rebuild the same. Its members contend that the good effects of the removal of the Casino have been already shown by the absence from the Pier this year of a certain sporting contingent of people, and are hopeful that with this element away the old and quieter habitués of the place will return, and that it can be made again as of yore, a strictly domestic and family resort.

Opposed to this view are the hotel guests, whose number is decidedly smaller than usual this year, and who openly express their disgust at the absence of any Casino or central meeting place, or any facilities for entertaining worthy of the name. The Newporters, who formerly came to the Pier in shoals to lunch and dine at the Casino, find the resort without attractions now, and are conspicuous by their absence. The only activities of the Summer thus far have been the two weeks' polo games, just concluded, and a weekly Thursday night subscription dinner at the Point Judith Country Club, which only accommodates fifty people.

Simultaneously with the removal of the Casino and the comparatively lifeless and decadent atmosphere of the resort this season has come a craze on the part of the livery stable keepers and the managers of the trolley line to Saunderstown, which affords the only means of communication, save an occasional excursion boat, that the Pier has with Newport, to gather in every possible penny, regardless of future consequences.

The carriage rates at the Pier have been tripled during the past few years, and are simply exorbitant this year, and the trolley line, having lost its only competitor, the little boat which used to ply between Newport and the Pier, has raised the fare, so that it costs, with cabs, $2.20 to go from any point at the Pier to any point in Newport and return, a distance of about twenty miles for the round trip. This has discouraged any particular travel between the two places, and is causing widespread complaint.

The cottage element at the Pier is beginning to weaken a little under these conditions in its opposition to the rebuilding of the Casino, for its more farsighted members begin to see that if something is not done to make the resort more generally attractive and to give it easier and cheaper access, their own property will soon depreciate in value. Those who are fond of the place and know its unrivaled advantages of sea and air and sky as a Summer resort are consulting as to some means for the rebuilding of the burned Casino, hotels, and shops, and the development of traffic facilities—at fair rates.

The opinion is generally expressed that man is fighting against nature at Narragansett, and that narrowness of view, ultra-conservatism, local jealousies among hotel keepers, and stupid and inordinate greed for gain on the part of stable owners and trolley managers are combining to spell ruin on the seawall and the buildings of Narragansett Pier.

A Discussion in Genealogy.

They were at dinner at their country home at Southampton. A poor cousin was the only guest. The mother, who is an aristocrat of the aristocrats, was expatiating—for the benefit of the cousin—on the excellence of her genealogy. She told how this branch traced to Lord —— of England; this to the Kings of Scotland; that to the old pre-Revolution families of France, and the other to a family of Irish Kings of 900 years ago.

Suddenly a precocious six-year-old daughter, who took a great interest in her father's kennel of dogs, spoke up:

"Mamma, why are you proud of that? If you mix up a lot of dogs, papa says they make curs; ain't people the same?"

The father laughed, the cousin concealed his mirth, the mother flushed, and the genealogical discussion ended.

His First Real "Bluff."

He had just explained to her that he could not possibly defer the marriage for longer than three months, and that if she would not consent it were better to break off things at once than later. She had listened sadly, wondering. She did not see why he refused to wait longer for her—she had asked but a year—and then she consented to the limit.

"Do you know, darling, what I would have done if you had not consented?" he asked.

She looked quietly into his eyes. He could see she had been hurt. Her lips parted, but she said not a word.

"Why, I would have waited," he said. Then all was well.

CAREERS WHICH SHOW ALL IS NOT LUCK IN MINING

PEOPLE have a notion that success in mining is due entirely to luck. This is true, perhaps, to a greater extent than in any other business, but it never explains the whole thing. There are always other causes involved.

For instance, old H. A. W. Tabor, one of the first men in Colorado to acquire fame as a mining man and a United States Senator, was popularly supposed to have got his money by bull-head luck. It is true he was an ignorant man in a good many ways, but he was a splendid judge of ore; one of the very best. He was walking with a friend once in the outskirts of Leadville, in the early days of that hustling camp. They came to a prospect hole, heaped with ore around the edge. Tabor stopped and examined the rocks. Then he called down the hole to the prospector, who was working below, and asked him how much he would take for his claim. The prospector called back that he would take $1,000. Tabor closed the bargain on the spot. The mine afterward produced hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Most people think, because Winfield Scott Stratton was a carpenter, and never heard of until the Independence made him a multi-millionaire in twenty-eight days, that he had nothing whatever to do with his own good fortune. But Stratton had been an indomitable prospector for years before he struck it. He lived at Colorado Springs, and in the Winter he would work at his trade, and in the Summer he would pack a burro with his outfit and follow the beast on foot over the hills until the storms drove him into Winter quarters again. Several years he tramped it from Colorado Springs to the San Juan country in this way. His first venture in mining was down in the San Juan. A miner had come up from there the previous Winter, and shown Stratton some beautiful ore from an alleged claim of his, which, according to his story, he had discovered, but hadn't money enough to work, and therefore had to sell for what he could get for it. Stratton had saved up 3,000 hard earned dollars from his labor with the hammer and the saw. He put every one of them into that claim. The next Spring he cinched up his old burro and walked to the San Juan. He found his mine a plain, simple hole in the ground; not even salted; not a trace of color in it. He lost every dollar he had put into it; a thing sufficient to utterly discourage any ordinary man.

Stratton was invariably unsuccessful in these Summer trips. Year after year he prospected, in the San Juan, at Leadville, and in other sections, but found nothing. But he was all the time acquiring an unrivalled knowledge of the ore-bearing ground of Colorado. And he was no common prospector or miner. After a while he took a course in geology, mineralogy, and assaying at Colorado College. After that he went armed with a blowpipe, the only process of assaying available to the prospector in the field. He also went and worked in a mill at Breckinridge, as a common laborer, so as to acquire the process of treating ores by amalgamation. It was such things as this that made him able to understand the ground at Cripple Creek; and it was his little old blowpipe that found the first gold in the great camp. The territory where he located the Independence, July 4, 1891, had been deserted by even the few prospectors who had staked claims there, as being entirely outside the gold belt. Stratton was left alone, and they called him 'The Hermit of Battle Mountain.' The Independence began to produce in 1893, and by 1899, when he sold it to the London company, it had produced $4,500,000. He got $10,000,000 in cash for it. After he had got it into shape to sell, with $7,500,000 worth of ore reserves in sight, no such spectacle was ever seen in any mine. For miles along its walls you could walk in the constant glitter of sylvanite, free gold, wire gold, and all other combinations of the yellow metal.

Of course, the element of luck entered into his discovery, but the long years of preparation, and his indomitable perseverance, counted for more than the luck. The biggest gift that Stratton has made since he struck it was $50,000 to Colorado College, where he learned to use the blowpipe that founded Cripple Creek. He also testified to his belief in the educated miner, by a gift of $25,000 to the Colorado School of Mines.

Stratton is a crank, like most multi-millionaires. He surrounds himself by a barrier of lieutenants the business of whose life it is to protect him from begging visitors. But Parson Tom Uzzell got by the breastworks one day. Parson Tom is a famous character in Denver. He used to be one of the boys, and hit the high places for years in the camps. But he got converted and started an independent people's church down in the slums in Denver. He wears a slouch hat, has the mug of a prize fighter, uses a terse and vigorous slang, even in the pulpit, when he takes a notion, and has the reputation of caring for nothing and nobody. One of Stratton's protectors politely asked Parson Tom his business with the great man.

"You just tell Mr. Stratton that Tom Uzzell wants to see him, and never mind my business," said the parson brusquely. The man stared, but came back shortly with an invitation to enter. Once in, Tom held the millionaire up for money to build a new people's tabernacle, as his old one had grown too small to seat his congregation. Stratton listened in silence, then filled out a check for $15,000.

"Here," said he, "take this, but don't tell any one about it. I'll give it to you, but I'm not going to let any of those d—— preachers have it."

Tom was so tickled by the unconscious irony of his own separation from the "d—— preachers," that he couldn't keep the joke on himself.

Stratton gets tired of the continual begging to which he is subjected, and he takes pleasure occasionally in snubbing the people who never knew of his existence before he struck it, but are very anxious to know him now. It is said that he refused an invitation to join the Denver Club. But when he takes a notion he does very kind-hearted things. One day his coachman managed a runaway team in a way that suited him, and he tipped the man with $1,000. The Summer the National Educational Association met at Denver Stratton ran across a girl he used to go to school with years ago. She was a teacher, and in the usual financial circumstances of that impecunious class. Stratton told her to make up a party of her friends among the women school teachers present at the convention; chartered a special car, put a man aboard to take care of the party and pay all the bills, and sent this party of old maid schoolmarams on a free trip to California and back.

His Landlord's Remembrances.

IT was a great day in the existence of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Tomlinson. The occasion, of a truth, was one that is given to few mortals to enjoy, even though they attain the allotted span of three score years and ten, as Silas Tomlinson had done, for it was a double golden jubilee, being the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding and the conclusion of fifty years' service in the great banking house of Soakum, Skinem & Co., in which for a quarter of a century he had held the important post of chief clerk.

Silas Tomlinson had previously never suspected how universal was the popularity he enjoyed. The day had been one of surprises. First congratulatory letters innumerable had arrived by the morning mail, among them being one from Soakum, Skinem & Co. including a token of the firm's appreciation of his long and faithful service in the shape of a check for a substantial amount. Then a deputation of his fellow-employes had waited upon him with a silver loving cup, which the spokesman of the party had presented to him in a flowery speech. Then his neighbors—all Billysville-on-the-Gowanus, of which he was a pioneer resident—had united to honor him with a surprise party, a serenade, and a display of fireworks on the street in front of his residence. Finally his children and grandchildren, nephews and nieces, and other branches of the Tomlinson family tree, in formidable numbers, had taken possession of him, Mrs. Tomlinson, and the house, and were celebrating the occasion right joyously. The gifts that had accompanied felicitations were displayed in such quantities in the back parlor that a stranger dropping in might have thought a church fair was in progress.

Silas Tomlinson's heart, as was only natural, was full. He had in fact been in a lachrymose condition all day. The well springs of his emotion were constantly on tap, and when at the very height of the fête the postman brought a letter from the landlord of the house, and Silas had read the opening sentences, his breast heaved with emotion and his spectacles were so dim that he had to stop reading in order to wipe them. Moreover, he wanted his wife to share with him the touched astonishment the missive occasioned him, for he had never entertained any particular affection for his landlord. In fact, the owner of the house was practically a stranger to him, and he did not remember having seen him more than half a dozen times in his life.

Thrice he essayed to read it aloud to Mrs. Tomlinson, but each time emotion had choked his utterance and dimmed his spectacles. As for Mrs. Tomlinson, who shared his astonishment—for the landlord had always manifested a most unreasonable aversion to having necessary repairs made to the house and had never gone out of his way to make himself agreeable to his tenants or to consult their wishes—her eyes, which are not as sharp-sighted as they once were, had gone out of business early in the day as far as reading was concerned, from the same cause that now prevented her husband from deciphering the epistle. So their eldest son was called to their assistance. He read:

Honored Sir: It is with genuine pleasure that I associate myself with the celebration of your double, or rather should I say your triple anniversary; for on consulting my books I find that exactly twenty-five years ago to-day you became my tenant—

"So it is, I declare," broke in Mrs. Tomlinson. "Do you remember how—"

"Yes, dear; it is as fresh in my mind as though it happened yesterday. Go on, George," said Mr. Tomlinson.

Then George went on to read:

Thus you celebrate your silver wedding as my tenants as well as your golden wedding as husband and wife. Such a long period passed within these walls must have endeared them to you.

Mrs. Tomlinson looked at her husband and sniffed hard to contain her emotion. Mr. Tomlinson looked at his wife, and once more his pocket handkerchief was employed to clear the mist from his spectacles.

You must attach a greater value to them than ever. In fact, you must have been peculiarly well lodged to have remained in the house for such a length of time.

I beg you will believe me, dear Sir, when I say that your attachment for my premises has greatly augmented the value thereof. You will therefore, I am sure, consider it very natural that I should raise your rent, which in future will be two hundred dollars ($200) more per annum.

With best wishes for your continued happiness and prosperity, I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

— — —

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Tomlinson are looking for a new house in Billysville-on-the-Gowanus.

The China of Romance.

IN the old days, before the world became hackneyed through the introduction of steam and electricity, the Chinese Empire was regarded as a fairyland of beauty and mystery. No traveler's tale was too incredible for belief, and the few specimens of Chinese art workmanship that found their way to the Occident only encouraged the Europeans in their idea that wonderful riches awaited the bold man who could penetrate into the Flowery Kingdom. Even our grandfathers had not entirely lost this manner of regarding the Orient, and the sight of a piece of Nanking blue porcelain was enough to call up all sorts of visions of a civilization as strange as that of another world.

At present, owing to the familiarity with Chinese scenes and customs which Occidentals possess, the contrary idea is held. Where once the "Foreign Devils" dreamed of enchanted cities and islands and gardens, they now have the impression that there is little but a hard-working, practical, and miserable people, and a land weighed down by poverty and official oppression. Even the famed "Yellow City" in Peking proves to be but a series of decaying buildings, once splendid, but now gloomy in their dulled colors and cracked walls and pillars.

But, in spite of all this, in spite of the multitude of "travels" in the Middle Kingdom—each work of the kind more matter of fact than the last—the China of old was not all imagination, the beauty and romance have not all vanished from Kwang-Su's empire. There is a China where the foreigners are almost unknown, where there is no Boxer movement because there is no need for one; where the people live as happy, peaceful, and refined lives as in the days of the good Emperor Kang-He; where the decorator of porcelain still has before him the ideal of "the sky after rain," and the literati spend their lives in composing exquisite poems on flowers and birds and the loves of Princesses.

Far from the murder and rapine of Pechi-Li, from the intrigues and distrust of the Yang-tse Valley, is this unspoiled, untroubled China. It lies to the west and southwest of the provinces into which Europeans have penetrated, and extends right up to the Thibetan border. The further away from the coast and the Europeans, the more picturesque does the country become.

The best description of this part of China is, strange to say, from the pen of a woman, who succeeded in penetrating where many men had failed to go. Mrs. Bishop traveled through West and Southwest China several years ago, and, comparing her account of her journey with what other accounts have been written, one obtains a picture of a country which, if not the fairyland described by fifteenth century writers, seem as near an approach to Utopia as there is on this over-civilized earth.

Think of lacquer bridges over streams as limpid as the fabled Castalia; of pagodas of porcelain that would drive an Orrocks or a Hearn green with envy; of castles on hills shining like gold in the sun; of temples that are regarded as modern if less than half a thousand years old; of bazaars in which silks, and ivories, and enamels, and arms, and porcelain, of a quality only possessed in the west by museums and millionaires, are sold!

There is just one drawback to all this—the people are intensely hostile to foreigners. Mrs. Bishop nearly lost her life once, and more than one traveler has gone into that part of China and never been heard of again. But the world is now beginning to realize that it is possible that the Chinese may have some justification for their attitude to outsiders. At any rate, were it not for this hostility, it is certain that the "Unknown China" would be known—and spoiled.

L. W. CRIPPEN.

Why He Got Ten Days.

At an army fort near New York there is a near-sighted Captain who is very sensitive about his sight. He wears glasses of the very thickest make.

In his company is a private who, except for his slovenliness, is one of the best soldiers in the fort. He is an Irishman, and, like all his countrymen, quick at reply. His many good qualities have saved him from punishment, but his tongue got him into trouble the other day.

The company's arms and clothes were being inspected. The Captain looked at the private's belt and said, angrily:

"Your belts are always dirty. What the deuce do you mean by it?"

"I beg your pardon, Sir," was the reply, "but I think it hard that when I clean my things with the naked eye they should be inspected with a magnifying glass."

The private is now in the guard house for ten days, and his leave to visit the city has been suspended indefinitely.

Political Economy in Kentucky.

Old Negro—Say, Cunnell, what am political economy?

Kentucky Colonel—Political economy, Sambo, is the removal of the greatest number of your political enemies with the least possible waste of ammunition.

TALES OF OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH, Wis., is one of the most advertised places in the world. There are other peculiarly persistent names, like Kalamazoo or Sing Sing, which make themselves conspicuous, but no one of them is so absolutely unique and unforgettable as "Oshkosh." Those two short, harsh syllables carry such suggestions of barbarism in their very sound that they have attracted to themselves like a magnet most of the weird tales of Western uncouthness and savagery that newspaper jokers and vaudeville performers have invented. The result is that a great many people to this day think that the name is a pure invention, and that no such place exists, although a glance at the map of Wisconsin ought to disprove that impression.

There is a local myth about the manner in which so curious a name was given to the town that is too characteristic of the place to be passed over. They say that the city fathers had a meeting in the public tavern, that being the only available hall, to decide upon a name. As each man came in out of the bitter cold he drained off a glass of the favorite drink of the region at that time, "hot Scotch." Before long the whole company began to call out for a glass around every time a newcomer arrived, with the natural result that the business of the assembly did not get on very fast. At last in walked the Mayor, who was also the Methodist parson, crying out: "Well, boys, what name have you decided upon?" Whereupon the whole company responded with one voice:

"Hosh Skosh! Hosh Skosh!"

The first settlers gave their town the delightfully inappropriate name, Athens. About twenty miles further south, at the bottom of Lake Winnebago, was the rival settlement of Fond du Lac, whose French name and former association with French traders and missionaries gave it a real advantage in drawing the trade of the Indians. The shrewd Yankees of Athens determined to offset that advantage by an appeal to Indian vanity. At a great powwow of whites and redskins it was proposed and formally voted that the settlement should be named in honor of the great Oshkosh, chief of the Winnebagos.

From that time Oshkosh rapidly outstripped its older neighbor. In so doing it naturally drew upon itself the envy of the citizens of Fond du Lac, who have ever since been bitter against their stronger rival. It was the imaginative editor of a Fond du Lac paper who first drew attention to the possibilities in the word "Oshkosh," and who first started many of the wild tales about that city. This editor once solemnly asserted in his paper that a Methodist minister, riding into Oshkosh one Sunday morning, met one of his parishioners coming out with his clothes torn, his hat gone, his arm in a sling, his nose smashed in, and part of one ear bitten out.

"What's the trouble?" asked the minister.

"Oh, just been over to Oshkosh, havin' some fun with the boys."

"Why, my dear fellow, what will your wife say when she sees you?"

"Say, parson," said the fellow, in a confidential whisper, as he pulled out of his pockets part of a finger and various other bloody pieces of human anatomy, "what do you s'pose this feller's wife will say when she sees him?"

That yarn was reprinted everywhere, and made Oshkosh widely known as the place to go to to "have some fun with the boys." To this day, whenever a Fond du Lac man sees the story he smiles broadly and thinks his beloved town is being avenged. It is no wonder that such tales make people refuse to believe that there is any such city.

How He Met Mr. Yap.

SITTING on the veranda of an old country house at Burlington, Vt., and looking over Lake Champlain to the far Adirondacks, they were talking the other day, the two women and the two men who, with their host, composed a charming house party, of coincidences in their several lives. One of the men, a good-looking New York bachelor of some forty years of age and sixty of experience, who had remained silent while his companions in turn detailed this or that individual happening, finally quietly said:

"I have experienced the most curious coincidence the past year imaginable. I was taking that always beautiful coaching trip from Cork to the Lakes of Killarney. Seated beside me on the top of the coach was a fine-looking Englishman of about fifty years of age. Learning that I was an American, he became much interested and asked me numerous questions as to our politics, social life, &c., all most intelligent and some rather hard to answer. Suddenly we noticed coming along the road the queerest old countryman imaginable. His antiquated clothes and venerable hat drew from me unconsciously the expression: 'There's an old "yap" going to town, I suppose. In New York the bunko steerers would soon get hold of him.'

"My companion looked at me very curiously and said: 'I beg your pardon, but what did you call that old chap?'

"'I said he was a "yap,"' I replied.

"'Will you kindly tell me what you mean by a yap?' said my neighbor.

"'Oh, it's an American expression,' I replied. 'It means an innocent countryman—a—a—a greeny, in fact—a jay.' The Englishman looked fixedly at me a moment, put his hand in his pocket, pulled out his card case, and, gravely extracting his card, handed it to me. Imagine my feelings! The card was inscribed 'Mr. Richard Yap.'"

To the shouts of incredulity that greeted this remarkable story the bachelor produced the card, which was handed round amid roars of laughter.

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Society at Home and Abroad.

TENNIS week at Newport has been for years the clou of the season. Recently, however, that season has been prolonged, and it is now the Horse Show which will close it with all the éclat it deserves. This latter event is now nearly a month away, and in that time there will be given at the City by the Sea many dances, dinners, luncheons, and entertainments of all kinds. In fact, the programme at Newport suggests the embarrassment of riches. On Tuesday, for instance, commences the tennis tournament, and on the same day the young Vanderbilts will open the new polo ground with a match, in which they themselves will play. For the rest of the week there will be polo at the regular fields, dinners and excursions, and little affairs of all kinds, and at the end will commence the series of dances and the bringing out of the débutantes. All this is told in detail in the Newport letter. It is always in Summer necessary to begin a review of the week's society by Newport. It is a fetich, a species of anthem, which, without the spirit of irreverence, may be said to open the Sunday talk, or, better, if you will, a prelude or an overture.

Newport is a stage and society plays the comedy or drama, and the stage is just now crowded with people, all of whom are notable. The play is a bit dull, but no matter. Social life has resolved itself into sets, and each set is fully occupied morning, noon, and night. For almost the first time in its history Newport cannot complain of the lack of men. Many of the yachts have departed now that the cruise is over, but the men linger, and there are new accessions daily. The onlookers applaud, and if the principals get bored that is another matter.

So far the Summer has not developed many novelties. It is a repetition of the old life, and perhaps that is why it is so restful and enjoyable. Bar Harbor is very close to Newport in its amusements, only it is not so lavish in its display, and it does allow something for those who go there to enjoy its delicious climate and to quaff its glorious air. There is a shade less of conventionality and stiffness. People seem to have a bit of home life and not to live always en evidence. Bar Harbor, however, has been very gay this past week. Society is almost a unit there, and its members meet at the Malvern or at the Kebo Valley Club and dine and dance together quite happily, as if belonging to one great family. There is an old-time flavor about it, something which suggests the social position in Europe, where you are either of the elect or entirely out of it. Bar Harbor is looking forward to its Horse and Dog Show combined, which is to take place a week from next Tuesday. In the meantime many entertainments are given by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Gerard, who has her son and his bride stopping with her; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor, who have just arrived; Mr. Johnston Livingston, who has with him his son-in-law and daughter, the Count and Countess de Langier Villars; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who are beginning to entertain, and who are giving a dinner dance on Aug. 22; Mr. and Mrs. Barnay of Washington, Mrs. De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia, and others. There is some hotel life, but the general aspects have changed. It is the cottage now which rules.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller are at their cottage at Paul Smith's, and Dr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., are visiting them. Gen. Lew Wallace, who is an international character, is at Lake Placid with Mrs. Wallace, and he divides the interest literary in the Adirondacks with Mark Twain, who, with Mrs. Clemens and Miss Clemens, are on the Lower Saranac. Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Lorillard Kip, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes are all at their various camps. There are to be golf tournaments and boat races on the Upper St. Regis. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are to have a series of house parties at their camp, and the Seward Webbs are to arrive later. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will not take possession of his camp until October.

To those who prefer life in the open in the splendid Summer climate of the coast of Maine, Bar Harbor ranks as a place where fashionable conventionalities predominate and where an occasional visit means quite a surfeit for the Summer. In a few years North East Harbor, Yorke Harbor, and Dark Harbor have become villa settlements, with good hotels and excellent country clubs and casinos, and every facility for enjoyment. At Dark Harbor, as already mentioned last week, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Frank Riggs of Washington, Mr. James Lawrence of Groton, and others have established a colony. It is a young people's paradise. Life is gay, and yet according to Newport or Bar Harbor standards would be voted dull or quiet. At Dark Harbor there is an excellent bathing beach, and surf bathing, which is rather new to those who make this coast their Summer home, is enjoyed most thoroughly.

The water is not too cold, and the current and undertow are not too strong, as at Bar Harbor, where, however, this season, surf bathing has also been introduced. At the Maine Coast island resorts there are many New Yorkers, and there have been quite a number of house parties. Among the cottagers at Sorrento this Summer are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss's daughters, the Misses Barnes; Mrs. William F. Cockran of Yonkers, Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ridgeway, Mrs. J. Bonsal Taylor, Mrs. Henry B. Borie, and Mrs. Spencer Ervin of Philadelphia, and at North East Harbor there are Bishop and Mrs. Doane of Albany, Mrs. George R. Lewis and Miss Lewis, Mrs. John S. Melcher, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Mrs. George E. White, Miss Katherine Dunham, Dr. William C. Huntington, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. Duane, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray.

There are some but not a great many New Yorkers on the Massachusetts shore. Manchester-by-the-Sea has become quite a resort for the diplomatic corps at Washington. Magnolia and Pride's Crossing are perhaps the favorite localities. At Pride's Crossing are the Rev. Morgan Dix and his family, and Senator John Kean and the Misses Kean. Magnolia has had its outing dance, and is now interested in tennis and golf.

Another settlement—one has to call all these places settlements to-day—where a certain set of friends cluster around one locale and pass an agreeable Summer together—is Murray Bay in the St. Lawrence. There, a tournament of golf has just been completed, and the prizes were given by George Bonner of Staten Island. The Rev. Dr. William Rainsford is one of the enthusiastic golfers, and he is stopping at the Manoir Richelieu. At the Lorne House are Mrs. Hugo de Fritch and the Misses Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Chapin and Miss Janeway are also at Murray Bay. There are cottages being built by people from the States, and each year the colony grows larger.

The Valley of the Hudson is apt to be very warm in Summer, and a number of large mansions are closed. Mrs. Ogden Mills is expected to return to her place at Staatsburg very shortly, however. She and the Misses Mills were to have sailed this week from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have their villa at Virginia Water, near Windsor, and they do not expect to open Ellerslie before October, at which time all the occupants of the various estates will have returned from Europe and Newport and other places. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are cruising for a few weeks, but Miss Helen Gould has been at her cottage at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been living this week at the Rockefeller place, near Tarrytown. He returned from England on Wednesday. The Westchester colony has migrated almost in a body to Newport and other resorts, and the same can be said of those who live across the Sound and down through the famous Meadow Brook region.

As yet there have not been any engagements of note, except that of Miss Nellie Harjes and Mr. Gardiner, which was reported in the beginning of the week. Mrs. Lyon Gardiner and her daughter sailed for Europe on Thursday, and will visit the Harjeses at their country seat. The wedding will take place in the Autumn. It will be one of several international alliances, and it will be an important event in the American colony in Paris. Other engagements have been frequently rumored, and as frequently denied. The season is a bit young, and there is no doubt that Newport and Bar Harbor will furnish their quota of interesting rumors before the leaves begin to fall.

Town in midsummer is very dull, and this year proves no exception to the rule. The clubs have very few men except on Mondays, when there seems to be a sudden rush, owing to the change in house party plans and the passing through of many. The vacation craze prevails everywhere, and employes of clubs are now disporting themselves at various minor Summer places. Now and then one meets at the Waldorf, Delmonico's, or Sherry's a familiar face. Many of the men remain in town during the day and sleep at night on board of yachts. J. Pierpont Morgan lives on the Corsair, Capt. De la Mar on his yacht, and George Gould and family on the Sybarite. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been stopping on their yacht, going to Newport occasionally and then coming back to town. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are cruising with the Chrystobel, and have arrived at Bar Harbor. On the New Jersey shore Seabright has been very enjoyable, and the Rumson Road settlement has had its different amusements and many of the cottagers have been giving house parties.

Although very early indeed, there is no doubt that next Winter will be very gay. Houses are being altered, ballrooms built, and drawing rooms redecorated all over town. It will be an early season, as people are disposed to remain at Newport until very late, and then come right back to New York.

Saratoga has been almost a society Mecca this past week. There have been many arrivals from Newport and other places, and the interest in the races is very strong. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are at the course each day. Craig Wadsworth is one of the bachelors who has a cottage, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is another. Besides the races there are the Saturday afternoon teas at the Golf Club, excursions and dinners at Saratoga Lake, and a number of dinners and luncheons and the morning and afternoon concerts. Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. Kip are among the sojourners at Saratoga who make matters pleasant and who are constantly seen at many entertainments.

Richfield Springs is another locale where there is much going on at this time. It is one of the settlements or communities, and people, whether at the Earlington or St. James or at the cottages, enjoy life, which is much in the open, very thoroughly. Robert Tailer is very much interested in the Golf Club, and has been giving some beautiful prizes to encourage the young players. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. Childs Drexel are among those who are entertaining and who are having a number of house parties. There are many plans for the early Autumn, and there will be some very brilliant cross-country riding. At the Earlington there are frequent concerts and recitals, and it is the fad just now for the cottagers to drive in and dine there and drive back in the cool of the Summer night.

The horse show at Bayshore was an event of much import on Long Island. It was one of the series of horse shows which will continue all Summer and way into the Autumn, until the one at Madison Square Garden will be the culminating point, or the crisis, as you will. Among those who attended and who exhibited Friday and yesterday were Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Jr., Edward D. Lentilhon, Bradish Johnson, J. Campbell Smith, Mrs. G. Herbert Potter, Vernon H. Brown, and Bird S. Coler.

The season in London has ended. It has been called the American year, and quite justly, for the number of entertainments given by wealthy Americans with a lavishness for supper and cotillion favors which one does not often find in London. The London ball supper, strange to say, is somewhat primitive. The custom of giving dinners to a large number of guests is again another innovation which comes directly from the States. Mrs. Bradley Martin had one at the close of the season, and she had eighty guests. This was not an unaccustomed feat with Mrs. Bradley Martin, whose dinners were famous here for years, and who perhaps was the first hostess in New York to entertain on such a lavish scale. The Londoner calls these entertainments "huge," and is lost in wonderment at them. Mrs. Bradley Martin had many Americans at her dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies had come over from Aix les Bains for the affair. Mrs. Bradley Martin wore deep black, and Cora, Lady Strafford, was in white brocade; Lady Craven, in a mixture of mauve and pink, with a wreath of green leaves and gold grapes in her hair; Mrs. Dudley Leigh (Baby Beckwith) was in white; Mrs. Higgins in black tulle; Miss Paget in white, with pink roses in her hair; Lady Paunceforte in Court mourning, with a great tiara—the only woman who wore jewels, Mrs. Bradley Martin not wearing a single one—and Mrs. Edmund Baylies in a striking colored gown.

Lady Curzon of Kedelston gave a small dinner for the King the week before the death of the Empress of Germany. Her mother, Mrs. Leiter, was present. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West also gave him a dinner. She has gone to Aix les Bains for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel were at Cowes this last week in their yacht, after a very delightful cruise on the Russian coast. They had with them the Prince and the Princess of Pless. Mrs. Van Wart has taken Woodend and at the Goodwood races had a large party. Among her guests was the Princess of Hanau. The Princess, Mrs. Du Pont Coudert, and Marquis de Villalobar were the guests of Mr. Victor Bowring at luncheon at the Carleton one morning the first week in August. The same evening Mrs. Arthur Paget had a dinner there, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. Bishop. Lady Cunard had Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse to dine the same evening. Mr. James J. Van Alen and Miss Sara Van Alen are at the Hotel Bristol, but will leave shortly for the Continent.

Otherwise during the hot weather, when "the days of the dogs are near," as Robert Hichens says, society is very much scattered. The death of the Empress of Germany interfered greatly with Cowes week and will have a decided influence on Homburg. If the King goes there, he will remain, so to speak, perdu, and he will not take part in any gayety. The Duke of Cambridge, who is always good for a dinner, may be the only royalty available, as the German and Prussian Princes and Princesses will all be in mourning. Abroad, Mrs. Hughes Hallett has a large party for August at Dinard, and Maurice Farkoa has gone over there to sing and Miss Aimee Lowther to play in private theatricals. Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe have been at Dieppe. Mme. von Andre has taken Mrs. Brown Potter's house, Bray Lodge, at Maidenhead, for the season. Miss Deacon has come out in London and has been very much admired. She is said to be a great beauty and to possess the dash and picturesqueness of her mother, who has been known for some time by the name of Mrs. Baldwin. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and Miss Sturgis are to sail this week for America and to go for the rest of the Summer to Ridgely Manor, near Kingston. Mrs. Leggett will have a house in London again next season.

Among sojourners in Paris during the past fortnight en route for this country or traveling are Dunbar Wright, from Jungfraublick; Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, from the Château de Mesley, en route to St. Petersburg, where she arrived Aug. 1; Mrs. Henry Clews, at the Elysée Hotel, en route for New York; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, who left the Langham Hotel for Divonne les Bains; M. and Mme. Henry Ridgeway, who went to their villa at Deauville for the month of August; Judge and Mrs. Varnum, at the Hotel Ritz; Peter Marié, who was at the Ritz, left at the end of July for Tours, to be followed by an excursion in the châteaux region of the Loire; Former Gov. Brown, Mrs. Brown, and Miss May Brown of Baltimore, departed from Paris for Ostend, where they will be for several weeks.

Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, who is to be in America shortly, has been at Marienbad. She was in Paris last week. Dwight Collier was at Homburg. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland have opened the Geraniums, their villa at Trouville, where M. and Mme. Jean de Reszke are also stopping. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins is in London.

Salsomaggiore in Italy has the reputation of having waters which build up the voice and restore it to its pristine beauty. Many singers have made a pilgrimage there this Summer. The waters really have a beneficial effect on the throat and larynx. Mr. and Mrs. Story, (Miss Emma Eames,) Mme. Sibyl Sanderson, and Signor Tamagno have been there, and Mme. Melba, according to report, was on her way thither after the fatigues of the Covent Garden season. Lady Colin Campbell is responsible for much of the reputation of the place, as she has given it quite a name.

Among the recent arrivals at Aix les Bains are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay and Mrs. David Gardiner. Mr. Morgan Whitney of New Orleans is also there, and has given some charming entertainments. At Lake Lucerne are Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cozzens and family. The Count and Countess Arthur de Gabriac have arrived at Lucerne, having made the trip from Paris in eighteen days in a carriage and pair of horses. The Countess is an American and a relative of Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur.

The death of the Prince Henri d'Orleans will cause some regret at Newport, where he was expected in September. The Prince was very fond of American society, and was constantly to be found in that little Parisian coterie in which Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. "Plus" Moore and Mrs. Beach Grant were particular stars. He was frequently rumored engaged to every American heiress who arrived in Paris, but there is no authority for the fact that he even asked for the hand of any of them. His marriage with an American would not have been treated as morganatic, but it is very doubtful, for political reasons, whether his family would have allowed him to have entered into any such alliance, although they all have a very soft spot in their hearts for Americans, and the gallant conduct of the older members of the House of Orleans, now passed away, is ample testimony to that fact. The Duc d'Orleans was a guest of the nation some years ago, and he was not only entertained in New York by the committees appointed, but he was also the guest of the late Gen. Butterfield at his country seat at Cold Spring and of George B. McClellan at the Manhattan Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin are still abroad in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey and the Countess de Pourtales are at the Barbey chateau on Lake Geneva. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig are in Scotland. Gen. Arthur Paget is expected home this month from South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord were in Paris last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gasquet James are entertaining at Dinard in quite an ample fashion. They have given several dinners and a cotillion, and now will have a charitable entertainment at the Casino, where an amateur play will be acted and a minuet danced by amateurs. Among the Americans at Dinard are Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Lady and Miss Duntze, James Norton Winslow, Miss Potter, Miss Hopkins, and Mr. Spencer Chapman.

Among the Americans at Homburg are Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot. The St. Moritz Summer season has also begun. There are weekly dances at the hotels, and golf and tennis tournaments. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was registered at the Palace Hotel on Aug. 1. The Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, Mrs. Warren, and the Misses Warren were there at the same date. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet leave London for Paris this week. They expect to stop a short time at Aix les Bains.

NEWPORT GAYETIES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Lawn tennis is all the rage at Newport and the Casino courts are thronged at all hours of the day with the devotees of the sport. It matters little whether there is a yacht race, a polo game, luncheons, or receptions, there are always enough of the society people on hand to fill all the courts and to leave others waiting for an opportunity. There was somewhat of a revival of the interest in the game last year, and one or two tournaments were played, attracting a little attention, but scarcely had the Summer opened this year when it was evident that lawn tennis was to be popular. There was a constantly growing demand for courts, until now it has become necessary to enforce the rule about the time one player may hold a court while others are waiting, and it is with difficulty that the championship court has been reserved for the National tournament. The leader of the set idea is Col. John Jacob Astor, who may be

seen in tennis costume at all hours, coming as early in the morning as the rules allow, remaining until lunch hour, and then returning to stay until the dinner hour. Following his lead, many who have hitherto abhorred the game are learning to play and taking the greatest interest in tennis. So great has been the interest this year that there is talk of enlarging the Casino grounds by leasing a part of the old Ocean House site and laying out new grounds ready for use next Summer.

The Casino was never in a more prosperous condition, and there is little talk nowadays of the golf club crowding out the popular resort on Bellevue Avenue. There are a few devotees of golf and a very few entertainments are given there, while the Casino not only has its tennis courts overcrowded, but its weekly dances are this year more largely attended than for many years; the change in the hour of the daily concert has brought together much larger numbers in the afternoon than were in the habit of attending in the morning, and on Sunday nights the place is crowded with those who come to dine and to hear the music. The present year promises to be the best financially and socially of any since the Casino was opened.

There is little as yet in the way of novelty in the cottage entertainments. Even Mrs. Fish's vaudeville was very much like that of last year. The dinner dances have been more popular this year, but these have furnished little opportunity for novelties, except in the decorations, and the florists have had their ingenuity taxed to its utmost to provide something new. The many dances of the latter part of the month, several of which will assume the proportions of balls, will undoubtedly develop some new feature in the cotillion figures or the decorations, or they will become very monotonous to those who participate, so fast will they come one after the other.

The Horse Show in the first week in September promises to be a greater success, both socially and from the horsemen's point of view, than any of its predecessors. The entries are coming in from all sections of the country, and include most of the best exhibition horses in this part of the world, and on the other side the demand for places from which to witness the show is unprecedented. Not only have the boxes of former years been long since taken, but their numbers have been largely increased, and these have all been secured and still there is a demand. Many unable to secure boxes have taken sections of the reserved seats, and already a large portion of these less desirable positions are spoken for, and those who wait until the last moment may find themselves disappointed.

The coming week at Newport will be extremely gay. There will be the tennis tournament and many dinners and luncheons. On Friday evening, Aug. 16, Harry Walters will give on the Narada a dinner for sixty people. The majority of the guests will be of the young set, but about sixteen or twenty will be of the older set, and will include Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones, Mrs. Fish, and others. There is to be a vaudeville performance, and music during the dinner. The affair is to be in honor of Miss Gwendolen Burden.

On Thursday a luncheon of twenty-four covers will be given at Friedheim by Mrs. Pembroke-Jones for Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who is to spend a week at Friedheim. On Thursday evening of the following week, Aug. 22, a dinner of 150 covers will be given at Friedheim by Mr. and Mrs. Jones, which will be followed by a cotillion, to be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the hostess.

Miss Alice Rutherford, Mrs. George Crocker's elder daughter, will start for Japan via San Francisco, to-morrow. She will spend ten days in San Francisco with the Princess Poniatowski, and will then sail with Mrs. Buford, wife of Commander Buford, United States Navy, who is a relative of George Crocker. They will stop at Honolulu for a day or so, and will then go on to Japan. They are also to visit China. Miss Rutherford is not expected back before the first of next year.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse is to give a dinner to-night for the young set. It is to be a pink and white affair. She is to give another next Sunday for older people. As her present quarters, pending the completion of the Morse's new cottage, are somewhat limited, Mrs. Morse gives her dinners at the Casino.

The hop of Thursday evening at the Casino was the most successful one, next to that of the previous Thursday, of the season. A number of large dinners were given and afterward many of the guests drove to the Casino. Among those who were there were Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. John R Drexel, the Misses Blight, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Burden, Miss Natalie Schenck, and Dr. and Mrs. Clarke.

Miss Annie Lyman and Miss Daisy Pierson, when out driving on Wednesday, were caught in a severe squall, and Miss Lyman had a roll of bills amounting to about a thousand dollars, blown out of her hand as she was leaving the bank. The air was literally filled with flying greenbacks, as she had taken a great number of small bills. The crowd in the street turned in to gather up the cash, and every dollar was returned to Miss Lyman.

Miss Leary's first afternoon reception at her Mills Street cottage in Newport in honor Charles Astor Bristed, who was her guest, was largely attended. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lehr, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Count Gherardesca, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Gerald Lowther, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Neilson, and Mrs. Grosvenor.

As stated in THE TIMES several weeks ago the original date selected for the wedding of Miss Oelrichs and Peter D. Martin, was the last Thursday in August. There was never any talk by those concerned of having it celebrated on Aug. 14. It is said that the invitations to the church ceremony will be general, but that those sent out for the wedding breakfast will not exceed 100 in number.

MIDSUMMER AT NARRAGANSETT.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—Midsummer days find the skies at Narragansett for the most part blue and cloudless, the billows restless and inviting, and everything else in keeping. If there is a lack of the old-time brilliancy that made the Pier famous, it is not the fault of nature here, which is ideal, but that of man. Notwithstanding those at this resort seem to enjoy life in a quiet way. There are dinners and luncheons continually, automobiling and driving, tennis, croquet, and bridge whist, and recently the interesting addition of the polo tournament with all the pleasures that follow in its wake.

The scene at the grounds of Wildfield Farm during the hours of the games has been artistic and pleasing. On the field flashed the different teams with their varicolored costumes. Beyond the fence gathered society in its smartest apparel. Between the periods, laughing women and their escorts wandered into the clubhouse partaking of tea or other light refreshments.

It is a noticeable fact that the women witnesses of the games are as interested in the different movements as the men, and when excitement runs high, they cheer and show their feeling as enthusiastically.

A dinner of eighteen covers was given recently at the Country Club by Hamilton Disston. The table was prettily decorated with white roses, carnations, maiden hair, and asparagus ferns. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who came over from Newport for the occasion, and Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker were included in the guests.

There has been much interest evinced in the semi-weekly concerts in progress at the Mathewson under the capable direction of Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone. The new quartet which renders the programme consists of Miss Effie Stewart, a soprano soloist at Dr. Parkhurst's Church; Miss Beresford Joy, who is a member of the choir of the second largest Baptist Church in Chicago; Mr. Edward Strong of Dr. Hall's Church in New York, tenor; Miss Kate Stella Burr, organist of Grace Methodist Church, and composer, and M. Robinson of Dr. Parkhurst's church. At the last Thursday evening concert Mr. Strong sang with considerable feeling "Under the Rose," a song composed by Miss Burr.

J. I. Blair's new Panhard automobile, made in France, and recently brought here, is exciting much interest. It is a two-seated affair, glowing with red paint, and is said to closely resemble the "Red Demon." There is not a handsomer machine in evidence at the Pier, and it is next in size to the monster Ballentine automobile. It is said to have cost about $3,000, and possesses eight horse-power. The Blair vehicle has a French horn attachment.

A benefit entertainment consisting of tableaus was successfully given on Monday evening in the ballroom of the Mathewson by the children of Narragansett. "Queen Louise," in all the glory of a regal costume, was represented by Helen Brown. "Flowers" was posed by Vera Siegrist, who wore a fetching frock of pink organdie, about which was garlanded a rope of pink roses. She was decked with a wreath of the same blossoms and held a basket of these flowers coquettishly in one hand. There were several other pictures portrayed, the entire series being made more attractive with calcium lights.

The Saturday hop at the same hotel was well attended not only by the guests of the house, but by those from the neighboring hotels.

Among those present at the hop were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Miss Ora Manning, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Vander Beek, Jr., Mrs. John Joyce, Miss Elizabeth Joyce, Miss Bessie Atwater, Miss Nannie Tenney, Miss Sadie Haywood, Miss Beresford Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Mr. Harold Richard, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kelsey, Mrs. John Loader, Miss Bell Loader, the Misses Welsh, Miss Julian Berwind, the Misses Taylor, Miss Anna R. Cole, Miss Beatrice Kinney, Miss Elizabeth Escott, Mrs. Walter N. Escott, the Misses Lane, Mrs. W. L. Butterfield, Miss C. E. Butterfield, A. Zeloney, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honan, Miss Frederica Berwind, Mr. A. M. Zabriskie, Mrs. C. H. Anthony, Miss Ethel A. Byrd, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reid.

Among those entertaining in the Grecian Gardens Wednesday were R. Huntley Gordon of New York, who gave a luncheon to a party of five; Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, who gave a luncheon to a party of eight; Mr. E. B. Smith, who gave a luncheon to a party of ten; Miss G. L. Pancoast, who gave a luncheon to a party of six; Mr. Hugh Legare, who gave a luncheon to a party of six, and P. J. Collier, who gave a luncheon to a party of six.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

TUXEDO, Aug. 10.—Tuxedo passed a very quiet week, but considering the absence of many of the cottagers the younger set have taken their places and have been entertaining numerous guests. Miss Gibson, Miss Cruger, Miss Robbins, and the Misses Borland have each had their quota of guests, entertaining at tennis, golf, horseback riding, and luncheons.

The tennis court and golf links have been the centre of attraction this week. At the tennis club Emile Cousby, formerly in the French Army, is prepared to give instructions in fencing, and many of the younger set have taken a fancy to the sport, and he has many pupils.

Many of the cottagers have already returned to their Tuxedo residences. Among those who returned this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., at their cottage on West Lake; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Semple, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard are now at the United States Hotel, Saratoga. Next week they will go to Bar Harbor with Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge for the remainder of the season, returning to Tuxedo in September. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane will go to Narragansett for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, who returned from the South this week, entertained numerous guests over Saturday and Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Layng, Jr., who have been guests of Mrs. Spencer, have gone to Watch Hill, R. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart will return from abroad next week, and will occupy the Winter Club with Mrs. Henry Brookman, while their Tuxedo cottage on Lookout Mountain is being finished. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price entertained at their cottage the Viscount and Viscountess de Sibour over Saturday and Sunday, where numerous friends were invited to meet them at dinner Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Price left for the Pan-American Tuesday morning, as also did Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe and family. Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson entertained at dinner and a dance afterward Saturday evening.

At the Tennis Court are the Hon. Cecil Baring, who has just returned from abroad. Also Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., H. Cruger Oakley, Miss Sands, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Bowland, who occupy the Post cottage, will go to Newport next week as guests of George Griswold Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent returned from New London, where they have a cottage for the Summer, and passed Saturday and Sunday at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorton Knox Bell have gone to Boston on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kuck, who are at the de Rham cottage, have gone to Narragansett and Bar Harbor for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. R. P. Huntington is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore at the Jones cottage.

Mrs. T. B. Williams of New York is stopping with Mrs. C. H. Coster on Tower Hill.

The late arrivals at the Club this week are Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Akers, John L. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. de Rosé, Walker Smith, Mr. Newbold Edgar, Misses Varnum, and others.

THE WEEK AT LENOX.

LENOX, Aug. 10.—Present indications are that September this year will be one of the busiest in the history of Lenox as a Summer resort. Not only will there be the usual golf events and the horse show, which has become a fixture, but there is to be a tennis tournament on the courts of the Lenox Club, which will rival in interest those of a few years ago. The courts are now in most excellent condition, and a number of the tennis enthusiasts play upon them daily. Invitations will soon be sent out to the crack players all over the country, and many handsome prizes will be offered. The exact date of the tournament is not yet fixed, but it will be at a time when there will be many visitors in Lenox and all the cottages will have house parties.

An interesting event this week was the revival of the once popular paper chases. A series of these meets will be held, and the first one took place on Monday, when the chase was under the auspices of Richard Dixey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, and the chase was entirely upon the grounds of Tanglewood, the Dixey estate. Mr. Dixey and Miss Mayer were the hares, and were given five minutes' start of the hounds. It was an interesting and exciting race, and was taken part in by a large number of the young men and women of the cottage set, mounted upon their fleetest steeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bishop have arrived at Interlaken, after an extended trip abroad. Mr. Bishop brought with him a new white automobile of foreign manufacture. Mr. David W. Bishop is expected to arrive here soon with a similar machine, and then they may try some racing, which is likely to be the cause of much fright to the horses of the vicinity.

Mr. S. Howland Robbins is expected soon in Lenox, and his presence will serve to make things more lively on the golf field, where Mr. Robbins is one of the leading spirits. He will arrive some time before the golf tournament takes place.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana and her son, Mr. David T. Dana, have gone on a few weeks' trip to the Adirondacks and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax have returned to Wayside from a visit to Bar Harbor. Mr. Fairfax is one of the leading golfers, and spends much of his time at the golf links. Mr. William Bradford is taking many trips on his automobile this Summer. A favorite trip with him is to Columbia Hall at Lebanon Springs, which he makes in very short time.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court, sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

Mrs. John E. Parsons gave a children's party on Friday, at which the young guests were entertained by a vaudeville show, in which a number of New York artists took part.

Mr. John Sloane, Jr., is spending a few days in Buffalo attending the Exposition.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane is the guest of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly in Newport. Mr. Sloane has been spending a few days as the guest of Mr. George Vanderbilt at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis will soon return to Lenox from a visit to Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean are spending a few days at Elberon, N. J.

Thomas Shields Clarke, the artist, is soon to build an attractive and artistic Summer residence on the property which he recently purchased here. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have but recently returned to this country after several years' stay in France and Italy.

Miss Etta Van Courtland Morris of New York has arrived at the Rockwell cottage for the rest of the season.

Miss Marion De Forest and Henry Sheldon De Forest, Jr., are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor of Cedarhurst, L. I., who is now in Saratoga, is expected soon to visit Lenox. Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of James R. Keene, the noted financier.

FLOODTIDE AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 9.—Society is enjoying itself hugely. The forecasts of the earlier season have been realized, and August will be gay beyond description. Dinners are painfully numerous. It seems as though society is most happy when it is eating. Luncheons and teas and late suppers carry off the burden of the entertaining. There are, however, other things more original and delightful to take up time. This week saw the first of the fêtes champetres. A number of ladies, leaders here, have instituted a series of open-air receptions, enlivened by a band concert, taking place every Monday afternoon. The first of these was held Monday afternoon at Woodbury Park. The ladies who received were Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Robert Bonner Bolwer, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Matthews, Miss Kimball, Miss Taylor, Miss Lawrence, Miss Train, Miss Berry, and Miss Hinkle. The guests drove to the scene in carriages, of which there were more than three hundred, and lined up about the inclosure listening to the music.

The next three weeks are full of important happenings. Mrs. Burton Harrison is to give a rural fête, which will take place Aug. 23 on the lawn at Sea Urchins. The guests will wear costumes of the time of Mary Antoinette, and there will be enacted a sixteenth century farce called "The Comedy of the Fan."

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will give their first large entertainment Aug. 22. It will be a dinner-dance. At present the Vanderbilts are at Newport on a short visit. They are expected to return this week.

A fancy dress ball is to take place at the Louisberg shortly. The costumes will be designed after Cruikshank's drawings of Dickens's characters.

The largest affair during August will be the entertainment in aid of the village hospital, which will take place Aug. 29. It will be in the way of theatricals. Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Whelen, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and other well-known women have the affair in charge.

Of course the Horse Show commands the greatest interest at present. Everybody is busy making entries and providing for parties. It will be a very successful affair, and the class of exhibitors equal to that of Newport.

Society was afield Tuesday and Wednesday. The mixed foursome tournament for the Ketterlinus Cup was played on those two days. Miss McLane and L. Gourlie took first prize over Miss Seely and H. Thatcher by the score of 2 up in a splendid contest. The other entries included Mrs. T. G. Condon and R. K. Thorndike, Mrs. Bowen and J. B. Bowen, Miss Robinson and G. O. Thatcher, Mrs. Huger Pratt and Mr. Greppo, Miss Sedley and Huger Pratt, and Miss Hinkle and Charles Hinkle. A large crowd of spectators followed the match.

Tennis is making a strong bid for popularity this season, and the courts at Kebo are always occupied and a crowd waiting. The mixed double tournament for the Barney cups was begun Thursday. Some of the entries included Phoenix Ingraham, C. B. Wright, R. K. Thorndike, Miss Whelen, Miss Seely, Miss Hinkle, Miss Sharswood, Miss Robinson, Miss McLane, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Emmett, and Richard Derby.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimmock arrived early in the week, and will be at the Tallyrand cottage the remainder of the season.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and the Countess Langier-Villars are the committee having in charge the arrangements for the cup awards in the coming Horse Show.

The Olympia, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, will not be here as expected. She has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs. Admiral Higginson will carry his flag on the Kearsarge. The squadron is expected here the last week in August.

William C. Whitney will return to Bar Harbor after the racing season at Saratoga.

The Countess Langier-Villars dined a party of twelve Saturday evening at the home of her father, Johnston Livingston. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt of Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Count Langier-Villars, and Johnston Livingston.

The second of the dancing classes was given at the Malvern Saturday night under the patronage of Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. Munnikhuysen, and Mrs. Biddle Porter.

Aug. 23 has been set as the date for the annual regatta. Bar Harbor has had an unusual revival of yachting interests for the past two years, and the regatta this month promises great things. It will take place the day after the Horse Show, when the crowd here will be largest. There will be seven classes, from the sixty-footers down to the little twenty-five-foot raceabouts. Antonio Stewart is Chairman of the Regatta Committee. The other members include William C. Allison, E. N. Benson, William Lawrence Green, and Dr. Scheffelin.

The harbor contains a veritable flotilla of yachts. They are coming now from both east and west. Those who have been cruising down the Nova Scotia way are returning, and those that have been at Newport have run down for a short visit. The Christobel, Adrian Iselin of New York, owner, came in early in the week. The schooner-yacht Amorita, fresh from triumphs at Newport, is a new arrival. The Katumba, which has been at Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, came home Monday. The Susquehanna, the Gorilla, the Rhada, the Gelsha, and the Sachem are other steam yachts in the harbor. R. Hall McCormick, who has recently placed his new yacht Rappidan in commission, will leave shortly for Newport.

The regular weekly handicap at Kebo on Saturday showed the best scores of the

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season, notwithstanding that the weather was very bad. L. Gourlie of New York won first prize, Sumner Gerard was second, and G. O. Thatcher third. Among the other entries were Arden Robbins, R. K. Thorndike, C. Bridgman, and C. R. Auchincloss.

The knockabout race Saturday was won by the Rip, with the Bobs second, and the Helen third. Edgar Scott is the owner of the Rip.

The Malvern hop on Wednesday was the kind of affair we have known in other seasons as the Malvern hop. It was genial—that about expresses it. There was present the largest dancing crowd of the season They did not however, assemble until rather late. Dinners in quantities were, of course, given previously. At the Inn Miss Fox and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth entertained. Mrs. Van Nest had a small party. Among the cottagers, Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Ban-y-Bryn. Count and Countess Laugier-Villars entertained at the Livingston cottage.

Miss Fox's guests were Miss Mae Gurnee, Miss Eleanor Willing, Miss Marion Lawrence, Phoenix Ingraham, Sumner Gerard, Ralph Pulitzer, Montgomery Sears, Jr., and Reginald Johnson.

Mrs. Barney's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Conover, Miss Draper, Miss Barney, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and Capt. Bush.

Miss Eleanor Sedley of New York came this week. She is staying with Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt at the Malvern.

Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus entertained at luncheon yesterday Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Joy, Miss Berry, Miss Draper, Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Shober, Mrs. Allison, Miss Lawrence, Miss Taylor, the Misses Seely, Miss Hinkle, Miss Barney, Mrs. Condon, Miss Robinson, Miss Shapley, Miss McCormick, Mrs. Ireland, and Miss Davis.

A picnic to Somersville was given by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin on Thursday. It couldn't help being a jolly event, considering who went. There was only one mishap to disturb the otherwise even tenor of the occasion—some erring Somersville native stole a case of champagne. Considering the brand, he showed his discrimination and taste. The party was made up of Miss Lounsbury, Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Sir Alexander Swettenham, Countess Festetics, Miss Mae Handy, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. Lounsbury, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Conover, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Edwards, and Miss Edwards.

Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the Boulder Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Draper, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. Joy, Miss Carpenter, Miss Seely, Miss Sharswood, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Fenno, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Lawrence.

The largest dinner party of the season thus far was given Tuesday evening at the Malvern, when Mrs. James W. Gerard, née Daley, entertained. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Haggin, the Countess Festetics, Mrs. J. S. Barney, Miss Struthers, Miss Whelen, Miss Conover, Miss Thomas, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Van Nest, Mr. West, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Linsey, Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Pulitzer, and Mr. Sumner Gerard. Following the dinner other guests came in, and there was dancing in the music room.

A delightful dinner was given Tuesday evening at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, when the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Miss Bend, Miss Lelia Sloane, Miss Evelina Palmer, Harry Thorndike, Frederick Baldwin, and A. Fabbri.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle was also among the entertainers Tuesday evening and dined Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler, Charles T. How, Capt. Bush, and E. J. Curley.

Mrs. C. B. Wright entertained at luncheon at Tanglewold Tuesday in her usual charming manner. Her guests included Mrs. Slater, Miss Drayton, Miss Brown, Miss Newbold, Capt. Bush, and Mr. Ingraham.

The large event of Saturday was the reception given at Ban-y-Bryn by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barney of Washington in honor of Mrs. Hubert Vos and Mrs. Huger Pratt. All of the society leaders were present and Mrs. Barney proved, as usual, a very delightful hostess. Some two hundred people came to pay their respects.

Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus entertained at dinner Thursday Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Meserole, Mrs. Hall McCormick, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Miss Ames, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. A. J. Davis, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Dodge, the Misses Morrell, Miss Carey, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Shapley.

The tea house on the Ocean Drive seems more popular than ever this season. Every afternoon this most genial resort is thronged with guests, who stop there on their drives for tea. Alexander Robertoff is in charge, as usual. It is a pleasant half-way house, and a point of departure that makes the drive doubly pleasant.

Miss Draper's guests at dinner at Kebo last Saturday night included Miss Theobold, Miss Keyser, Miss Hinkle, Waldrich Bates, Charles T. How, Mr. Goodrich, Reginald Johnson, and Mr. Rogers.

A camp has been built at Eagle Lake which will be sure to create and supply a capital resort for picnics. It is located half way up the lake on the east side, and is conducted by Edward Smith of clam-baking fame. It is picturesquely located, half hidden in the woods, yet so close to the water's edge as to leave all the beauty of the lake in view. A launch will take parties from either end of the lake to the camp.

Unpublished Letter of Grant's.

An unpublished letter from Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, which tells some interesting history of the young soldier's romance, came to the notice of a NEW YORK TIMES reporter a few days ago. The letter was written from Camp Salubrity, Louisiana, at the beginning of the Mexican war. Gen. (then Lieutenant) Grant had not long before that time left Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo. It was near St. Louis that Miss Dent, who was to become Mrs. Grant, lived. The letter is delightfully frank and characteristic of its writer. It was written to Lieut. Robert Hazlitt, one of the intimate friends of the great chieftain's earlier years. The document is now owned by Mrs. Mary D. Wilson of Niles, Ohio, who is a relative of Hazlitt, now deceased.

Gowns Worn at Newport.

MRS. J. LAURENS VAN ALEN wore on Thursday morning an exquisite gown of all-over Irish embroidery, dead white, in a fine mesh-work pattern. About the foot of the simple straight skirt were two overlapping frills of Irish ruffling, and a frill of the same ran from the stock in front to the frills on the skirt's edge, lapping a little to the left. The stock and belt were pale lavender satin. Mrs. Van Alen's hat was a large flat affair, set back a little on the pompadour coiffure, with a full wide wreath of lavender silk roses in different shades running completely around it, and just above these on the left there was a large flat black velvet bow.

Mrs. George Crocker was in ecru batiste embroidered in silk polka dots in white. There were three foot-deep flounces edged with lavender satin, a battlement pattern, the satin battlements running up on the flounces. The bodice was a tight-fitting all-over embroidered batiste, the sleeves fitted closely, and the stock was white chiffon and tulle, with a fluffy bow in the back. Her hat described a point in front, was raised and rolled at the sides and back, and the edge was finished with soft folds of white chiffon. There were bows of the chiffon, a touch of black velvet ribbon, and some white flowers on the hat.

Miss Anna Sands wore a pale blue and white organdie frock, the background white, with a fine scroll work in blue. The skirt was formed of strips of the organdie and bands of Valenciennes lace. The vertical strips, or panels, of the organdie were perhaps an inch and a half wide at the belt, and were laid in tiny tucks, and widened out to some five inches at the bottom, ending just above a ruffle or band of cross-wise insertions of the lace. These insertions crossed and formed diamond-shaped designs, the centre of these diamonds being formed of blocks of the lace. The flounce at the bottom of the frock had the same style of decoration. The bodice was also formed of entre deux of the lace and organdie, the latter tucked. The large bishop sleeves had vertical insertions of the lace between the tucks and formed large puffs above the last wristband. The stock, which was part of a very shallow vest of tucked white organdie, was stiffened with featherbone and two strips of the narrowest possible black velvet ribbon were run through it. The front was formed of lace diamonds and organdie. The girdle was of folds of white liberty satin, with bow and ends at the left front. Miss Sands's hat was a flat oval toque; deep pink roses were set closely together around the double brim, and bows of black velvet ribbon were applied on the left of the crown.

Miss Beekman wore a white foulard silk, or rather the palest shade of silvery gray, clusters of wistaria-shaped black flowers were scattered over it, and from the belt in the back two broad insertions of black lace ran to the deep hem of the skirt. There were vertical insertions of black lace in the bodice, meeting those on the skirt, and giving a princess effect. The front was similar. The sleeves were bishop-shaped and small. A large indented hat of black and white crinoline and lace was worn, with a wreath of black satin roses around the front and sides of the crown, and a black chiffon veil with white dots draped it.

Miss Stewart wore a white ribbed cotton frock with large single pink roses with delicate foliage scattered over it. The skirt, very scant, had an insertion of cream-colored lace about six inches from the bottom, the sleeves, bishop-shaped, had puffs of cream lace let in above the wristbands, and the stock and vest of the rather close-fitting blouse were also of lace. The small, deep, ecru-colored toque, rolled at both sides and crushed in, had for decorations one large pink rose a little to the left of the front, and a fold of velvet around the crown.

Miss Daisy Pierson was seen driving on Bellevue Avenue in a plain black skirt and a blouse of lemon-colored crepe de chine. The blouse fitted closely, was pouched only a wee bit in front, and between the two clusters of four half-inch tucks on either side the centre band there were rows of polka dots embroidered in white silk. The sleeves also had vertical tucks, and these were let out above the embroidered wristbands to form puffs. The hat worn was white straw, with a moderately wide brim, trimmed with white ribbon and pale yellow flowers in front.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore was automobiling the same day in a dress of linen-colored embroidery. The skirt was long and clinging, and the bodice and sleeves were also close, the latter being bishop in shape. A wide-brimmed hat of rought white straw, with a long mass white feather starting from the right front and running around to the left, drooped over the hair in the back.

Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., wore a white Swiss, with tiny white Maltese crosses scattered over it. There was a straight gathered six-inch flounce at the bottom of the gathered skirt, and at intervals of four inches apart there were clusters of four half-inch tucks. The waist was tucked from shoulder to belt, and the sleeves showed lengthwise tucks that ended about four inches above the wristband and formed a full puff. There was a deep sailor collar laid in narrow horizontal tucks and edged by a four-inch frill of Valenciennes. The stock was white lace and satin and the folded belt was satin. The hat worn was a wide-brimmed white Leghorn, with a band of lace drooping all around the brim, like a valance, folds of white satin swathed the crown, and clusters of lilies of the valley, with foliage, were placed a little to the left of the front.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray made a beautiful picture at the Casino on Thursday afternoon. Her white hair was shown off most artistically by a spreading bow of black velvet, the bow having two wired straight loops on each side; where the loops ended pink roses began and ran all around the crown; the crown itself, which showed from the back only, was a coarse dead-white straw. Her gown was black dotted net over black taffeta. The tight bodice, with a white vest, was tucked to fit, and the skirt, which was fluffy from the knees down, had black silk ruchings, five in number, about nine inches apart, as its only trimming, the last one being on the extreme edge. A full boa of pale blue feathers was worn.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard wore one of the most original and striking costumes of the afternoon. It was of thin but crisp white silk, with a small and continuous scroll pattern in black. It fitted the figure closely. There was a yoke of soft white material and this formed a shallow V in the back which was outlined with a fold of black silk a quarter of an inch in width and from the point of the V this fold ran in a sloping line to the waist, where there was a similar fold which formed the only belt. This fold formed a perfect Y and was the sole trimming on the corsage's back. The yoke in front ran almost to the bust line and had wide revers over the sleeves of white. It was closed from this to the belt fold with the black. The skirt had a tunic effect in back. The trailing lower skirt was edged with the black and the upper skirt was shorter in the back than in the front—where it formed the sole skirt. A line of black ran up to the right of the centre back. The lower edge was also cut out in an up-turning V shape, the V being to the right instead of in the centre. In front, on the left side, a black fold ran from the waist to the skirt's edge; this was broken some ten inches below the waist line at intervals of six inches by three rosettes of the narrow black silk. These had steel centres. The hat worn was a large one of rough light brown straw, with a brim indented at intervals and forming an irregular, undulating line. A wreath of delicate pink roses and foliage rested on the left brim and front.

Miss Josephine Johnson wore a pink organdie frock, figured in pink over pink silk, with soft fluffy frills about the feet and sleeves and a long pink feather boa. Her pink hat, which set back off the face and turned up sharply on the left, was trimmed with folds of mauve silk about the crown. The effect of the frock was charming, but indescribable.

Mrs. Greene had on one of the most effective gowns, its long straight lines being especially striking. It was a creamy white organdie, figured in faint pink and tucked vertically from the deep yoke, nearly a foot in depth, to the hem. The heavy ecru lace that formed the yoke ran straight down the centre of the back. The tucked tight-fitting bodice had vertical insertions of the lace, as did the tucked sleeves. The hat matched the dress in coloring.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was playing tennis, wore a white pique skirt, cut straight, and which cleared the ground about two inches. The shirtwaist was of thin white material tucked. A white kid belt was worn. Her shoes were tan and the stockings black. A wide-brimmed hat of rough light brown straw had folds of dull green ribbon around the crown, and in front two tabs of pale blue material projected like wings on the right side. A light brown chiffon veil swathed the brim.

Perhaps the most beautiful gown was worn by Mrs. George Crocker. It was of white chiffon over white silk. The trailing skirt had narrow fluffy frills of the chiffon at the bottom, and each was edged with black; there were five or six of these. Trailing vines of leaves and flowers ran from the belt to the frills. They were very fine at the top, but broadened out to a width of six inches at their lower portions, and had medallions of dead white lace as centrepieces. The tight-fitting bodice had elbow sleeves of black lace applique over chiffon, and there were very full elbow frills, fully ten inches deep, of white chiffon and black lace falling from them, the effect being most graceful. The lace flowers on the bodice and upper sleeves were outlined with a fine line of silver jet. Mrs. Crocker's hat was solid black, set back from the face a bit, and turning up on the left, and a full black ostrich tip completely covering the right side.

Mrs. Frederic Edey, who is visiting in Newport, wore a sweeping skirt of white cloth, trimmed with scroll-like bands of white satin a little below the knees. Her white blouse was pouched, and had puffs in the bishop sleeves, and was of a thin embroidered white material. Her hat was a large flat one of black, the brim almost covered with large white camellias, which showed also on the left side near the back under the brim.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore at a recent dinner a gown of brocaded liberty satin. The background was cream colored, and the large flowers were pink and mauve orchids touched with pale yellow. The trailing skirt had a deep flounce of accordion plaited white liberty silk, edged with a narrow ruching edged in turn with lace. Another row of the ruching was applied about four inches above. An insertion of applique lace ran around the skirt just above the flounce, running up on each side and crossing so as to inclose a diamond of the brocaded satin. The bodice had velvet shoulder straps, and was simply made, the centre front being of applique lace over white silk and with lines and touches of pale pink silk here and there. The neck of the bodice was finished with folds of pink silk.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt was out automobiling in a beige brown linen, the Eton jacket having black at its edges, the sleeves finished, at the shoulders and wrist with the black outline stitch, and the skirt quite elaborately trimmed with black. She wore a large light straw hat trimmed with black, and a chiffon veil.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was automobiling in a dead white frock with small black polka dots rather far apart. It had a short Eton coat that disclosed the fine white blouse worn. A large white hat nearly concealed by a brown chiffon veil completed her costume.

At the Casino hop on Thursday evening Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a simple, very low-cut gown of flimsy black with a hint of jet here and there. Not a jewel was seen on her. Mrs. John Clinton Gray wore on the same evening a trained gown of pearl gray satin brocaded in the same shade. Jetted black velvet bows were placed each side of the snowy coiffure, and a large rosette of black velvet was placed at the left of her corsage. Mrs. John R. Drexel was in turquois blue lace over taffeta silk of the same shade, and the deep flounce that came above the knees was edged and trimmed with cream lace. She wore a turquois blue aigrette in her hair, and all her famous turquoises, the necklace trailing over her shoulders and caught across the bodice. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse was in black, with a row of diamond ornaments down the front of her corsage and a rope of the same gems around her throat.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish took tea at the Casino Friday afternoon. She wore a frock of pale gray cloth and lace, fully as much lace as cloth, the latter being very heavy, and applied in medallions all over the gown, the material being cut from under it. Both bodice and skirt fitted closely and a girdle of yellow taffeta laid in folds with a chou in the back was the only thing that interfered with the princess lines. The under slip was yellow taffeta. Her hat was a medium size, double-brim affair, the brim filled in with small pink roses. The crown was of white straw and trimmed with flat bows of black velvet.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot was with Mrs. Fish She wore a foulard frock of a brilliant green shade with fine tendrils and small white spot-like leaves scattered over it. The skirt was long and had an applied flounce, joined to the skirt by cat-stitching in heavy black silk. A block of the silk was outlined each side of the placket hole in the back with the same cat-stitching, and the tight-fitting bodice and the small bishop sleeves also had vertical rows of cat-stitching. A deep sailor collar of pure white Irish embroidery and a vest of white silk finished the bodice. A large but short boa of black chiffon was worn and a black hat rising high on the left was wreathed with the fluffiest of ostrich feathers.

Miss Kathleen Neilson wore at the Casino a frock of beige-colored heavy linen. The skirt was scant and clung closely, and the bodice bloused a little both back and front. The applied flounce was headed with a row of clover leaf designs six inches across. These designs were outlined with a fine white line and an inch from this a beige colored lace clover leaf was appliqued in the centre of each. Above this were four rows of the clover leaves at equal distances apart. Smaller clover leaves similar to those on the skirt were outlined and appliqued on the back and front of the bodice and at the top of each bishop sleeve. The stock matched, and the girdle was a six-inch strip of pale yellow taffeta figured in Persian design and tied in the back in a knot, the ends sticking up sharply. Miss Neilson's hat was a white straw trimmed with bows of pink satin ribbon, and on the top and at the back, with white roses and green leaves.

Fresh Milk on the Ocean.

It was on board a steamship that carried cattle to London. There were nearly 400 steers on her, going over to be made into the "Roast Beef of Old England."

On the second day out a lady from Boston, who sat at the Captain's table, asked him, as she poured out some evaporated cream into her coffee:

"Captain, is this fresh cream?"

"Yes, madam," replied the Captain blandly.

"Why, of course," hastily said the Boston lady, "how stupid of me to ask such a question with all these cows on board."

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Ad Astra.

Love, you are late.
  Yea, while the rose leaves fall
  In showers against the moonlit garden wall,
My firm hand shuts the gate.
The nightingale
  Has worn himself with pleading;
  The fountains silvered tears are interceding,
But what is their avail.

Love, you are late.
  Long stood the postern wide
  With all my morning glories twined; inside
Bird called to bird for mate.
Noon and the sun,
  The loves of bees and flowers.
  With folded hands unclaimed I marked the hours
That saw my youth undone.

Then evening star
  And coming of the moon!
  Ah, not too soon, my soul, ah, not too soon
Broke their soft grace afar!
All consecrate,
  I chose my white path there
  And took the withered roses from my hair.
Love, you are late,—too late.
—THOMAS WALSH in The Atlantic.

The Cost of Defending the Cup.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The exact sum of money paid for the Columbia in 1899 is not known, but the sum has been estimated at not less than $150,000. Without a doubt it cost over $50,000 to carry her through the season; probably the sum was much greater than this. In the first part of the season her owners paid $16,000 for three suits of sails. And then there was the Defender, which acted as a trial horse to the Columbia. It cost just $50,000 for her to be a trial horse, but it was paid without a groan. And now for the present season:

It will have been noticed that the construction of each cup defender has cost infinitely more than its predecessor. The fact is, the Herreshoffs have charged several thousands of dollars for each minute of extra speed. Following those deductions the Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than $200,000 to build. She has a large tender, the steamboat Mount Hope, and a crew of sixty-eight men. She has three or four suits of sails, extra spars, and the like, and she will go into dry dock before the cup races. Outside of the $200,000 spent on her construction she will probably cost the Belmont syndicate about $80,000. Then there is the cost of her trial horse, the Columbia. She will carry a crew of forty men, each of whom will receive $35 a month in wages. That makes $2,200 a month; $11,000 for the five months she will be in commission. The wages of Capt. Barr and the first and second mates will aggregate for those five months $6,600; the tender will cost $7,500. Uniforms for the men have already resulted in an expenditure of $1,000, and there is the cost of feeding them to be considered. This makes $25,000, and her sails and spars and overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another $25,000. It will thus be seen that, all in all, $350,000 is a conservative estimate of the cost of defending the cup this year.

The Earth's Bendings.

From Everybody's Magazine.

Little bendings are in progress all the time the world over. The "immovable" hills are bowing and scraping to each other constantly. Every evening, as the dew settles in the valleys between them, they nod to one another. So, likewise, do the mountains, even to a greater extent. Gravity is tugging all the time. And in London, too, where earthquake sensations are practically unknown, the earth bends daily, and the buildings, like the hills and the mountains, nod to their friends opposite when the morning traffic begins. On Sunday, usually, their manners take a rest, excepting in such places as Petticoat Lane, where business flourishes in as lively a fashion as in Paris. Heine said that even the trees made obeisance to Napoleon the First when he entered Berlin. This was imaginative yet truthful, for the weight of the crowd along Unter den Linden made a tilting sufficient for Prof. Milne's pendulums to have recorded distinctly. One might say the crust of the earth acts like a steel spring, it bends so easily.

Concerning Incomes.

From Harper's Weekly.

When Samuel Warren wrote "Ten Thousand a Year," that income, reckoned in British pounds, constituted riches. The London Spectator has been saying that Britons nowadays to be rich men must have incomes at least twice as big as that. Affluence in England begins now at £20,000 a year. It is hardly affluence at that even, but a pinched and anxious sort of ease that has to take thought of economies, and consider the feasibility of self-denial and look out for rich alliances for one's children. What does such an income provide? The Spectator tells us: A country house, hired shooting, a London house, a moor in Scotland, six weeks' yachting, clothes, food, and drink. There is nothing left. Truly being a rich man and enjoying rich men's pleasures in England is very dear bliss. Being merely comfortable seems about as good, and has the advantage of permitting accumulations which afford some pleasure as they grow, and ever feed the hope of ultimate circumstances which shall be conspicuously easy. The Spectator says that the reason why being rich is so expensive now in England is not so much that rich men require more than they used to as that there are so many of them that they have bid up the price of rich men's luxuries. It is a sad case, and may be worse when the steel men from Pittsburg begin to be felt in the British luxury market. The cure may come from the decline of British trade and manufactures. That or something is already cutting down the size of British families. They averaged 4.17 children each between 1876 and 1880. Between 1891 and 1895 the average was only 3.74.

The Revival of Roadhouses.

From Scribner's.

There are certain old country taverns here and there, up toward Westchester and down beyond Brooklyn and over on Staten Island—not only those which everybody knows, like the Hermitage in the Bronx and Garrison's over by the fort at Willets Point, but remote ones which have not yet been exploited in plays or books, and which still have a fine old flavor, with faded prints of Dexter and Maud S. and much earlier favorites in the barroom. In some cases, to be sure, though still situated at a country cross roads, with green fields all about, they are now used for Tammany headquarters, with pictures of the new candidate for Sheriff in the old-fashioned windows—but most of them would have gone out of existence entirely after the death of the stage coach, if it had not been for the approach of the city, and the side-whiskered New Yorkers of a previous generation who drove fast horses. If the ghosts of these men ever drive back to lament the good old days together, they must be somewhat surprised, possibly disappointed, to find these rural roadhouses doing a better business than even in their day. The bicycle revived the roadhouse, and though the bicycle has since been abandoned by those who prefer fashion to exercise, the places that the wheel disclosed are not forgotten. They are visited now in automobiles.

Trusts. Their Effects in England.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Whether or not we like to recognize the fact—and willful blindness is one of our national failings—there is no disputing the truth, that an industry backed by the whole strength of the Government and the nation stands a better chance than an industry which Government and nation coldly decline to assist in any way. No doubt to back an industry as Germany and the United States support their iron and steel trades, may involve a certain amount of temporary sacrifice on the part of the community. But that in the long run the community suffers cannot be proved, whatever the disciples of Cobden say, and they are very prone to substitute vague assertions for arguments. Moreover, in the words of Lamennais, "Human society is based upon mutual giving, and upon the sacrifice of man for man, or of each man for all other men, and sacrifice is the very essence of true society." For a generation we have been limiting competition within the State and restraining its crude and cruel violence. By innumerable laws and restrictions we have raised the standard of comfort and of life. But we still refuse to restrain the competition which comes from without, from countries where man is regarded as a mere profit-making machine. The cheap labor of the Southern American States, of Japan, of Germany, of Belgium, is freely to be allowed to lower our standard of living. Well may an American economic writer remark that industrially England has entered a cul de sac from which there appears to be for her no retreat. For we are on the horns of a dilemma—either our high standard of living or our free trade system must go.

Speculation.

From The Forum.

Nothing can be more beautiful from the standpoint of pure reasoning, and nothing is more vital to the smooth working of the great machine of modern civilized life than this transfer of capital through the mechanism of the stock market. Let us suppose the volume of capital seeking investment, both permanent and temporary, to be as large as it is to-day, but without any common markets in which transferable securities could be sold. Then what would happen if a sudden demand for money should fall upon London, Paris, or New York? If the entire demand had to be met in gold, or even in trade bills of exchange, the result would be a drain upon the market where the money was demanded which would result in convulsion upon convulsion, in the impairment of values below any point ever reached in a "stock market panic," and in the paralysis of the whole industrial mechanism of the country. Mills would stop and wages would cease to be paid, because the commercial banks would be called upon to denude themselves of gold and commercial bills, so that they would hoard with tenacity of terror what little money they had left.

How does the stock market avert such dangers? Simply by substituting securities for money. If money becomes plentiful in a given market like New York, the surplus gravitates to the stock market. This increases the offer of money for securities, and the prices of securities rise. Such securities are then drawn by the magnet of high prices from other markets, where money is less plentiful and prices are lower. The money, in other words, is drawn from the market where it is redundant to the market where it is most needed. It becomes profitable to sell securities for money where they bring a good price, because the money obtained for them can be lent at a hight rate in the market where it is scarce. The rate of interest for money thus cooperates with the fluctuations in securities to maintain, in the supply of money and loanable capital, a balance which is the more accurate in proportion to the ease with which securities and money move between markets.

The cost of shipping gold was once a controlling factor in the difference in the rates for money. Securities have now to a large extent taken the place of gold in these international exchanges. The cost of shipment is smaller, the risk is less, and the time required for making transactions has been reduced by the use of the telegraph, the ocean cable, and the telephone. The larger the ownership of foreign securities on a given market, the more elastic is the cushion which that market presents against sudden shocks. Foreign securities do not usually suffer impairment from the same causes which affect domestic securities, and they therefore represent in international transactions the most perfect substitute for money.

The Fount of Tears.

"All hot and grimy from the road,
  Dust gray from arduous years,
I sat me down and eased my load
  Beside the Fount of Tears.

"The waters sparkled to my eye,
  Calm, crystal-like and cool,
And breathing there a restful sigh,
  I bent me to the pool.

"When, lo, a voice cried, 'Pilgrim, rise,
  Harsh tho' the sentence be,
And on to other lands and skies,
  This fount is not for thee.

"'Pass on, but calm thy needless fears,
  Some may not love or sin,
An angel guards the Fount of Tears,
  All may not bathe therein.'

"Then with my burden on my back,
  I turned to gaze awhile,
First at the uninviting track,
  Then at the water's smile.

"Then so I go upon my way,
  Thro'out the sultry years,
But pause no more by night, by day,
  Beside the Fount of Tears."
—PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR in Ainslee's.

English Village Women.

From The Contemporary Review.

Female domestic servants come largely from country villages. It is a general complaint that on entering service they are mostly incapable of doing the simplest household work without supervision, and that only a small proportion ever learn. The reason is not far to seek. A couple of generations ago half the cottages in England were schools for the teaching of the domestic arts. These are no longer taught because they are no longer practiced. Baking and brewing, cutting out and cutting down clothes, darning and fine-drawing, the care of poultry, the economical use of food—all these will soon be artes perditae, as far as the cottage is concerned. Women used to be able to make their husbands' shirts. Give nine cottage women out of ten nowadays a couple of dozen yards of calico, and they could no more turn it into shirts than they could turn a lump of pig iron into a dinner knife. Cooking, even in its simplest form, is being supplanted by the use of tinned provisions. To boil potatoes and bacon or to fry a bit of meat in a pan is about as much as the housewife can do. Women of the type of 'Lisbeth Bede have been discouraged out of existence. The cottage woman of to-day has her pride, but it is not in the home. She slaves to save her girls from what she and they alike have learned to regard as degrading drudgery—the necessary work of a house. All she can save goes on their backs. "Look at them when they go out," she says; "you couldn't tell them from the Miss Swetstones themselves." But when they go to service they have learned next to nothing. Least of all, have they learned to learn.

"In the Swim."

From Notes and Queries.

This phrase is, one fears, bad English, in so far as it has acquired a soupcon of vulgarity which, in the first place, perhaps it did not possess, since it is thought to have originated from anglers being in luck when they find a swim or "school" of fish. Thus it has come to mean being in the popular current, either in opinion, speculation, or fashion—dans le mouvement, in the vogue with others. It is possible that the phrase was suggested to anglers by the Eastern metaphor, "To swim in golden lard," meaning to be prosperous: "And, gentle Sir, when you do come to swim in golden lard" (B. Jonson, 'The Fox,' I. i.).

Webster gives it as colloquial, and says the meaning is "to be in a favored position; to be associated with others in active affairs." The Imperial Dictionary also classes the phrase in the same way, and describes "the swim" as "the current of social or business events; the tide of affairs; the circle of those who know what is going on." The Dictionary of Phrase and Fable gives the origin as from an angler's phrase, and says, "A lot of fish gathered together is called a swim, and when an angler can pitch his hook in such a place he is said to be "in a good swim."

A Quagga's Heels.

From St. Nicholas.

Bonavita, it appears, was standing on the bridge one morning when there arose a fearful racket in the runway, and, looking in, he saw the quagga tearing along toward him. He concluded that some one had unfastened the door, and was just preparing to check the animal, when around the curve came Rajah in full pursuit. Bonavita stepped back, drew his revolver, and as the tiger rushed past fired a blank cartridge, thinking thus to divert him from the quagga. But Rajah paid not the slightest heed, and in long bounds came out into the arena hard after the terrified quadruped, which was galloping now with the speed of despair. A keeper who was sweeping clambered up the iron sides and anxiously watched the race from the top. Bonavita, powerless to interfere, watched from the bridge.

Of all races ever run in a circus this was the most remarkable. It was a race for life, as the quagga knew and the tiger intended. Five times they circled the arena, Rajah gaining always, but never enough for a spring. In the sixth turn, however, he judged the distance right, and straightway a black-and-yellow body shot through the air in true aim at the prey. Whereupon the quagga did the only thing a quagga could do—let out both hindlegs in one straight, tremendous kick; and they do say that a quagga can kick the eyes out of a fly. At any rate, in this case a pair of nervous little heels caught the descending tiger squarely under the lower jaw, and put him to sleep like a nice little lullaby. And that was the end of it. The quagga trotted back to its cage, Bonavita put up his revolver, the frightened sweeper climbed down from the bars, and Rajah was hauled back ignominiously to his den.

A Dream of Treasure.

From The Spectator.

Dreams are often unaccountable, and perhaps what I am about to relate may interest your readers. When quite young—I was only seven years old then—I lived with my parents at a villa in Trieste, Austria. For weeks and weeks I had the same dream, although not nightly—namely, that in the night time I found myself at the bottom of the garden in my nightgown, scratching at a little heap of earth, and found copper, silver, and gold coins, and suddenly looking up, I found before me, and watching me, the sister of the landlord of the villa, an old, haggard woman. Having dreamed this so often, I naturally related it to my mother, who repeated it to her friends. These friends, who were of a superstitious nature, tried to induce my father to buy the plot of ground in question, but he would not listen to such absurdity, as he was an unbeliever in spiritualism. Well, some years later the landlord had occasion to build a lodge at the bottom of the garden, and while digging for the foundation a large sum of money in copper, silver, and gold coins was discovered. How is it that a mere boy of seven, without any knowledge of the place or of the history of the owners of the said ground, should have such a dream, which turned out true?

The Drug Habit.

From Chambers's Journal.

A fruitful source of poisoning is to be found in methylated spirits. In factories where fine chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations are made, many hundreds of gallons of this spirit have to be used in the course of a year. This spirit is far superior, of course, to the article sold at the oil shop or retail drug store; and many of the factory workers so quickly develop a liking for it that it is often necessary to watch them carefully to prevent leakage.

Chloroform and methylated spirits are the principal, but not the only, form in which temptation comes to the employes in chemical factories. Agreeable but insidious drugs have to be used in large quantities, and many who have the handling of them seem quite unable to resist the opportunity of tasting. It was the open boast of one employe known to the writer that he had tasted everything the firm made or stocked; and the practice is probably not an uncommon one.

Many a victim of a drug poison which is slowly corroding all that is best in him, physically and morally, can trace his deadly habit to that unfortunate day when he began indiscriminate tasting, when he first ate of the tree of knowledge, and lost forever the paradise of those to whom is still vouchsafed the mens sana in corpore sano.

The Laggard Knight.

Too late! The mighty Dragon's crest of gold
  Lies cloven on the cavern's sparry floor;
And flameless now the throat whence nevermore
Shall blighting fume or blast of fire be rolled.
But he, my Friend, lies lifeless—in his hold
  The venomed tongue his dying valor tore
  For triumph's token—with the monster's gore
Sanguine, and stifled in its scaly fold.
And diamond and emerald lie blent
  The ruby and the amethyst amid;
  And treasury is mine more opulent
Than catacomb e'er stored, or pyramid:
  But ah! the deed illustrious I meant
  Rebukes the deed inglorious I did.
—DR. RICHARD GARNETT in "The Queen and Other Poems."

Paris. After the Commune.

From The Century.

A man standing at the corner of a street heard two officers talking of the bravery of the troops. "Yes," said the loiterer, "if your men had fought like that against the Prussians, all this would not have happened." The officer pulled out his pistol and shot him. "Our army has behaved heroically," said M. Thiers. "We execute with the law and by the law." "Where's your boasted liberty?" I asked of a friend, a Frenchman. Taking off his shoe, he searched the inside of it very minutely, and then said, "It has been there for the last two months, but I think it is lost now."

The method of formal execution by young cigarette-smoking Colonels, as above indicated, was the usual kind of execution. The honor of a firing party was reserved for a few persons of distinction, such as Millière, who had resigned his seat as Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly to become a member of the Commune. He was placed in front of the Panthéon, and with arm raised, cried, "Vive le peuple!" There was a roll of musketry, a murmur, and he was dead. As I was walking away from the sad spectacle I met Mr. Holt White of The Pall Mall Gazette, who said to me, "I am sorry I am too late. I wanted to see Millière. People say he looks so much like Jesus Christ." We then witnessed a sight that made us both shudder. Up to the previous day the fight had been going on beneath a glorious sun and a cloudless sky. I was astonished to find how few traces of the carnage were to be seen in the streets. The reason was that

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the sunshine had dried the blood and it had become covered with a concealing layer of fine dust. Now, however, there had been showers of rain, and the effect was as if the very stones of the streets were bleeding afresh. Near the Panthéon, at a spot where several men had been shot, blood was trickling in sluggish streams to the gutter. Soldiers, fatigued with the day's massacre, reposed on the wet pavement, using it also as a dining table. We saw them eating raw meat, which they were too fatigued to remove from the streams of blood that trickled about it—a sorry banquet for M. Thiers's "heroes"!

To detail what I saw during the rest of the fighting would be to repeat in effect what is above written. Everywhere in the streets dead bodies were lying about. There were no wounded, for the troops gave no quarter. In every direction the work of death and destruction went on; the human brute unchained, the imbecile wrath, the mad fury of man devouring his brother man.

The part of the city in possession of the conquerors, however, was safe, though not comfortable to walk in. Scattered brains, limbs, bodies, and blood formed a ghastly spectacle.

In City Pent.

Oh, sweet at this sweet hour to wander free,
Or follow some invisible beckoning hand,
Among the moody mountains, where they stand
Awed with the thought of their own majesty!
Sweet, at the folding up of day, to be
Where on the tattered fringes of the land
The uncourted flowers of the penurious sand
Are pale against the pale lips of the sea.
Sweetest to dream, on easeful earth reclined,
Far in some forest's ancient idleness,
Under the shadow of its bossy boles,
Beyond the world's pursuit and Care's access,
And hear the wild feet of the elfin wind,
Dancing and prancing in mad caprioles.
—WILLIAM WATSON in The Century.

Visions of Heaven.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Most popular of all the legends of the Middle Ages is that of the seven years' pilgrimage of the Irish saint Brendan, the Sindbad of Christianity, he who set forth in a ship with his companions to seek the Islands of the Blest upon the actual seas. Though it is rather the vision of Barintus the hermit that dwells in the memory, since it was he who lured St. Brendan to the quest by the tale of his own landing with his nephew on the happy shores. Eastward in this case also lay Paradise, "an island," to quote from Mr. Baring Gould, "wide and grassy, and bearing all manner of fruits, wherein was no night, for the Lord Jesus Christ was the light thereof." The two abode there, we are told, a long while without eating or drinking—"and when they returned to the monastery the brethren knew well where they had been, for the fragrance of Paradise lingered on their garments for nearly forty days."

Fragrance, light, and music are among the chief characteristics of these visions. It may be recalled how these were also the frequent accompaniment of Buddha's transports. As when, after he had obeyed the call of the Unseen Power and renounced earth's joys that he might live the divine life, the air about him was filled with falling roses, while music, multitudinous as the roll of waves upon the shore, sounded in his ears. Or, as when the whole universe appeared to him like a garden of fragrant blossoms; and a splendor of light outshone, piercing even to those very darkest recesses which, according to the audacious imagery of the East, the united rays of seven suns would fail to penetrate.

St. Brendan was the uncle of another notable seer of the seventh century—that century so rich in visionary lore—St. Fursey, who fell, says Bede, into a trance, and, quitting his body from evening till cockcrow, "was found worthy to behold the choirs of angels and to hear the praises which are sung in heaven," with stray echoes of which he afterward edified all Christendom.

The Fulmar Petrel.

From Good Words.

The fulmar petrel somewhat resembles a common gull at a distance, but has a much more graceful flight, skimming the waves, or hovering by the cliffs, without perceptible motion of its wings. It makes its nest upon the grassy ledges and cliffs of St. Kilda, and is caught with a rod in the same way as a puffin, only, as it is found on the precipices, it is more difficult to secure.

It was greatly valued formerly for its oil, of which each bird has about half a pint, and which it uses as a means of defense, and ejects with great force at the enemy. The present general use of mineral oils makes that of the fulmar of less importance, but it is the purest animal oil in existence, and is still used for various purposes, and also medicinally by the natives for sprains and bruises.

Living in a Fool's Paradise.

Brooks Adams in The Atlantic.

Americans are disposed to assume that no coalition could ever be formed against them. Judging by the past, nothing can be more certain than that coalitions both can and will be formed against them, if they so behave as to make such coalitions worth the cost and risk. Coalitions always have been made, under such conditions, and probably always will continue to be made. To be opulent, unarmed, and aggressive is to put a premium upon them. A coalition of this character was, in fact, contemplated in 1806, and is generally believed to have been abandoned only through uncertainty as to the neutrality of England.

Supposing a coalition of two or more powers, of which France were to be one; they would possess an admirable base in the West Indies, in Martinique or Guadaloupe, and also convenient bases in Asia. No station on the whole Asiatic coast is more commanding than Port Arthur, held by Russia. Fleets, therefore, of any size could be concentrated and supplied close to the seat of war, and Europeans compute that they could be concentrated against us at the least in the ratio of two to one.

Our rivals believe that a couple of defeats secured by overwhelming numbers would settle the war; for fleets cannot be built in less than two or three years, and they calculate that two or three years of isolation, resulting from the loss or control of the sea, would produce enough domestic unrest to enforce acceptance of their terms. Those terms, they assume, would suffice to insure their future safety.

Trade Unions Kill English Glass.

From The North American Review.

"The story of the flint-glass trade is a very instructive one. This used to be a very extensive and lucrative business in Great Britain, affording highly paid employment to many thousands of workers. These workers had, of course, their trade union. The union waxed fat, and kicked on the question of apprenticeship, and it succeeded in enforcing a strict limitation to the number of boys to be allowed to enter the trade in any one year or in any one factory. Having secured this, they put the screw on wages until they raised the pay of an ordinary journeyman to between £3 10s. and £4 a week. The monopoly of labor was complete, but not the monopoly of supply. The Germans stepped in and took the trade bodily from under the nose of the Flint-Glass Makers' Union, which now does not, in the whole United Kingdom, contain as many members as there are workers in many a single factory in Germany. The industry has gone, save two or three high-class concerns making costly tableware for the wealthy, and with it the workers, who either emigrated to America or sought employment in other overcrowded avenues. Much the same kind of thing happened in the bottlemaking industry. Apprentices and production were kept down, and wages were forced up, until bottles became so dear that Belgium sailed in and 'scooped the market.' German table glass and Belgian bottles now tell the tale, in every British household, of what aggressive and tyrannical trade unionism can do for the industries of the country. Let it be noted that the initial cause of the ruin of these industries was the limitation placed on apprenticeship, for that is one of the most dangerous and lamentable features of trade unionism policy as still pursued."

The Fer-de-Lance in Confinement.

From The Youth's Companion.

During the first few weeks of installation in their cage the lance-heads, true to their reputation, became veritable fiends. On opening the door of this cage, the keeper was generally greeted with a low whirr, as the angry reptiles rapidly vibrated their tails. This was soon followed by the flash of white mouths from the shrubbery. Moreover, the heavy glass in the front of the cage, facing the spectators, showed numerous little greenish-yellow smears where the vipers' fangs had been directed at some particularly bright dress or bonnet, as the owner of the same passed within range of their hostile vision.

Gradually this changed. The creatures became used to their keepers and grew quiet. But here the danger increased. No animal is more treacherously dangerous than a "tame" venomous snake. One moment it may lie apparently asleep; the next it has shot its body with lightning-like rapidity at some moving object, thinking it food. Keepers would much rather see a snake demonstrate its feelings at once; they know then what it is going to do. It was at this time that a serious accident came near taking place.

The keeper was spraying the vegetation in the cage with the lance-heads, when a snake, which had been quietly coiled about three feet away, sprang for his hand. The keeper, involuntarily jumping backward, was followed by the snake, which literally threw itself from the cage and landed at his feet. The keeper executed a broad jump with admirable energy, and saved himself from the reptile's fangs.

On a moonlight night, some three weeks after their arrival, the lance-heads took their first meal in captivity. The majority of the venomous snakes are night prowlers; few will take their food, consisting of small rodents, in the daytime.

The Last of the Mail Stage Drivers.

From The Daily Telegraph, July 4.

By the death of Mr. Stephen Philpott of Dover in his eighty-ninth year, the last of the mail stage-coach drivers between London and the Kent coast has passed away, to the regret of many friends. He regularly drove the mail coach between the capital and the Kentish seaport for many years, and when the railway superseded that method of conveyance for the mails he drove the mail coach between London and Herne Bay. Naturally, he had many interesting reminiscences of old times, and was fond of telling how, when driving from London to Dover, he met Prince Albert proceeding to the metropolis for his marriage with Queen Victoria. Mr. Philpott drove the first coach in the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington from Walmer Castle.

August Guests.

The wind slips over the hill
And down the valley.
He dimpled the cheek of the rill
With a cooling kiss,
Then hid on the bank a-glee
And began to rally
The rushes—oh,
I love the wind for this.

A cloud blew out of the west
And split his shower
Upon the lily-pad's crest
And the clematis.
Then over the virgin corn
Besprinkled a dower
Of rain-dew—and
I love the cloud for this.
—CALE YOUNG RICE in The New Lippincott.

Melodrama in England.

Henry Arthur Jones in The Nineteenth Century.

Melodrama still skittfully flourishes in the provinces, chiefly in the second or third class theatres. Considerable fortunes have been made, I believe, by pieces which have never been heard of in London, while some old London successes still make profitable appeals to simple country audiences in the pit and gallery. But melodrama is apparently dead in London, and there is no very hopeful outlook for it in the provinces.

There is still perhaps a considerable future for gospel melodrama in the provinces. Many years ago I pointed out that a huge fortune was waiting for any one who would teach the British public to save their souls by the help of religious melodrama instead of by religious stories. I did not misjudge my countrymen. And there are still, I believe, rich veins of superstition and fear and ignorance to be worked in the same field by any one who cares to grub in that soil. But melodrama, whether of the gospel or police variety, is not a form of dramatic art that national pride can take any great delight in fostering among the populace.

Disappearance of Plants.

From Longman's Magazine.

It is very curious to come across, in old books, the names of plants and wild flowers which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were to be seen growing in London and its neighborhood. There are many such notices to be found scattered up and down the writings of Gerarde and Ray, and others of the early botanists. For instance, the little wall-rue fern was to be found on "an old stone conduit between Islington and Jack Straw's Castle," and the royal Osmunda flourished on Hampstead Heath, together with the lily of the valley. The mistletoe might be seen growing "on some trees at Clarendon House, St. James's." In Lambeth Marsh the very rare "frogge-bit" grew, "where any that is disposed may see it," and the arrow-head in "the Tower ditch," and also "by Lambeth Bridge, over against the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace." In the "moat that encompasses the seat of the Right Reverend the Bishop of London at Fulham" might be seen the sweet-smelling flag, and the yellow water lily, and the scarce Cardamine impatiens. The sweet-scented camomile was common at Westminster, and the wild clary in "the fields of Holborne neere unto Grayes Inne"; in "a lane against St. Pancras's Church" the wild lettuce grew, and the deadly nightshade in a ditch at Islington, and the beautiful marsh gentian on Clapham Common, while the rare "yervaine mallow" was to be seen "on the ditch sides on the left hand of the place of execution by London, called Tyborn." Needless to say, these plants have long since disappeared, and what has happened in the case of the "all-devouring wen," as Cobbett years ago called London, has been repeated in a lesser degree in many districts throughout the country.

The Land o' the Leal.

In the Land o' the Leal, where the heather
blooms purple,
The mist on the hills, and God's light on
the streams;
Where the glen and the crag and the blue
fir commingle—
The Land o' the Leal, that I see in my
dreams.

The scent of the morning, the breeze of the
moorland,
The glorious trees in their majesty stand;
The ripple of water and rushing of river
Are glorified there, in my health-giving
land.

The voice of the people, the Gaelic endearments,
The clasp of the hand for the sake of
"langsyne,"
The bonnie wee bairns, and the hardy braw
laddie,
In the Land o' the Leal where their welcome is mine.

In the Land o' the Leal, where my spirit
roams ever,
I stretch out my hands to the purple-clad
hill;
While the mystical beauty weaves patterns
unceasing,
And the spell of the moorlands is over
me still.
—HELEN URQUHART in Chambers's Journal.

The Growth in the Size of Ships.

From The Monthly Review.

The growth in the size of ships became most marked in the closing years of the century. Ten years ago there was not afloat a single vessel of 10,000 tons; in 1901 there will be twenty-five. In 1892 there were launched in the United Kingdom 37 steamers of over 4,000 tons; in 1900 no fewer than 125 were built. Of the new steamers of over 10,000 tons to be born in the first year of the new century 5 will be over 18,000 tons each. Who can place a limit on what the new century may see? It is stated by a well-known shipbuilder that he is ready even now to build a steamer of 50,000 tons if desired. As far as material is concerned the thing is quite practicable, though it may be questioned if it is desirable to place such enormous risks on one bottom. But before further increasing the size of ocean carriers the problem to be solved is how to increase speed without increasing the consumption of coal.

The Missing Link.

From McClure's Magazine.

In the jungles of Southeastern Asia and the islands near by, which have long been known to science as the cradle of the human race, and which are still inhabited by the very lowest orders of human beings, the pithecanthropus lives with the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic pangolin, hyena, and other animals, remains of which were found round about him. It has been computed that this ancestor lived somewhere about the beginning of our last glacial epoch, some 270,000 years ago. In other words, about 17,000 generations have been born and have died between him and ourselves. It will assist our understanding of what this relationship really means to know that nearly 250 generations carry us back beyond the dawn of history, 5,000 years ago.

The Work of the Butterfly.

From Everybody's Magazine.

In our growing apprehensions of the linked life of the universe the flight of the butterfly has gained a significance and interest far beyond the casual appreciation of its radiance and grace. It is no longer as the frivolous saunterer, who through the sunny days flutters his life away among perfumed petals, that he figures. The beauty has its function, and subserves a vital purpose in the economy of nature. Like the bee, the butterfly is a workman in God's garden, and his mission to carry pollen from blossom to blossom, thus fertilizing and cross-fertilizing the seeds. Without these winged messengers of the air more than half the flowers in the world would be exterminated. Not only do they add to the color and loveliness of Summer's pageantry, but assist in its creation. Does it not ripen the interest of the spectacle to realize that the swarm of opalescent insects one sees in the meadows, eddying in the golden sunlight, rising and falling in lazy abandon, swaying drowsily on the clover blossoms or balancing on the petals of the new-opened violets, in an existence apparently fetterless and fancy free, are really seriously at work performing the function of their being?

A Song from the Tenement District.

The ministers preach an' the church members pray
An' beg us t' live in a holier way,
Steer clear o' the pitfalls we find in our path,
An' merit God's mercy instead of His wrath.
They think the thing's easy t' do just because
They've never crossed swords with the natural laws
Of circumstance—laws which can't be understood
By the fellers who've nothin' t' do but be good!

They live in a mansion or cottage, Queen Anne's,
An' such things don't go with the "rushin' of cans"
Like a tenement does, where your domicile's bare
Except for a stove an' a three-legged chair.
They mean well when thus they invite us t' take
Up some needed reforms, an' our old ways forsake;
But Fate's bondage don't let us act just as we should
If us fellers had nothin' t' do but be good!

Oh, it's six days o' workin' for us, an' the rest
That we find on the seventh ain't allers the best
For morals, we'll own, what with cards and a "can,"
But they're "throw-offs" that rest up a laborin' man.
Reformers the problem can solve—in a book—
But in the applyin' by hook or by crook
Sin wins far more battles than maybe it would
If us fellers had nothin' t' do but be good!
—ROY FARRELL GREENE in Leslie's Weekly.

Women Convicts.

From The Fortnightly Review.

A comparison of the criminal returns for men with those of women proves that apparently the tendency to become habitual criminals is far greater among the latter than it is among the former. The reason of this is not very apparent, and the subject is too wide to be comprehensively treated here, but one or two possible causes may be touched upon. It must be inferred, in the first place, that the discipline of the prison does not produce such happy results among the women as it does among men, and the question naturally follows as to whether it is advisable that what is practically the same course of treatment should be meted out to both. Inasmuch as they are widely different in constitution and temperament, can it reasonably be expected that one and the same remedy will suit both cases? Undoubtedly a course of strict discipline is beneficial to men. It is beyond dispute that it is possible to drill men, especially men belonging to the lower orders, into shape, but is this remedy equally efficacious with women? This is very much open to question. There are some who would even maintain that a term of penal servitude tends rather to weaken a woman's moral force than otherwise in that it lessens her will power. The habit of merely obeying orders without question, and the fact of her never having had to make a decision for herself, render her incapable of steering a straight course when she regains her liberty. She is not able to discriminate as well as she once was, and has sustained a loss of reasoning power. Be that as it may, there are other causes which must be taken into account.

Drunkenness is a powerful factor in dragging many women of this class down, for once grown into a confirmed habit, few are able to overcome it. Further, it is more difficult for a woman to make a fresh start than it is for a man. Her natural instinct is to return to her home, if she has one, or, at all events, to the quarter where she is known, and where she will find herself among friends; whereas, a man does not experience the longing for old scenes to the same degree, and if he selects to avoid his old associates, he will find it more easy to make his way amid new surroundings, and be more likely to pass on his way unquestioned.

Hindu Dancing.

From The Catholic World.

Hindu dancing bears no similarity to that of the European. Stage acting in the shape of comedies and tragedies is hardly to be found among the Hindus. The chief characteristic of their dancing is their dress, which very often is horrible and grotesque to look at. Their dances consist in wrestling, jumping, and moving the shoulders, heads, hands, legs, as if agitated by violent convulsions, to the sound of musical instruments. The Hindu taste for music is so marked that there is not a single gathering, however small, which has not some musicians at its head. The instruments on which they play are, for the most part, clarinets and trumpets; they have also cymbals and several kinds of small drums. The sounds produced by these instruments are far from pleasing, and may even appear hideous to European ears. The mattura, or conductor, is the most remarkable of all the musicians. In beating time he taps with his fingers on a narrow drum. As he beats, his shoulders, head, arms, thighs, and in fact all the parts of his body perform successive movements, and simultaneously he utters inarticulate cries, thus animating the musicians both by voice and gesture.

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IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Why England Withdraws 70,000 Men from Africa.

The news recently published that Great Britain was about to withdraw 70,000 men from South Africa, caused European diplomatists and foreign correspondents, who saw no reason for diminishing the force manoeuvring against the Boers, to examine the conditions on the various frontiers of the empire to see where danger might be impending. The news that the troops with Lord Kitchener were to proceed to India seemed to be quite unaccountable, for the horizon there was clear, save for some insignificant tribal disturbances in one of the buffer States, which could hardly lead to serious results. Two pieces of intelligence—one of fact, the other of comment—which have recently come to hand may explain why Great Britain is anxious to have a veteran army in India at the earliest possible moment.

On July 20 last The Indo-European Telegraph sent a communication from Simla to its London agent saying that traders who had recently returned from Kabul stated that the Ameer had been in failing health for some weeks. The dispatch was not made public until confirmed by a longer dispatch based upon a story that had appeared in The Times of India alleging that the condition of the Ameer was rapidly growing serious; this, however, was printed with official comments, adding that the Government of India knew nothing about the matter. The news was in consequence deemed of little importance and inconspicuously presented in the London press.

That the state of health of the Ameer of Afghanistan, as a matter of information, is of the utmost importance to the British Government a Russian writer reveals in the Russki Myssl, and reveals it in such a way as to imply that he is fully acquainted with the fact that the death of the Ameer is a matter of the immediate future. It is also evident that the writer, who is described as an ex-Minister, is not aware that he is making any revelation; moreover, he explains that his only motive for writing at this time is because he belongs to the peace party. After rebuking the Chauvinism exhibited by certain Russian journals in discussing Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia, he discusses the importance to Russia of an early occupation of Herat, which he admits could not be accomplished without alarming the whole of India, as Herat is the key to that territory. He then proceeds as follows:

"Abdur Rahman Khan is devoted to Russia, although he receives a yearly subsidy of 1,800,000 rupees from the Government of India. He knows that Russia needs neither Afghanistan nor India. Asiatic despotism, in the shape of the Ameer, is necessary for governing the wild and predatory Afghans, and Russia would need an army of 100,000 men to maintain order in that country. This fact is not calculated to make the annexation of Afghanistan by Russia appear to be desirable, and yet it is highly probable that sooner or later the Russian standard will fly from the walls of Herat.

"The Ameer's death will lead to a bitter civil war, for a conflict will be unavoidable between the Ameer's eldest son, Sirdar Habibulla Khan, and the Ameer's second wife, on behalf of her son, Umar Jan. Both sons have an immense following of adherents. The waves of such a civil war will unquestionably break beyond the frontiers of Afghanistan. Great Britain would occupy Afghanistan to restore order, and that would lead naturally to a Russian occupation in the north, and the Hindu Kush would form the natural frontier."

The Trials of Morocco.

The Moorish Embassy which was in Paris is now in St. Petersburg, where, it is expected by the Paris papers, that M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will have his policy adequately interpreted to the envoys by the representative of the Russian Foreign Office. Le Temps, which is the acknowledged organ of the French Foreign Office, says that there is no doubt that a modus vivendi has been arrived at, tranquillizing the apprehensions of the envoys as to French encroachments upon the real Morocco and fixing certain details as to common action for dealing with the marauders of the undelimited hinterland between Morocco and Algeria.

Although the Paris papers say that the Moorish envoys have left Paris with very friendly feelings toward France, two things have happened which, in the opinion of foreign diplomatists, have caused a jarring note in the farewells. One is a long article in the Magasin Colonial et du Voyage, by its editor, M. Jean Hess, which accuses successive French Governments with dissimulation in refusing, since 1845, to permit Morocco to have a frontier on the east, in order that France might always have an excuse ready, did circumstances favor the situation, to occupy Morocco. He proves his allegations by a long array of documents, and becomes indignant at the spectacle of the hypocrisy of French dealings with Morocco, and shows his contempt for the French Foreign Office. The Moors, he says, want a frontier, just as Siam wanted a frontier, but the bureau on the Quai d'Orsay is resolved that it shall not have one, and the present negotiations simply add to the mass of hypocrisy already piled up.

The other disquieting circumstance was the information conveyed to the French Foreign Office that the Moorish Embassy in London, which had gone there with the ostensible purpose of congratulating, in the name of their sovereign, King Edward, on his accession to the throne, had incidentally been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and a few rapid-fire guns from the Armstrongs and other firms. The informant in England accused El Menebhi, the Moorish Minister of War, of being the culprit, and the envoys before they left Paris were harassed by requests to explain matters. Their reply was that the Embassy in England has evidently exceeded the orders of the Sultan in the amount of money that it had spent in London for arms and ammunition. Thereupon a dispatch was sent to Tangier requesting the Sultan to disown the extravagances and the policy of El Menebhi. Reply was returned that El Menebhi had been removed from his post as Minister of War and that Abslam Zemrani had been appointed in his stead. There the matter rests.

The Troubles in Albania.

It was thought likely in diplomatic circles in Constantinople that inasmuch as Austria was evidently bent upon creating such a condition of affairs in the Balkans as to render naught any effort that Russia might make to supersede Germanic influence in financial, commercial, and industrial affairs, that she would be the first to advise the Porte how tranquillity might be restored in Albania and on the Servian frontier. The initiative, however, has been taken by Russia. Following explicit directions from St. Petersburg, the Russian Embassy in Constantinople has made the following demands upon the Porte: The recall of Djomal Bey, the Mutessarif of Prishtina; the release of the Servians arrested, and the restoration to the Servians of the arms taken from them. The Porte promised to comply with these requests, but, according to the latest mail advices, has not done so, and Russia was therefore preparing a list of still sterner representations. In the meantime, the fact that an Austrian squadron and an Italian fleet are manoeuvring off the Albanian coast is regarded with significance in Vienna, where it is variously interpreted, some papers saying that the presence of an Austrian naval force there is "intended as a damper upon Italian and Montenegrin designs upon Albania," while others declare that the two forces are prepared to act in unison should the status quo of the eastern shore of the Adriatic be "menaced from without or within."

Rivals of M. de Santos-Dumont.

Most of the Paris papers have devoted two or three columns every day for the last month to picturesque accounts of M. de Santos-Dumont's balloon experiments, and when the weather was unfavorable for him to make an ascent the same space has been given to descriptions of his apparatus and interviews with the aeronaut concerning his hopes and aspirations. Recently, however, a good deal has been said, with more or less particulars, concerning the preparations of other aeronauts who are preparing to win the Deutsch prize from him before he can perfect his machine, and it is estimated that before the end of August there will be no less than half a dozen balloons and aeroplanes attempting to make the circuit of the Eiffel Tower in the prescribed time and under the prescribed conditions.

Both Major Krebs and Major Renard, who won celebrity last Summer through their balloon La France, have entered the contest; the former with an aeroplane resembling the Maxim invention, to be driven by a new and particularly powerful motor manufactured by Panhard and Levassor, the great feature of which is that its weight is under eleven pounds per horsepower. Major Renard's scheme, on the other hand, is to fit a new motor recently invented by an officer of the War Office to a balloon similar to La France, but with numerous propellers which drive as well as automatically steer the balloon.

The air ship which is the nearest completion is the twin balloon of M. Roze. This structure is composed of two cylindrical cone-ended balloons, each similar to the one employed by M. de Santos-Dumont, but the propeller screws are not on a level with the car, but between the twin balloons and on a line with them. The motive power supplied by the engine, which is situated over the aeronaut's head, is thus imparted at the same point of the system as the ascending force of the gasses. Here are further figures concerning this air ship which, it is expected, will make its first ascension next week: The balloons are each 45 meters in length, each having a diameter of 7½ meters. Each balloon, divided into six compartments, consists of an envelope of silk stretched on a rigid aluminium frame. Six 16-foot tubes for each compartment connect the two balloons. The car is shaped like a boat's hull, measures about 40 feet in length, and can contain five passengers forward, besides the Captain, while there is an upper deck aft for the two engineers. The motor of twenty horse power propells four screws, one pair imparting vertical the other horizontal motion to the ship. When the latter alone is propelled the motor gives 300 revolutions a minute. When the four screws work together the speed is reduced to 250 revolutions. The total weight of the ship is 2,500 kilograms. When the balloons are inflated the vessel, relatively, of 2,800 cubic meters, is only 75 kilograms heavier than the air displaced, so that M. Roze strikes the mean between the two schools of aeronauts—those who favor "air ships lighter than the atmosphere" and those who favor flying machines, like aeroplanes, which are "heavier than air."

New French Military Tactics.

A new edition of regulations for the French infantry presents the subject in three small volumes instead of four large ones. Instruction in what corresponds to "the school of the soldier" in United States tactics and company drill now fills only 150 pages, instead of the 350 in the old regulations. The infantry are informed that they have nothing to fear from cavalry if they keep steady and commence firing when the cavalry are still at some distance. They are no longer to fix bayonets in preparing to receive cavalry, and the old formation in column on such occasions is suppressed, the infantry taking up the best position the ground will allow. In this, as well as in many other matters, much is left to the initiative of the commanders and the individual intelligence of the men. In commenting upon the new tactics La France Militaire calls particular attention to these matters and the change in the regulations, which now advocate an advance in open order upon a fortified position which it is desirable to take by assault, instead of the old close formation and charge, and remarks that the lessons gained on South African battlefields will dominate French tactics, if not French strategy, for many years to come.

A Coup d'Etat in Nepal.

A change of Government has just taken place in one of the minor kingdoms of India, in the Himalayan region, which is of considerable importance to the British Government. In Nepal the Prime Minister holds his position for life, or at the pleasure of the King, and is an actual power behind the throne. Of late Nepal, owing to its geographical position, has been the centre of more or less Russian intrigue. Deb Shamshere Jung, the Prime Minister, became implicated, or was placed in such a position that he might implicate the kingdom, and so he was dismissed by the King and sent to the Darjiling frontier under escort. It is not believed, however, that the overthrow of Deb Shamshere was due to any strong loyalty for the British on the part of the King, but from the fact that the former's brother, who succeeds him, Chandra Shamshere, and who was recently appointed Generalissimo of the Army, is one of the most ardent British sympathizers in India.

Chandra Shamshere was the first Nepalese undergraduate of an Indian university, and his education is far above the average of the chiefs of Nepal. He has spent several years in London, and is a keen student of military art, having his troops drilled according to tactics of his own invention which he believes to be particularly useful for the nature of the country in which his men may be called upon to operate. When Lord and Lady Roberts visited Nepal in 1892 it was he who asked her ladyship: "When are the Russians coming? I wish they would make haste. We have 40,000 soldiers in Nepal ready for war, and there is no one to fight." Moreover, the new Prime Minister is a personal friend and keen admirer of Lord Curzon, and a monogamist in a country where even the poorest soldier has at least two wives.

For More British Consuls in France.

It has probably been noticed by readers of British commercial and maritime journals that where the report of one British Consul appears, drawn from the Government Blue Books, and therefore more or less out of date, there appears ten or more timely reports from United States Consuls, reproduced from the neat brochures sent out by the State Department. This fact has just been made the subject of a communication from the British Chamber of Commerce to the British Government. The difference between the reports of British Consuls and American Consuls, is that while the former give only what information they think may be of use to their Foreign Office, and usually upon demand, the latter, more as commercial than diplomatic agents, report on those things which they believe to be of interest to the commercial, industrial, and financial classes of their country.

The annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has just been published in a neat volume. It concerns itself principally with Anglo-French trade, showing that while Great Britain still heads the list as the chief supplier of France, she is closely followed by Germany; thus, while Great Britain increased her exports to France last year by about 18,000,000 francs, Germany augmented hers by nearly 52,000,000 francs. Another important feature of the report is the complaint of the inconvenience caused by the lack of British Consular representatives in that portion of the Department of the Nord which includes such important towns as Lille, Douai, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and other places. At present, British Consuls in France are appointed almost exclusively to seaport towns, and have no direct mission in respect of inland commercial interests; the directors of the British Chamber of Commerce have, therefore, placed the following resolution upon the agenda of the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce:

"That the attention of his Majesty's Government be called to the fact that there are no British Consuls or Consular agents to watch over British interests in such important manufacturing districts as Lille, Douai, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Sedan, in which the cotton and woolen goods and iron and steel manufacturers are so deeply interested; that there are no British reports in existence accessible to the public on the growth of trade in these districts beyond a report on the trade of Roubaix in 1886; and that, in the opinion of the association, our Consular service in France should be revised so as to adequately represent all the chief manufacturing districts."

The Remains of St. Edmund.

A curious ceremony was recently witnessed in Arundel, England, when the body of St. Edmund, ancient king of East Anglia, and martyr, was consigned to the keeping of the Duke of Norfolk. St. Edmund, students of English history will recall, was martyred by the Danes in A. D. 870, and buried at Bury St. Edmunds, where his relics were venerated until the reign of King John, when, during the Barons' War, in 1217, his body was taken by the son of the King of France, afterwards Louis VIII., who had come to the aid of the Barons, and removed a few years afterwards to Toulouse, where it has remained until its return to England the other day.

The idea of transferring the body was the subject of a long conversation between the Pope and the Duke of Norfolk when the latter visited Rome last Winter, and about a month ago his Holiness asked the Archbishop of Toulouse to allow the body to be taken to England that it might be entombed in the new Roman Catholic Cathedral now being built in Westminster. The Archbishop having assented, the relics were taken to Rome, and his Holiness commissioned Mgr. Merry del Val, Archbishop of Nicoea, to take the body to England. The Monsignor accordingly arrived with his charge in Arundel, where he was met by the Duke of Norfolk. It was deposited at first in the Fitzalan Chapel, and then committed to the charge of the Duke as its most fitting guardian until the cathedral should be ready to receive it. Cardinal Vaughan, the Bishop of Southwark; Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond; Mgr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus; Mgr. Brindle, Bishop of Hermopolis; Mgr. Stanley, Mgr. Fenton, Vicar General of Westminster, and some other prelates assembled in Arundel to do honor to the saint. There was a short service in the chapel on the arrival of the body, and the next day it was solemnly carried in procession to the Duke's castle and deposited in his domestic chapel, where it will remain until a fitting shrine is provided for it in the Westminster Cathedral.

France and China—An Official View.

Le Temps of Paris, which for some time has been recognized as the official organ of the French Foreign Office under the Waldeck-Rousseau Administration, recently presented an important communiqué from M. Pichon, formerly Minister in Peking, in the form of an interview. M. Pichon—that is to say, in this case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—believes that the present situation in China marks a truce rather than a permanent settlement of a question "which has long menaced the civilization of the world." As far as the present position of the powers in the Far East is concerned, it is intimated that the fate of France is bound up in that of Russia, still—

"England remains the great commercial and maritime power that she has always been. She has, nevertheless, eager and strong competitors. Times are growing hard. Germany, America, (the United States,) and Japan are, from the commercial and economic point of view, gaining immense ground, especially in the Yang-tse region. China is no longer a commercial field open only to two or, at the most, to three powers. The whole universe has given itself a rendezvous there. The universe can only gain rather than lose from this pacific competition, provided that it is frankly accepted as such. It is not to be doubted that great problems are imminent in the Far East, where a conflict between a young Asiatic power (Japan) and an old European power, (Russia,) which has important interests in Asia, is always possible. There, again, France can play a great rôle, as, thanks to her particularly close relations with one of the two powers, (Russia,) and to the friendly terms on which she now is with the other, (Japan,) she is able to contribute in a marked degree to the maintenance of peace. Thus would she render one more service to civilization."

The Darky and the Ham.

Several Southerners the other day were discussing with several New Yorkers the impossibility of teaching the negroes in the South to respect the rights of their white neighbors to their property. One of the Southerners said:

"This story that my father was fond of telling shows the spirit of the negro in the old slave days. My father was scolding an old slave for having stolen a nice fat pig. The old fellow listened respectfully until the old gentleman was through and then replied:

"'No harm in dat, Marsa John; I jist took dat piece er property an' put it in dis piece of property, dat's all.'"

IF IN HASTE TAKE THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, lower temperature, northeasterly winds.

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STEEL WORKERS DO NOT OBEY THE STRIKE ORDER

Men in Carnegie Mills and the West Refuse to Go Out.

Steel Company Officials Say the Strike Is a Failure—Plants at Wheeling and Bellaire Crippled.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—The iron masters are to-night claiming victory in the great steel strike. They base their claim upon the refusal of the Amalgamated men at South Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View to obey the general strike order of President Shaffer, and their success in maintaining operations in other plants where it was anticipated that there would be serious trouble. The strike leaders meet the claims of victory with the assertion that their cause is making satisfactory progress, and that they will show themselves masters of the situation before the contest has progressed much further.

They do not conceal their disappointment at the refusal of their Western brethren to join with them in the strike, but none of the leaders would discuss the defection. President Shaffer refused to meet the newspaper men who sought him, and kept within the seclusion of his home. The other leaders who were seen intimated that there would be developments to-morrow and throughout the week that would materially change the situation. They would not say, however, what they had in mind, or how their cause was to gain in strength. It was said that they were counting upon strong aid from the American Federation of Labor and other organizations of union labor, but those bodies have not yet given any public indication of what they will do.

The Amalgamated Association has developed great strength in the Wheeling district and has made gains in some of the Pennsylvania districts, but it will be to-morrow before the lines of cleavage will be marked with sufficient clearness for a count of the men. The strike headquarters were closed to-day and to-night, and it was claimed that no reports were being received from the outlying districts as to the progress of the strike, except in a general way.

WHERE MEN STAY IN.

The Steel officials were in communication with their Superintendents and district managers and at 11 o'clock made public the result of their reports. The latter showed that South Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View at Milwaukee, had voted to stay in; that the Ohio works of the National Steel Company at Youngstown, and the King, Gilbert & Warner plant of the National Steel Company at Columbus had resumed without trouble; that the Homestead, Edgar Thomson, Duquesne, Upper and Lower Union, and Howard Axle Works of the Carnegie group, employing more than 15,000 men, had resumed without trouble; that the converting and blooming mills of the National Tube Company at McKeesport had started without difficulty, and that Bellaire had been only partially crippled.

They were also advised that the men of the Boston Rolling Mills, at McKeesport, had notified the National Tube Company that they would go out to-morrow, and that while the National Tube plant at McKeesport would be started in the morning, it was certain that many men would go out. They were also notified that their Wheeling plants were crippled and that it was uncertain what would be done there. Their advices also said that the Clark Mill here, which has been running non-union for several days, would be started up as usual to-morrow morning and that there was no doubt about its successful operation.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The official statement covering the reports received by the steel officials given but late to-night was as follows:

"Carnegie Steel Company—All plants resumed work at 6 P. M., with full forces; notwithstanding that Saturday was pay day. The plants are usually a few men short after pay day, but the reports of the timekeepers show a full turnout at each works.

"FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY—The employes of this company voted to continue work at all the plants in Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee.

"NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY—Mingo Junction works employes on strike. Ohio works employes all resumed work. Columbus plant resumed with a full force. Bellaire running with about fifteen tonnage men short.

"NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.—The converting mill and blooming mill of the McKeesport works, the only departments scheduled to start Sunday evening, resumed with full force. The tube department is not scheduled to start until to-morrow morning. The Boston rolling mill department men notified the management that they will not report for work, and while they did not wish to strike they did so simply to obey orders."

No direct report came from the Riverside plant but the word received from the Bellaire works of the National Steel Company, across the river, states that the Bessemer converters were blowing, but the rolling mill appeared to be idle.

The Steel officials were elated over their showing at the Carnegie plants and in Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and expressed confidence in speedy victory over the Amalgamated Association.

THE STRIKERS' CLAIMS.

National Vice President Walter Larkins of the Amalgamated Association, discussing the situation in the Wheeling district to-night, said:

"At the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company the plate and tube mills will be off Monday morning, and possibly the steel departments. Already we have taken into membership in the amalgamated 650 of the 800 skilled men at the Riverside, and the remaining 150 workers in the steel departments have asked us to call a meeting at which they may organize a lodge. This request has been granted, and the meeting will be held Monday evening at 7 o'clock at Mozart Hall in South Wheeling. At this afternoon's meeting of the Riverside men at Mozart Hall we took in 100 new members from the tube and plate departments.

"We have succeeded in tying up the Bellaire steel plant of the National Steel Company. We organized 250 of the skilled men Saturday, and at a meeting this afternoon there were more accessions, though I have not yet received my deputies' reports as to the exact number. But even without a single accession this afternoon we have enough to keep the plant idle.

"The La Belle plant of the American Tin Plate Company is closed tight, as are the Aetna-Standard mills, of the American Sheet Steel and American Steel Hoop Companies. The Mingo Junction plants of the National Steel and American Steel Hoop Companies also are closed. We are arranging for a great strikers' rally to be held at the West Virginia State Fair Grounds in Wheeling next Wednesday or Thursday. President Shaffer will be the principal orator, and Assistant Secretary Michael F. Tighe will be second, if possible. At the meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly this afternoon, resolutions were passed denouncing Andrew Carnegie, and calling upon the labor people of Wheeling to vote against the acceptance of the $75,000 he has offered Wheeling for a library building."

TALKS OF RESORT TO FORCE.

Secretary Williams Says If Strike Fails They Will Try the Ballot, and Then the Bayonet.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association gave out an interview to-night in which he placed the blame for the strike upon the refusal of the United States Steel Corporation to arbitrate, declared that before the strike was over thousands of men in other trades would be drawn into it to save the Amalgamated Association and the principles for which it stands, and that if this movement and a trial of the ballot failed there would be recourse to bayonets. He said:

"We agreed to arbitration because the business men and citizens of Pittsburg urged us to do so. We were willing to risk the interests of our organization in the hands of others in this dispute if there was any prospect for peace. It is practically the first time in the history of our organization that we have gone this far.

"The effect upon the future would be far-reaching, as it would enable manufacturers to ask the same concession from us, and this we have in the past declined to grant because we feared the results. This arbitration being turned down flat and unconditionally, those who have been urging us to submit to it will have a chance to prove their interest and friendship for us in our inevitable battle with the greatest trust that was ever organized.

"Arbitration is what the manufacturers have been asking from us for years. It opens a new phase entirely in the situation. If the manufacturers think they can stamp out our organization, they are certainly laboring under the greatest mistake of their lives.

"If they should defeat us now it will only cause a new and far stronger labor organization to rise up in our place within a few years, that would have graver meaning to it. If the United States Steel Trust is wise it will deal with us. It is to their interest to do so. Men in this country will never submit to being obliterated, you can depend upon that.

"Further than this, I can say that the men who come out on strike at this time will not be the last to come out before this fight is over. There will be thousands that will be drawn into the struggle, as the organizations of the entire country are vitally interested in the fight we are making, and feel that their own future depends on our success.

"Our position has been fair at all times. There has been no suggestion for peace that we have not considered and acted upon, while the trust has from the start declined to even discuss the question.

"I tell you this question will have to be settled in some way. If not by peaceful strike, then by legislation. If that fails, the ballot will be tried. If all else fails, I believe that it will result in an appeal to the bayonet. I tell you there is a condition existing to-day that places this country on the eve of one of the greatest revolutions that ever could occur in the history of the world."

Mr. Williams said that the strike had been studiously avoided by the officers of the Amalgamated Association. It had been as studiously encouraged by the officials of the manufacturers' organization. The officers of the Amalgamated Association had done all they could and had worked hard to bring about peace. The battle was now in the hands of the men, and it was "up to them" as to what the outcome would be.

PLANS OF ORGANIZATION.

At Newcastle there are now 5,700 men out of work through the strike. Four thousand of those quit work when the Shenango and Greer tin mills were closed, and 800 more went out when the steel and bar mills of the National Steel Company closed in response to President Shaffer's second call last week.

The stopping of the two latter plants caused the local furnaces to close, as there was no place for their product when the steel mill is off. But one furnace, the Neshannock, is now in operation, the others having been blown out. This indicates a long strike, as they would simply have been coked down if the intention was to resume soon.

The American Tin Plate Company this afternoon began building high picket fences about the Shenango and Greer plants. These mills were closed down at the first strike order issued by President Shaffer. The fences are sufficiently high and strong to resist any but the most determined onslaught, and their erection now seems significant.

However, General Manager George Greer stated to-day that this has no connection with the strike, but that the company has intended for months past to build the fences. Even with this statement, crowds of scowling strikers watched the work from a distance.

A meeting will be held to-morrow with the purpose of organizing the furnacemen into the American Federation of Labor. Nearly 900 furnace workers have been thrown out of employment by the strike,

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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LONG BEACH HOTEL WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

Seven Hundred Guests Roused from Rooms at 5 o'Clock A. M.

A Ten-Ton Boiler Blew Upward from the Cellar Through the Kitchen Floor —No One Badly Hurt.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 11.—The big boiler in the basement of the Long Beach Hotel exploded at 5 o'clock this morning, causing so great a wreck at one end of the hotel that the season was brought to an end for this Summer, and the guests were sent away. No person was hurt severely, but several employes had narrow escapes.

The 700 guests in a panic fled from their rooms. None of them waited to dress, and all were clad in their night apparel, and carried a few clothes and some valuables that they grabbed up in their haste.

The boiler was situated under the kitchen, but in the basement. It was used for manifold purposes, as it supplied the hot water in the various rooms of the hotel, power for running the elevator, and a dozen other purposes. What caused the explosion has not been fully explained, but it is supposed the safety cock became clogged and steam generated too fast, so that the boiler gave way.

The boiler, in place of breaking into many parts, simply blew out one big section. This piece of steel, weighing about ten tons, went upward and toward the west wall. It tore a big hole in the floor of the kitchen, and, continuing its upward course across the kitchen, flew over the heads of eight scrubwomen who had gathered there preparatory to going to work.

The mass of steel then passed through a partition which divides the kitchen, and struck the main chimney in the west wall, demolished the flues, and dropped down upon the ranges, shattering them to small pieces.

In its course the piece of steel broke practically every gas, water, and steam pipe in the hotel, and left the various pipes a mass of wreckage. It also wrecked all the cooking ranges, and besides this ruined the flues of the chimney so that the chimney will have to be rebuilt, as it is thought the shock knocked the chimney out of plumb so that it will have to be torn down and entirely rebuilt.

The shock was felt in every part of the big hotel, but especially in the servants' quarters, which adjoin the kitchen above. They rushed down stairs and out of the building on to the beach, without waiting for clothing or anything else. The guests in more distant parts of the big hotel were almost equally alarmed, as their rooms rocked as if the hotel were being shaken by an earthquake.

The explosion was accompanied by a detonation which awakened those whom the rocking did not. There was an immediate rush for the doors to get out, but the hotel night force, which was still on duty and about to be relieved, kept their heads, and seeing all immediate danger was over, although they did not realize what had happened, succeeded in quieting most of the guests.

Those who yielded to the words of the employes went back to their rooms to dress, but the more excitable rushed down the stairways to the office, which, inside of two minutes, was filled with excited persons, most of them women. Col. Dick, the proprietor of the hotel, was on the scene very soon. He and the clerks induced the excited women to return to their rooms. One woman fainted and several were hysterical.

There was no further sleep in the hotel, and as quickly as possible coffee was served to the guests wherever they were, the house servants carrying it to rooms, parlors, and verandas. This served, in a great measure, to bring about some assurances of safety, and a little later a makeshift breakfast was served.

After the first fright the guests made light of the affair and many of them grumbled when later in the morning Col. Dick announced that it would be impossible for them to remain and that the hotel would have to close. The damage was such that it could not possibly be repaired within six weeks at least and even makeshift repairs would not answer.

Many of the guests wanted Col. Dick to allow them to retain their rooms and he to run up a temporary kitchen outside, but Col. Dick decided that the absence of steam would so hamper everything that it would be best to close. Accordingly most of the guests left during the day on a special train. Those who remain will sleep for a few nights at the Long Beach Hotel and take their meals at Long Beach Inn.

The only persons hurt was a fireman who was on duty. He was not scalded, but was hit by a piece of a beam which was broken loose by the upward flight of the section of the boiler. The eight scrub women who were in the kitchen and missed death by but a few inches had not recovered from their fright this evening, and can give no clear account of their sensations.

They insist upon being sent away at once and will be in the morning, as will all but the most trusted servants, who will remain to close the big hotel and put it in shape for the Winter.

The loss by the explosion will be heavy. Col. Dick had the full hotel practically engaged until the middle of September. It was proving the most profitable season the hotel has enjoyed. Besides Col. Dick's loss the loss and expense to the Long Beach Hotel Association will be very heavy. The receiver for the association estimated to-day that the explosion would involve an actual cash outlay of $30,000.

Besides this, it loses the rent for the remainder of the season. The boiler could be replaced and the damage repaired for much less money than the receiver's estimate, but he decided that there should not be a chance for a similar accident.

To attain this he will cause to be erected a large boiler house at some distance from the hotel with a subway for pipes. This will avoid the danger of an explosion injuring the main building. Besides this, in place of depending upon one large boiler he will cause the installation of a number of smaller ones.

CHICAGO EXPLOSION FATAL.

One Killed, Two Others Dangerously Hurt, and the Rear of a Saloon Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Alfons O. Vincenzo died to-night at the County Hospital from injuries received in an explosion in the alley behind 433 South Clark Street. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. By some it is thought that Vincenzo was carrying dynamite or nitro-glycerine for a nefarious purpose, and that it exploded accidentally. It is said that he had a companion, but no trace of the second man can be found. The side of Vincenzo's head, one shoulder, and an arm were almost torn off, but he was alive for an hour after the accident.

A saloon has its rear on the alley where the explosion occurred. A back room in it was wrecked, and two people, a man and a woman, were injured, probably fatally. A fire alarm was turned in. The injured were sent to the Emergency Hospital, and a score or more others who had been in the place, including fifteen or twenty women, were taken to Police Headquarters, where they are held pending an investigation.

Vincenzo was well known in the Italian quarter, where it is said that he had had a quarrel last week with a fellow-countryman, who vowed to kill him. His friends deny that he would have engaged in any enterprise involving the unlawful use of explosives.

Early in the evening a man was ejected from the saloon, and said he would be revenged. The police are searching for him.

The Sumner at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The transport Sumner arrived from Manila to-day with 180 convalescent soldiers. There were two deaths on the voyage.

A GEORGIA NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

In the Mob that Cried Out for His Death Were Many of His Own Race.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Joe Washington, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. J. J. Clark of Way Station, Ga., was burned at the stake near the Seaboard Air Line Railway, eighteen miles south of Savannah, on Saturday night. Mrs. Clark identified him after he had been captured in Liberty City during the afternoon, and a mob of 400 men was collected to take summary vengeance.

Only the ten or twelve leaders, however, executed the plan of burning Washington. The rest of the mob was kept at a distance, and was not permitted to come near the stake. This was not 500 paces from the house in which the crime had been committed. The negro admittede other crimes, but stubbornly denied this assault. After appealing for mercy from his captors, he prayed for a few minutes.

Along the side of the railway track a crowbar was driven into the earth. To this he was bound, in a sitting position, his legs extending straight in front of him on either side of the bar.. A chain held him fast around the waist, while a heavy rope encircled the bar and his neck. Mrs. Clark had been asked by the leaders of the mob to apply the torch, but she declined, and her husband was selected in her stead.

Washington looked straight into the eyes of Clark as the latter stooped down with the lighted match. The wood of the pyre was rich pine, satuated with kerosene oil, and flames leaped hungrily toward the negro's body. His face showed no signs of the pain he must have suffered, and he died without a groan. He had walked up to the stake without showing any sign of fear. The executioners watched the flames until his head fell back limp upon his shoulders.

With perfect order the mob dispersed. In it were many negroes, who were as active as the white men of the vicinity in crying out that Washington should be burned.

BURGLARIES AT NEWPORT.

There Have Been Three This Summer, and the Police Are Now Awake.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—There have been three burglaries here this Summer, the first at Royal Phelps Carroll's residence several weeks ago, and two on last Thursday night, one at Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp's, at Bellevue and Victoria Avenues, and the other at Mrs. Richard Mortimer's, the D'Hauteville cottage, next door.

In none of these cases was there any sign of the house having been entered by breaking in. All the stolen articles were costly rings set with jewels. In the Carroll robbery the property was valued at $1,200. At Mrs. Clapp's the burglars found nothing to their liking, and at the Mortimer place four rings, worth $1,000, were taken.

The local authorities have found no clue to the burglars. They have called in five detectives from New York and Boston to work on the case, and three of these arrived to-day.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR ORANGE.

The United States Electric Company Underbid by the New National.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—It is probable that the Common Council of this city will sign a five-year contract for lighting the streets of Orange with the National Electric Company, a new-comer in the field of electric lighting, the National Company having underbid its competitor, the United Electric Company, which has enjoyed the contract for many years, by $15 per lamp.

William E. Gilmore, manager of the Edison Phonograph Works, is President of the new company, and Howard W. Hayes of Newark, private lawyer for Thomas A. Edison, is counsel.

EAST ORANGE WATER SUPPLY.

Plan to Furnish East Orange from the Orange Reservoir Excites Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The City Council will to-morrow night probably consider a proposition to purchase water from the City of Orange, a scheme put forth by Mayor Stetson of Orange, who sent a letter to the Common Council of that city last week, in which he suggested the advisability of such a proposition. The Mayor of Orange thinks there is plenty of water for both cities.

There is likely to be a bitter fight, but it is considered probable that Orange will be given an opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan. The present contract with the Orange Water Company expires next July. The plan proposed is regarded as the easiest solution of a very different problem.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE NORTH.

Seismograph at Victoria, B. C., Recorded Serious Disturbances.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—The seismograph at the meteorological office here on Friday recorded some very severe shocks of earthquake, which are believed to have occurred in Alaska, as the records are similar to those made when the last earthquakes occurred in the north.

The preliminary tremors commenced at 1:30 o'clock A. M., and continued until 4:08, the pendulum in this interval recording several oscillations. At 5:15 A. M. another disturbance commenced, which rapidly assumed immense proportions, until, at 6:15 o'clock, the swing of the pendulum had completely crossed the record paper and maintained this incessant movement some twenty minutes. At 10:40 A. M. fresh vibrations began, which were very pronounced for nearly an hour.

ABSINTHE FACTORY BURNED.

Pernod's Concern, One of the Largest in France, Fired by Lightning.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Pernod's absinthe factory at Pontarlier, one of the largest in France, was struck by lightning this afternoon during a violent storm. Within a few minutes all the buildings were ablaze, as well as the immense reservoirs of spirits in the cellars. A stream of burning alcohol was soon pouring into the river, causing the utmost alarm.

The factory, which averaged an output of 25,000 litres a day, was entirely destroyed, the damage amounting to about 8,000,000f.

Havre Loses $400,000 by Fire.

HAVRE, Aug. 11.—The Gravilles Spinning and Weaving Factory, on the Rue Demidoff, and the sawmill of De Vaux Freres on the Rue de la Bedoliere, with a whole block of buildings between, have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

$20,000 Gold Brick Missing.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 11.—A telegram received by Capt. James Carroll from the Apollo Mining Company of San Francisco states that a gold brick valued at $20,000 which was shipped from Unga, Alaska, via the steamer Newport about July 20, has not arrived in that city. The treasure should have reached San Francisco several days ago.

Did Not Swim the Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Capt. "Billy" Johnson, formerly of Coney Island, failed in an attempt to swim through the lower rapids below Niagara Falls to-day. He was caught in an eddy, where he was held circling about for several minutes. He then gave up his attempt, and after a hard struggle managed to get back to shore.

No Route for Pittsfield, Lenox, or Stockbridge offers such beautiful, natural scenery and situations, as the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, through the "Heart of the Berkshires."—Adv.

SHAMROCK II. HAS ARRIVED

Cup Challenger Here in Tow of Steam Yacht Erin.

ANCHORED OFF SANDY HOOK

Sir Thomas Lipton's Representative, David Barrie, Meets the Travelers at Sea.

Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, with the Irish baronet's new cup challenging yacht Shamrock II. in tow, was sighted off Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:30 o'clock last night, after a voyage of nearly sixteen days out from Gourock on the Clyde, Scotland. Within a few moments after being sighted the Erin slowed down and put out one of her lights, the towing light, in signal that she had dropped the tow.

The Shamrock then swung around, and with the Erin close beside her proceeded under her own sail, to just outside the bar, where nine minutes after the vessels were observed, both came to anchor for the night.

As the yachts came to anchor the Erin burned Sir Thomas Lipton's private night signal—green, red, and a green star—and was immediately answered from the Sandy Hook Marine Station.

From all appearances both yachts were in good condition, and had suffered in no way on the voyage. The passage for the Shamrock, though a day or two longer than expected, still is a very fair one for a sailing vessel under her jury rig, though as yet it is not known how much or how little she availed herself of her escort and the opportunity to be towed. In point of fact, however, the Shamrock II. has been in tow by Erin on nearly every occasion that the two vessels have been sighted on the voyage across the Atlantic.

Having left Gourock on July 27, attended by Erin, she reached the Azore Islands five days later, and dropped anchor there, then being towed, at the end of the first 1,300 miles of the voyage. Incoming steamers have sighted the cup challenger and her escort on several occasions since, and have reported each time that when the cup hunter was seen she was in tow, though that was easily explained by the fact that the winds were always unfavorable to the progress of the Shamrock. From the Azores to New York, a distance of 2,200 miles, the Shamrock and her companion craft were eleven days, the total for the 3,500 miles being fifteen days eighteen hours and two minutes.

The time of passage of Shamrock I. in 1899 was fourteen days nineteen hours and fifty-eight minutes.

David Barrie, who is Sir Thomas Lipton's agent here, has been waiting the arrival of the two boats for several days. Last Friday he went out in a chartered yacht to look for the crafts, expecting to meet them. His plans, as announced then, are that as soon as Shamrock II. can be brought up the bay she shall be taken to the Erie Basin, where her seagoing rig will be changed for the lighter spars and sails she is to wear in her races for the America's Cup. The spars and sails that are to be used in the races are already at the Erie Basin, awaiting the coming of the cup challenger.

When Mr. Barrie met the travelers he was bombarded with inquiries from both as soon as greetings had been exchanged as to the doing of Constitution, the boat which the challenger has come 3,500 miles to meet.

Shamrock II. had no canvas up but her mainsail when the two yachts were sighted creeping slowly along in the darkness with a light air and smooth sea. Capt. Sycamore of the challenger reported that his journey over had been devoid of any unusual incident. Capt. Matthews is in command of the Erin, and with him is Dr. McKay, who came over with Sir Thomas on his first trip for the cup in 1899.

After meeting the challenger Mr. Barrie cabled to Sir Thomas Lipton as follows:

Lipton, London: Shamrock anchored 11:30 Sandy Hook. Good passage, all well. BARRIE.

As Shamrock lay in the faint glow of her night lights and those of the Erin, the most noticeable points about her were her long, graceful overhangs forward and aft and the bow, which is abruptly cut off just where the bowsprit comes inboard. Her greatly reduced freeboard was also very striking, even in the comparative gloom. There is very small sheer, and on deck she tapers in long sweet lines from immediately abaft her chainplates until she finishes at the end of her long delicate counter, of a breadth of seemingly nine feet. Her bow is somewhat suggestive of this portion of the Independence.

THE CONSTITUTION INJURED.

Cup Yacht at Bristol for Repairs for To-day's Race—Mainsail Needs Recutting.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 11.—The Constitution did not escape injury in yesterday's race off Newport and the boat arrived here this morning in tow of her tender, the Mount Morris, to be put in shape for the race to-morrow. The result of yesterday's racing in the strong wind off Brenton's Reef Lightship was the starting of some of the rivets in the forward plates of the yacht in the region of the waterline on the port bow and directly abaft of the fore-end of the waterline. Whether the longer mainmast caused an undue leverage on the forward section or not, when the craft was close hauled, is a question demanding more than snap judgment. But whatever the cause, the pipe bracing in the interior of the forward section near the stepping platform worked to such an extent that the strain fell on the rivets in the spot already designated, and with out the proper support from inboard, pulled partly through the rivet holes, allowing some water to trickle inboard through the defective rivet holes when the craft was heeled.

William Butler Duncan, Jr., had the Constitution anchored off the boatshop when she arrived this morning. The craft was then heeled to starboard by letting off the main boom and spinnaker boom on this side of the boat, and also shifting some weights.

Means were then found to lift the bow of the boat about six inches out of water. In this way the iron workers could carry on their work from a raft floating alongside.

The heeling down of the boat to starboard answered as well as though the craft had been taken on the marine railway. When the job was accomplished about 3:30 P. M., the starboard bow was heeled out of the water and the slight buckle was found in the plate at the water line. All the rivets in that section about the buckle were hammered by the iron workers until they were in perfect condition.

The new steel mainmast and hollow wooden topmast worked satisfactorily in the race Saturday. The hollow topmast reduces the weight about 450 pounds, in a way overcoming the additional weight of the steel mainmast. A hollow topmast on Bristol-built cup defenders is an innovation. This new spar gave not the slightest trouble in Saturday's race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—While the Constitution tugged at her moorings to-night in good condition for another race with the Columbia to-morrow, it was only by quick work at Bristol to-day that she is in such shape. Mr. Duncan said to-night that with new rivets in place the Constitution is as stanch and as strong as ever.

The great sloop went to the Herreshoff Works this forenoon and returned at sunset. No attempt was made to change her mainsail, although that great stretch of canvas did not set well yesterday, and it needs recutting. In fact the racing dates for the next two weeks crowd so closely on each other that it may be some time before anytning is done to this sail, unless it is decided to substitute a new one for it. The two yachts Constitution and Columbia, together with the three yawls Vigilant, Navahoe, and Ailsa, and the two seventy-footers Rainbow and Virginia, will go out again to-morrow for the second of the present series of races being held here by the New York Yacht Club. The race to-morrow will probably be over a triangular course of ten miles to the leg, and every one is hoping for a stronger wind than yesterday.

The statement that the Larchmont Yacht Club had invited the Independence to enter the faces of the 15th, 17th, and 19th was received with great satisfaction here, especially by the officers and crew of the Boston yacht. Capt. Haff, who is now in charge of the boat, has, however, received no word in the matter.

Both the Constitution and Columbia will leave for Larchmont Thursday, and it is hoped the Independence will accompany them.

MR. STEINHARDT'S CRUSADE.

Howe & Hummel Announce that They Do Not Indorse Their Partner's Action.

Benjamin F. Steinhardt, chief counsel for Peter De Lacy, Caleb Mitchell, and Dan Stuart in the famous Stuart-Canfield gambling war at Saratoga, could not be found at his home, 248 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday, although dispatches from Saratoga late Saturday night announced that he had left for New York. William F. Howe of Howe & Hummel, the law partner of Mr. Steinhardt, was called up on the telephone yesterday afternoon, and asked whether he knew of the whereabouts of his law partner.

"I don't know where Mr. Steinhardt is," was the reply, "and I don't care. Steinhardt is a fool. He is certainly crazy. Our firm has washed its hands of him in this gambling and race track crusade. What is more, he shall be held strictly accountable to our firm for the action he has taken, despite our protests.

"I wish it clearly understood that the firm of Howe & Hummel have no part in this Saratoga controversy. We advised Steinhardt against taking part in it, but he seems to have gone right along and made a fool of himself. The last words Mr. Hummel said to Steinhardt before going to Europe were that he should withdraw from this nonsensical racetrack war.

"I telegraphed Mr. Whitney our position in the matter on Saturday. We are not fighting the Saratoga track or any other race track. Whatever Steinhardt is doing is independent of us, and has not our sanction. I am glad to see that Mr. Leventritt, who was associated with Steinhardt in this Saratoga matter, has withdrawn from the case. He is too good a lawyer to ruin himself after that fashion."

COAL OR OIL FOR FUEL.

Texas Producers of the Two Products Are Fighting Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 11.—A fight between the coal operators and the Beaumont fuel oil producers is on as a result of the Railroad Commission having ordered a reduction of freight rates on fuel oil after Aug. 29. The coal operators have outlined a plan for meeting this new competition, and a meeting at which those of Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas are expected to be represented will be held in Austin or Dallas within the next few days for the purpose of arranging a concerted plan for fighting the oil producers.

It is proposed to reduce the price of coal and lignite throughout the part of Texas where oil is likely to be used for fuel to a figure that will shut out oil competition. The Railroad Commission will be asked to reduce the freight rates on coal and lignite also.

The capacity of the Beaumont wells already aggregates 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil daily. This output is equal to about 350,000 tons of coal, while the annual coal production of the State is only about 4,400,000 tons. The oil producers say they are ready for any amount of competition; that they can reduce the price of fuel oil to 10 cents per barrel, if necessary, and still make a big profit. At present the ruling price is 30 cents per barrel, although some large contracts have been made at 20 cents.

THE WORLD'S FAIR EMBLEM.

Judges Decide that Designs Submitted Are Not Artistic Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—A small fortune awaits the enterprising artist who designs an acceptable World's Fair emblem. Every one of the 500 designs submitted up to date has been declared unavailable at a meeting of the Press and Publicity Committee, at which Prof. Ives, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, and David R. Francis, President of the company, were present. The suggestions were pictured by almost every known medium—photography, pastel, crayon, lead pencil, India ink, writing ink, water color, and even oil paint. All sorts of paper had been used—wall paper, perfumed note paper, foolscap, and wrapping paper.

"Barren in conception and not artistic enough in execution," is the way the judges describe the designs offered.

BUFFALO BANK CLOSES.

The Metropolitan, Though in No Trouble, to Go Out of Existence.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—It was officially announced to-day that the Metropolitan Bank of this city will go out of business and that after to-morrow morning all its accounts will be turned over to the German Bank for liquidation. Charles Groben, President of the institution, said this evening that there was no cause for alarm on the part of depositors, as every dollar due them would be paid without delay. He said there had been a heavy Clearing House run on the bank just after the announcement that the City National and Niagara Banks had suspended.

"We have sustained some heavy losses," said Mr. Groben, "but the institution is financially sound. The day of small banks has passed. We are not making as much money as we should, so we have simply decided to go out of business. We are not going to suspend, and I wish that understood. The Metropolitan Bank is going out of business with the approval of the State, and it will pay every dollar that is due."

The Rev. Mr. Keller Did Not Preach.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Owing to the operation performed on Saturday on the eye, of the Rev. John Keller, he did not conduct the services at Trinity Mission, in Arlington. His eyes are not yet in a condition to permit of his leaving the house. A Newark clergyman officiated in his stead.

Dragged by a Locomotive.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 11.—Thomas Donovan, a rich tobacco raiser, sixty years old, fell asleep at the edge of the platform of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Station, at Hawleyville, to-night, and a passing locomotive caught him and dragged him many feet over the ties. One foot was torn off. The man is in a critical condition in the hospital in this city.

Many Fatalities in the Vitebosk Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, 1,000 houses were destroyed and 100 lives lost in the recent fire in Viteosk. The prison there was burned, and many prisoners perished.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Albany Day Line Steamers; good music.—Adv

TO ACT AT ONCE ON POLICE DISCLOSURES

District Attorney Philbin Looking to Criminal Procedure.

IS STUDYING THE EVIDENCE

Whitney, in the Tombs, Admits "Doing Business" with Glennon—Would Not Reply Regarding Devery—Latter Still at Saratoga.

Further developments in the scandal implicating heads of the Police Department in an organized system of paid protection of poolrooms and gambling resorts in the city may be expected to-day.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst Society, declared yesterday that the disclosures made by Edgar A. Whitney, the agent of the poolroom keepers, would be vigorously followed up, and District Attorney Philbin, when seen last evening at the University Club said that the matter would receive the immediate attention of the District Attorney's office.

The whereabouts of Edward G. Glennon, Chief Devery's warrdman, whom Whitney in his deposition is understood to have charged with being an active intermediary between the gamblers and the Police Department, have not yet been definitely discovered. Glennon disappeared from the city on Friday, and it was reported yesterday from Saratoga that he was in that city stopping under an assumed name at a private boarding house.

Chief Devery did not return to the city yesterday, as had been expected, but remained at Saratoga, where he was said to have given evidences of industrious manipulation of the telephone, both long-distance and local.

Edgar A. Whitney, whose attempt to bribe Parkhurst Society Agent Dillon was the first cause of the subsequent disclosures, passed what he was pleased to say was a pleasant enough day in the Tombs. He talked freely there to the newspaper reporters, and told of his connection with the poolroom keepers, and, in a general way, of his dealings with the police.

Whitney admitted that he had "done business" with Glennon, but, although questioned persistently with regard to Chief Devery, refused to admit that he had ever had any interview with him on the matter of protection for the gamblers. Whitney would not say, however, that he had never had any such interview.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILL ACT.

Mr. Philbin Says He Will Take Up Disclosures at Once, with View to Criminal Proceedings.

District Attorney Philbin stated last night that he would take up at once, with a view of instituting criminal proceedings, the disclosures of Edgar A. Whitney, in which Patrolman Edward G. Glennon and a representative of the Mahoney syndicate of poolrooms were implicated, and in which Deputy Commissioner Devery was mentioned, as parties to a conspiracy to warn poolrooms of prospective raids of the Parkhurst Society.

The District Attorney came to town from his Summer home at Seabright last night, and held a lengthy conference with Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman at the University Club. All of the statements made by Whitney and his charges against Glennon and the poolroom representative were carefully considered, with a view to their legal weight, and the possibility of corroborating the statements.

At the conclusion of the three-hour consultation Mr. Philbin went to an uptown hotel for the night. He declined to make any statement other than that he would at once take up the investigation of the revelations of ex-Police Commissioner Moss and Parkhurst Agent Dillon regarding the complicity of the police in warning poolrooms and other illegal resorts of impending raids over the Police Department telephone wires.

If the evidence given by Whitney before Justice Jerome was found to be sufficiently legal and weighty, the District Attorney declared he would institute proceedings without delay.

Mr. Schurman, who represented District Attorney Philbin in the examination of Whitney, when the latter made his confession on Saturday before Justice Jerome and Frank Moss, reviewed the entire proceedings for his chief, and pointed out those portions of Whitney's statement which he considered could be substantiated and corroborated.

The matter of Bissert's sentence to-day by the Recorder was also touched upon by the District Attorney in his talk with his assistant. Whether the revelations of the two policemen, who have furnished the District Attorney with information concerning conditions in Capt. Diamond's precinct, will cause the District Attorney to ask for a further postponement of sentence no one in the District Attorney's office would say yesterday.

The matter of a certificate of reasonable doubt is quite a factor in the case, the District Attorney holding that the efficacy and moral effect of punishment for crime is greatly lessened if the criminal is allowed to remain at liberty months and years while his appeal is in preparation or being argued, or while decision is pending upon. He will vigorously oppose the granting of such a certificate by any Supreme Court Justice.

It is expected that the Public Prosecutor will also make public before the Recorder to-day the additional facts that Assistant District Attorney Sandford stated to the Recorder upon the postponement of sentence he had in his possession bearing upon Bissert's case.

Capt. Diamond's case will, in all probability, be taken up by Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Gans to-day. That it will be in shape to present to the Grand Jury for some days yet is not anticipated by the District Attorney's staff. The disclosures of the two policemen will largely influence the drafting of the

will be submitted, it is thought, to the Grand Jury, or will at least be made a basis of the complaint of neglect of duty on the part of the Captain.

WHITNEY TALKS IN THE TOMBS.

Admits He Did Business with Glennon, but Would Not Reply Regarding Chief Devery.

Edgar A. Whitney, the man who confesses to having been in collusion with the police to protect poolrooms from disturbance by reformers, talked quite freely in the Tombs yesterday. He did not tell fully what was contained in the lengthy deposition which he made before Justice Jerome in the Special Chambers on Saturday, but he gave impressions and hints which are interesting.

The deposition, he intimated, involved many persons. That Wardman Edward G. Glennon was one of them he freely and promptly admitted, but only, he said, because Justice Jerome had been quoted as having already admitted that much.

Concerning Chief Devery, Whitney was evasive. He denied an alleged interview at Police Headquarters in which he was quoted as saying that the Chief gave him the privilege of using the police operators to get tips to the poolrooms. That is to say, he denied having had a face to face interview with the Chief on that subject.

Whitney seemed to rather enjoy his Sunday in prison yesterday, and admitted as much himself. He would a little rather have been out cruising on the Sound, or at one of the beaches, he said, but otherwise he had nothing to complain of. He had abundant privileges accorded by the prison keepers, cigars in plenty, and interesting talks with the reporters. Apprehensive or fearful? Not a bit of it, he said.

Whitney was particularly anxious that the idea that he had shown any signs of nervousness should be removed from the public mind.

"I have been in no different mood from that in which you see me now from the time I was arrested," he said. "When the officer called upon me and told me that I was under arrest I said to him, 'Show me your authority?' He did so and I said, 'I am yours to command.'

"I have no fear about being able to take care of myself. As you no doubt know, I have been in this sort of thing before, not as a prisoner, but I have been called upon to testify on the witness stand. It is true that Devery arrested me once in a gambling house, but that was long ago, and I know he bears no ill will against me on that score.

"My work during the Lexow investigation," Whitney continued, "is too well known to need repeating. I did it so well in one instance that I drove a man to suicide. I don't care to brag about it, but there is not a man in New York who knows more about poolrooms and gambling resorts than I do.

SAYS HE WAS NOT COERCED.

"I made the statement to Justice Jerome not because of any coercion from any source, but because I thought it right to make it. I did it against the advice of my lawyer It is proper enough to blindly follow the advice of a physician, but I do not think it is proper always to blindly follow the advice of a lawyer. I consider myself as competent a man to argue a case before a jury in the line of the accusations which will be brought against me as any lawyer. I engaged a lawyer because I haven't the rights before the court that a lawyer has.

"Now, in regard to the statements which have been made as to my dealings with Chief Devery. I want you to be accurate in this. Take it down."

Whitney then dictated:

"The statement which has appeared in the public press that I called at Police Headquarters and had a talk with Chief Devery, and that as a result of that interview he gave orders that the police operators should give heed to my tips, is absolutely false."

"Does that mean that you saw the Chief elsewhere—not at Police Headquarters?" some one asked.

"No. Take this down, too."

"I never met Chief Devery outside of Police Headquarters and talked with him upon the subject."

"The question which then arises is, Where did you meet him?" was suggested.

Whitney smiled and took two vigorous puffs at his cigar.

"You mustn't follow that line of questioning any further," he said, significantly.

"Yes, Glennon I mentioned in my statement," he resumed.

"It has been published that you mentioned a civilian in your statement—that you directly implicated him with Glennon. Will you tell his name?"

"No; I only wish to say that the man who wrote that made a remarkably good guess."

"And Burgdorf, do you still insist that he was not connected with you in your dealings with the police?"

"I certainly do. Burgdorf and I have been for some time engaged in the detective business. Honest detective business, too, mind you. I was individually approached one day and was asked if I cared to make some money on the side. I did care to, and I said so. I entered into the compact entirely on my own hook. My partner had no share in it. It is true that one day when I was not in the office Burgdorf received a telephone message for me. He took it down on paper, so far as I know not understanding what it meant. He gave it to me as a matter of course when I came in."

HIS DEALINGS WITH THE POLICE.

"How long have your dealings with the police been going on?" was asked.

Before Whitney replied some one added: "Does it cover the entire present city administration?"

"No," he replied. "Several months, as nearly as I can get at it."

Whitney declined to say how much money he had realized out of his dealings with the police.

"Did you ever receive any money from poolroom proprietors?"

"I never received a cent from an individual poolroom keeper. I was approached by them, but always refused to deal with them singly."

"From whom did you receive your money?"

"I don't know that I can say. I did business with several people. It might defeat the ends of justice if I were to give the exact number."

Further pressed, Whitney admitted that "there were more than one and fewer than ten."

"Did you receive money from Glennon?"

"I said I did business with Glennon. I cannot answer the question about receiving money. I may have done business with a party, and yet not have received money from him, you know. I may have received money, and not have known from whom I received it."

"Who are the other persons with whom you did business?"

"I cannot answer that."

"Was the other person Chief Devery?"

"I cannot answer."

"If you had never done business with Devery you would not hesitate to say you hadn't, would you?"

Whitney took time to consider, and then said:

"I cannot answer that, of course."

Whitney was asked if he thought Bissert would be sentenced to-morrow and replied that he did not think so.

"Why not?" he was asked. "Do you think that your case has anything to do with Bissert's sentence?"

"Oh, no," he replied, promptly. "I just gave that as a personal opinion."

MIGHT HAVE MADE $100,000.

Before the reporters left Whitney he wished it emphasized, he said, that his wife was very much concerned about him, and that she had wept profusely on Saturday when she had visited him. "I have been married to her for eleven years, now," he said, "and I know that she has absolute confidence that I can take care of myself. I want to say, too, that while I was with the anti-vice society I might have made lots of money dishonestly if I cared to—as much as $100,000 in fact."

Ernest Burgdorf, who is accused with Whitney, was present while the latter did the talking Burgdorf is less communicative than his partner. He seemed, in fact, a little uneasy because Whitney talked so freely. He merely corroborated what Whitney said about his having no part in Whitney's dealings with the police.

"Whitney never told me anything about his private affairs," Burgdorf went on to say. "The only relation I had with him in the poolroom business appears to be the time when I took that telephone message for him, and I didn't understand that."

"Would you care to say what that message was?" Burgdorf was asked.

"No," he replied. "I think it would not be wise to repeat it."

MR. MOSS IN CHEERFUL MOOD.

Says Matters Are in Satisfactory Shape, and Will Go Right Ahead.

Frank Moss spent the day yesterday at his home, at 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He was in a cheerful mood when seen yesterday afternoon, and said that he had decided not to leave town, as it was impossible to tell when his men might need him. When asked if the exposures made by the Society for the Prevention of Crime had resulted in the gambling houses being closed on Saturday, or whether they continued to run wide open, he said:

"I am inclined to believe that if they were running it was close, but this much I do know: The conditions that have been shown up will have an effect on the opening of others. One of my agents met an acquaintance on the street yesterday, and the man said to him:

"'Say, you folks make me tired. You've knocked me out of a hundred dollars.'

"'How is that?' asked the agent.

"'Well,' answered the man, 'I had a contract to put in a lot of partitions in the Golden Oar. They were going to pay me $100 for the work. Now it is all off.'"

The Golden Oar, which is in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is, according to Mr. Moss, the political headquarters of the Harlem east side. "It is Percy Nagle's old place," said Mr. Moss, "and if anybody could open up, the men who run the Golden Oar could."

Mr. Moss asserted positively that matters in connection with the exposures and possible arrests were in a quiescent state, and would remain so until to-day.

"We are simply resting on our oars," he said. "We have matters in a satisfactory shape, and will go right ahead. We are going just as far as we possibly can go, and that is all there is to it."

"And going as high as you can go?" was suggested.

GOING AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE.

"Yes; just as high as we possibly can go."

"Does the confession implicate any persons high up in the Police Department?"

"I think we had better not discuss that," said Mr. Moss, and all questions in that direction were unavailing. Asked whether the outline of the confession as published in the morning newspapers were correct, Mr. Moss said: "Well, some one has been guessing, and has pieced things together from here and there."

"Was it a good guess?"

"Well, I really can't say as to that."

Mr. Moss said that it had been positively decided not to give out any information regarding the confession. He refused to say whether it implicated one or more persons, and declined to answer any questions as to its definite nature.

"Do you think you have the evidence that will result in some convictions?" was asked.

"We can simply hope," said Mr. Moss. "I do not care to build any false hopes nor to prophesy. But we are fighting, and we are going to keep on fighting. The Mayor could have done this whole thing if he had wanted to. He had it in his power, and he should have done it.

"But we have started in to accomplish something, and we are not going to stop until we do. Fortunately, we are not backed by a committee that is afraid of its own dignity. We haven't as big an organization as the police force, but our strength comes from the fact that we have an executive body of men who believe absolutely in one another, and who know just how this sort of thing must be done."

"What will be the next steps?"

"The formal hearing will come off to-morrow. After that I am not in a position to say what we shall do. I do not believe in making elaborate plans in advance. Anything is liable to turn up at any moment, and we will simply have to face events as they transpire. In the meantime, however, we will push our own work. An illustration of the uncertainty of what will be done next was found in the case of Whitney's confession. I did not look for him to make a confession. It came as a surprise to me. Of course, when it did come, we were ready to use it to the best advantage."

"The point of all these disclosures," continued Mr. Moss, "is that the police wires are used in the service of the gamblers. It is one thing for a policeman to receive a few dollars not to see something that he ought to see and stop, and it is quite another thing, and a far more serious thing, for the special machinery and apparatus of the Police Department to be at the service of the lawbreakers.

"The paying of protection money is only a part of the evil, and the $25 a month paid by a poolroom is only a part of the immense stream of corruption money."

Speaking of Whitney's deposition—which he did not hesitate to refer to as a "confession"—Mr. Moss said:

"Whitney's confession was secured in this way: He saw the agony piling up and he gave way. I believe, too, that he is to be credited with having some conscience in the matter, and that it got to work and he wanted to do what he could to make reparation.

WHITNEY WAS IN EARNEST.

"I had gone down to my office to draw additional complaints against him when word came to me that he wanted to confess. He was very much in earnest. He turned to me a number of times and said: 'Mr. Moss, you know that I never did anything wrong when I was with the society.' And, as I recollect him, he was an excellent agent and we had good work from him."

Mr. Moss was visibly annoyed when he was told that Whitney had been interviewed again, and when he was asked to confirm statements made by Whitney he said it had been agreed that nothing should be disclosed at present.

"Is he correct in naming Glennon?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I can say nothing," was the reply.

"What is to be inferred from his refusal to say whether Devery was the other person with whom he 'did business'?"

"I can say nothing," again replied Mr. Moss, his smile broadening.

"Does he deny that he went to Headquarters to arrange with Devery for the use of the police wires?"

"I must make the same answer."

Mr. Moss said Whitney left the employ of the Parkhurst society in 1896, and had not been in any way connected with the society since then.

"It is intimated that he has been practically in your service," was suggested.

"That is only one of the foolish things that the police say when they are caught," said Mr. Moss. "I wish it were true. It would be all the better for us if we could have a man on the inside. A District Attorney who is now dead spent nearly all the emoluments of his office trying to get a man inside the ring, and failed. Every one of the societies similar to ours has tried to do this in vain."

"Whitney said quite positively that Bissert would not be sentenced to-morrow."

"How should he know anything about it?" exclaimed Mr. Moss. "Perhaps he has heard some gossip in the Tombs. I know nothing of that case and have had nothing to do with it. It is a mistake to presume that these cases are all part of a general plan. This disclosure of the connection between the police and the gamblers was a separate affair of our own, and it was not until we had the evidence that we took the District Attorney into our confidence."

"Are you going to collect the $1,000 that Capt. Vredenburgh offers you for evidence that he tipped off De Lacy's place?"

"That is not so easy. Suppose that he had the telephone number and had Headquarters connect him with the poolroom. How are you going to prove that? You cannot see the message running over the wires, but you can watch the poolroom and see it suddenly emptying itself."

Assistant District Attorney Schurman was out of the city until 6 o'clock last evening. When seen at his home, at 15 West Fifty-seventh Street, he declined to discuss the matter.

"There is nothing for me to say," he remarked. "The statement made by Justice Jerome on Saturday evening covered all there is to be said at present."

CHIEF DEVERY IN SARATOGA.

Is Still a Guest at the United States Hotel—Glennon Under an Assumed Name?

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—It was thought by some that Chief Devery would return to New York City this afternoon, but he is still at the United States Hotel here. He allows it to be understood that Glennon is not in town, and, if he is, he (Devery) has not seen him.

The general impression is, however, that Glennon is here, but that he is not parading himself to public view. There is a rumor that, under an assumed name, he is stopping at a private boarding place. Certain it is that Glennon has not been seen in the company of Chief Devery. If Glennon is in town and desires to talk with Devery, he must bring the telephone into requisition.

Detective Armstrong of New York City has suddenly appeared in town, and while he does not disclose his business, it is not believed that he came here to pass his annual vacation. Chief Devery refuses to talk about the matter, and will neither deny nor affirm anything.

After returning from a drive to Saratoga Lake early this evening, Devery did a large amount of long-distance telephoning and telegraphing.

The disclosure in regard to Devery and the New York Police Department has been the absorbing topic of conversation in Saratoga to-day.

JUSTICE JEROME SAYS LITTLE.

Declines to Express an Opinion on Legal Value of Whitney's Confession.

Justice Jerome did not leave town yesterday, as he had thought of doing on Saturday. He took a spin in his automobile in the morning, and was located at the Union Club, on Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in the afternoon.

He refused to tell anything of what was contained in Whitney's deposition, further than to say that he believed that Whitney had sincerely tried to tell the truth. He said there were two copies of the statement; that Whitney had one, and Assistant District Attorney Schurman the other.

"It has been suggested that without corroboration the statement of Whitney would not be valid from a legal point of view; have you the required corroboration?" Justice Jerome was asked.

"I cannot answer that," the Justice replied.

"If Whitney's statements tally with those of Agent Charles F. Dillon of the Parkhurst Society, will that be considered corroboration?" was further asked.

"I again decline to answer," the Justice replied. "I must repeat that I can tell nothing of what Whitney's statement contains; it is too vast."

"Whitney states in an interview to-day that he did not have an interview with Chief Devery at Headquarters; in fact, that he never had a talk with him upon the subject of tipping off the police. Is that true?"

"You say that Whitney said that he did not have a personal interview with Devery. I reply that this is true; he didn't have a personal interview with Devery."

Justice Jerome refused to say whether warrants had been issued for Glennon and others.

GLENNON TO VISIT JEROME?

Stated at the Tenderloin Station that He Will Call on Justice To-day.

It was said at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night that Wardman Glennon, for whom it was reported a warrant had been issued by Justice Jerome, would call at the Justice's Chambers to-day between 11 o'clock and noon and ask what was wanted of him.

It was further said that it was very probable that Glennon had presumably had a conference with Chief Devery at Saratoga yesterday, and that this step had there been decided upon.

Glennon is at present on a vacation, which began on Saturday, so that those about the Tenderloin station say it was unfair to say that he was dodging warrants. One of Glennon's colleagues stated that every Saturday Glennon visited his family in the country, and was seldom seen about the station either on Saturdays or Sundays.

DOESN'T KNOW OF A WARRANT.

Police Commissioner Murphy Hasn't Heard of Any for Glennon.

Police Commissioner Murphy, who spent Sunday at Far Rockaway, was asked yesterday if he had seen or conferred with Chief Devery during the day, and replied that he had not. He also said that he did not know whether a warrant was out for Glennon's arrest.

Commissioner Murphy was asked if he had heard anything of the story current that Gov. Odell proposed to make an investigation of the New York Police Department, and he replied that he didn't think the Governor would take such a step.

The Commissioner had not yet received the report of Inspector Brooks which he ordered concerning the alleged poolroom tips which were sent over the police wires late yesterday afternoon.

Chief Clerk W. H. Kipp of the Police Department was seen at his home, 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, last night, and asked if he knew anything concerning the reported issuance of warrants in the matter of charges against police officials. He said he knew nothing about the matter and would have nothing to say.

IS GLAD HE'S IN BROOKLYN.

Deputy Commissioner York Had Nothing to Say on Police Exposures.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Bernard J. York of Brooklyn was asked last night his opinion of the exposures of the Police Department in Manhattan.

"I don't know anything about that," he replied.

"You mean that you do not care to talk," was suggested.

"Well, yes," he replied.

"But an expression of opinion from you would be of interest," said the reporter.

"Perhaps so," answered Mr. York, "but I don't care to discuss the matter. I'm over in Brooklyn now, you know."

"Are you glad of it?" he was asked.

"Yes, I am glad of it," Mr. York said, smilingly.

Gov. Odell Has Nothing to Say.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Gov. Odell arrived here this afternoon and went to the home of his father. The Governor refused absolutely to talk about New York police matters, saying he had no official information in the matter.

WILL HELP FUSION MOVEMENT.

Otto Kempner Says Exposures Should Mean Tammany Defeat.

Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner, one of the leaders of the Brooklyn Democracy, said last night:

"There is no doubt among thoughtful citizens that the exposures of the Police Department will cause all the doubtful classes to support the fusion movement. I cannot see how it is possible, after the strong proof that has been placed before the public of the Tammany alliance with vice and crime, that the decent citizens of New York will vote for a continuation of such corruption."

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRAIGNED.

Four Men Taken In a West Sixty-first Street House Held for Examination.

Four prisoners who were taken in a raid on an alleged gambling house at 233 West Sixty-first Street on Saturday were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, and were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Hogan for further examination.

There were fifty or more men in the room at the time of the raid, all of them colored, and when the police entered there was a wild dash for the door, the men falling over each other in their frantic efforts to get away. About $50 in money, several packs of cards, a quantity of poker chips, and a deal box were found in the place. The raid was made by Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, assisted by several plain-clothes men and two patrolmen.

The prisoners gave their names as William Smith, 225 West Sixty-fourth Street; William H. Smith, 239 West Fifty-first Street; Paul Jones, 233 West Sixty-first Street, and Adam Snowden of 221 West Sixty-first Street. Snowden was charged with being the proprietor of the place. All pleaded "not guilty."

POLICEMAN BEAT HIM.

Fruit Dealer Says He Was Unmercifully Treated—A Citizen Corroborates the Vendor.

Jacob Sarben, who lives at 161 West Fifty-first Street, and has a fruit stand at the corner of Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan, in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, charged with threatening to stab Policeman Michaels with a knife, and causing a crowd to collect.

Sarben said that the policeman, who was in citizen's clothes at the time, took a pear from his stand, and then, with a friend, crossed to the other side of the street. He said he went over and demanded 3 cents for the pear. The policeman replied that he guessed he could pay for it, and handed him 5 cents. The man did not have the change, and told Michaels to come over to the stand and get his change. Presently the policeman came over, and an argument ensued. He then claims that the officer picked up the knife from the counter and said: "So you were going to stab me with this, were you?" although he had not had the knife in his hand at any time.

Maury L. Phillips, who said he was the manager for Thomas Jefferson, the son of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, testified that the officer had beaten the man unmercifully, and was assisted in so doing by his friend. Sarben was discharged.

BELMONT CHURCH TROUBLES SETTLED

Beth Eden Is Now Both Baptist and Presbyterian.

The Baptists Will Hold Sunday School There and Contribute to the Presbyterian Collection.

The troubles of the Beth Eden Baptist Church in Belmont, Borough of the Bronx, were settled yesterday. The church, up to a few months ago, was Baptist. Now it is both Baptist and Presbyterian. The Baptists were unable to pay off a mortgage of $1,500 held by Charles A. Tatum, and he was forced to foreclose.

It was then advertised for sale. A rumor went around the community that it was going to be turned into a dance hall. It was finally decided by some of the Presbyterians to send for the Rev. John A. Shaw, a Presbyterian minister, and then an arrangement was made with Mr. Tatum to buy the church.

During the time that the church had been for sale the former congregation of Baptists had received permission from Mr. Tatum to occupy the church on Sundays until it should be sold. On Sunday, Aug. 4, the Rev. Mr. Shaw entered the church at about 10 o'clock in the morning, by the front door, and saw to his astonishment that the church was already occupied by the Baptists, who had entered at the back and were holding a Sunday school there.

It is said that the clergyman then asked them to vacate, which they refused to do. The affair ended by the Rev. Mr. Shaw preaching a sermon to both factions.

Yesterday morning when the clergyman entered the church he found the same condition of things. A conference was held between Mr. Shaw and Mrs. T. H. Thorn, who is at the head of the Baptists.

It was finally decided that the Baptists could continue to attend the church and hold their Sunday school there, for the reason that they refused to do anything else, and that the Rev. Mr. Shaw would preach every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock to both parties, providing that the Baptists contribute to the general collection taken up after the sermon.

In spite of this agreement, however, there was a decided coolness between the rival congregations yesterday morning. As Mr. Tatum is out of town and will not return until September, it is expected that the church will be the cause of many very amusing happenings until that gentleman returns.

CHASED FROM CAR AND KILLED.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Had No Money for Fare—Ran Into Another Car.

James O'Reilly, nine years old, of 267 West Sixty-seventh Street, went with a number of boys to Fort George yesterday morning, and when the time came to return home discovered that he had no money to pay his fare. So he boarded an Amsterdam Avenue car, which was in charge of Conductor Henry Rosenberg, twenty-three years old, of 53 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The police say that when Rosenberg attempted to put the boy off the latter tried to stay on, so the conductor chased him, and O'Reilly, in trying to escape, ran in front of north-bound Amsterdam Avenue car No. 185. The car struck the boy and knocked him down. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died shortly after.

Rosenberg was also injured, receiving contusions of the head and internal injuries which are pronounced serious but not dangerous. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he is a prisoner, charged with causing the death of O'Reilly.

POLICEMAN KILLS MAD DOG.

Infuriated Canine Causes Excitement at Chrystie and Rivington Streets.

A mad dog, that was apparently twice killed, but which revived on both occasions, created great excitement in the neighborhood of Chrystie and Rivington Streets last night. From the roof of the five-story tenement house at 176 Chrystie Street there was hurled through the air a barking, snarling mass that, hitting the ground, lay still for a few minutes, apparently dead, then jumped to its feet and ran snapping at everybody that it met down the street.

When the dog arrived just off 40 Rivington Street, Policeman Underkanz of the Eldridge Street Station, who had seen the infuriated animal as it approached met it in the road and began clubbing it. When he thought the dog's life extinct, the policeman kicked the body aside, and resumed the patrol of his beat.

He had gone only a few steps when the body at the side of the street showed signs of returning life. The dog had regained his feet, and was seemingly about to begin a second charge down the street when Underkanz pulled his revolver and shot him through the head. This time real death resulted.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Man Was Edwin Davis, a Carpenter, of Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 11.—Edwin Davis, a young carpenter, shot his wife and himself this evening after a quarrel. They had a dispute a week ago, and he left her to live with his father. She closed up the house and went to Atlantic City, returning yesterday.

He went to his former home to-night and retired to a room on the second floor, whence he sent his little daughter to his wife with the request that she bring him a glass of water. She left her sister and went up stairs with the water. In a moment the sister heard four shots. Then some neighbors came in and found the wife dead on the floor with three bullet-holes in her head, while Davis himself was lying across the bed, a bullet in his forehead. The revolver was still in his hand. In two hours he, too, was dead.

Davis was twenty-eight years old, his wife twenty-six. They had been married three years.

KILLED BY A STRAY BULLET.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Frederick Wier Gibson, twenty years old, son of William Gibson, a prominent citizen of Williamsport, Penn., was shot and instantly killed at Derby-on-the-Lake this afternoon by one of two farmhands, who were practicing revolver shooting.

Gibson was sitting on the lawn in front of the home of E. L. Anthony, a Buffalo lumber dealer, and the men were shooting from the lake shore toward the bank.

A bullet from one of the revolvers that was aimed too high struck Gibson in the heart.

Woman Shoots Child, Kills Herself.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Robert Pringle, while temporarily insane from illness, to-day fired three shots into the body of her thirteen-year-old daughter Mildred, then fired a single bullet into her own abdomen, and without knowing that the weapon was empty aimed it at her eleven-year-old son and pulled the trigger. The boy grappled with his mother, and took the weapon from her, after which she fell to the floor unconscious. She died at 8 o'clock to-night. Mildred will probably recover. Mrs. Pringle was the wife of Capt. Pringle of the lake steamer Helena.

Child Falls 100 Feet, Escapes Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—A horse attached to a carriage containing the two-year-old baby of Dr. Wilber M. Swett, a well-known San Francisco oculist, became frightened and plunged over a precipice 100 feet high on the Tiburon Boulevard yesterday afternoon. The carriage fell a battered wreck on the rocks at the foot of the cliff, the horse being instantly killed, but the little child was found nestling among the cushions of the smashed rig, alive and without a scratch. Mr. Swett's coachman was driving when the horse became frightened and jumped, when it began to back the carriage over the cliff.

"Nobleman" a Suicide.

David Levenson, Russian, aged eighteen years, who, in life claimed to be a member of the Russian nobility, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid in his room at the home of Max Tinkus, 527 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Levenson had been melancholy, being unable to secure work, and in arrears for his board. It is supposed that brooding over these conditions led to his determination to take his life.

POLICEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Together with Captured Burglar Nearly Run Down by Train at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Patrolman O'Mara of the Yonkers police force, together with a burglar whom he had captured, had a narrow escape from being killed by a fast express train to-day. The policeman had first been knocked senseless by the man and had later overpowered him.

Early this morning word was received at the police station that burglars had broken into the residence of H. B. Childs, a broker living at 18 Overlook Terrace. Patrolman O'Mara saw a man walking down the Hudson River Railroad track with an overcoat on his arm. He called to the man and questioned him.

The man turned and dropped the overcoat. As Patrolman O'Mara started to pick it up the stranger hit him a blow on the jaw, and then turned and ran down the railroad track. The officer soon recovered and gave chase. At Ludlow he had nearly overtaken the fugitive, and when within reach of him hit him on the shoulder with his club. The man stopped, and the two clinched. O'Mara brought his club down on the man's head with sufficient force to stun him.

Just as he fell O'Mara happened to look up and saw a fast express train only 200 feet away from him, and the unconscious man on the track. As he dragged the man from the track the train went over the spot.

When arraigned later before the Sergeant the man said his name was George Gekosky and that he lived in Yonkers. The police learned that he was the man who robbed the residence of a Mr. Martin at Riverdale last week. The overcoat was identified as the property of Mr. Childs. In the pockets was a quantity of silverware that also belonged to Mr. Childs.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART.

Intended to Shoot His Rival, but the Bullet Went Astray.

In a moment of jealousy yesterday Frank Abbott of Gelston Place and Ninety-second Street, Fort Hamilton, while threatening a supposed rival for the hand of Miss May Nagle of 9 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, accidentally, so he avers, discharged a pistol in a ballroom at Ulmer Park, the ball striking the woman who was responsible for his jealousy.

Abbott had taken Miss Nagle, who is fifteen years old, to the Park. There she danced two or three times with a young man whom she knew from Manhattan. Abbott decided to intervene and compel his rival to desist from showing any attention to the girl. There was a short wrangle between the two men, which ended by Abbott drawing a revolver from his pocket. He flourished it in the air, at the same time threatening the other man.

Suddenly there was a shot and Miss Nagle fell to the floor. The wound was painful, but not serious. Abbott was placed under arrest and taken to the Bath Beach Station. The other man in the case disappeared soon after the shooting, and his name was not ascertained.

HIS "ANIMATION SUSPENDED."

Doctors at First Said He Was Dead, But Would Be Suicide Revived.

Policeman Watson of the Tremont Station was riding through Corona Park last evening when he saw a man lying under a tree unconscious, with a gash in his throat and bleeding profusely. Beside him was a knife.

The man was taken to Fordham Hospital and there revived. He said his name was A. F. Colson, his age thirty-two years, no occupation, and residence Philadelphia.

Later, the police said that the man's name was O. Peter Paulson and that it was unrequited love which had caused him to attempt his life. In the man's pockets was found the photograph of a young woman.

Shortly after the man had been brought to the hospital Dr. Norton of the hospital staff gave out the information that the man was dead. Later, however, it was stated at the hospital that the man was still alive, and would probably recover; that he had suffered merely from suspended animation, and this had been mistaken for death.

Constable's Assailant Insane.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—It develops that Lewis L. Rose, who assaulted a Constable on Thursday, is insane. Rose had a concession on the board walk, but the proprietors sought to oust him, and secured a dispossess writ. When a Constable went to serve it, Rose attacked him, and was subdued only after a long struggle.

"Hare and Hounds" in the Manner of War.

From The London Chronicle.

A man hunt which is to be organized in the Lake District during September will possess features that have apparently been suggested either by the South African war or by the recent escapes from Borstal. The hunt is to last three days, and is to extend over a considerable area of country. The district chosen is that part of Cumberland which lies around the head of Eskdale, and the proposed limits of the operations are from Boot over Burnmoor to Wastdale-Head; thence over Styhead Pass to Head of Borrowdale; thence over Stake Pass into Langdale; thence across to the Duddon Valley, and thence toward Hardknott Pass. Two pairs of hares will start from opposite sides of the district; their object will be to meet each other without being caught by the hounds.

Here comes in the South African feature of the experiment. The hounds are expected to provide themselves with field glasses, maps, and compasses, and are recommended to study Baden-Powell's "Hints on Scouting." They will work from a centre in Eskdale, and will try to capture the hares—whose distinguishing mark will be a white band on the left arm—or prevent their effecting a junction. A hare will be caught if touched by a hound between 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday over which the hunt extends. The arrangements are in the hands of Sir Henry Lawrence, who is now beating up energetic hounds.

Very Trying to the Bride.

Blobbs—Mrs. Newlywed insists that her marriage was a failure.

Slobbs—Why, she seems very happy.

Blobbs—Oh, she is now; but during the ceremony the bridesmaids got all mixed up in the procession, and the bridegroom forgot half his responses.—Philadelphia Record.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, lower temperature; northeasterly winds.

Unsettled weather, with showers, will prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and in Tennessee to-day, and the showery conditions will probably extend into the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday. The temperature changes will be unimportant. Along the Atlantic Coast and in the upper lake region variable winds will prevail.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light west to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	80	74	78
6 A. M.	78	75	80
9 A. M.	86	78	86
12 M.	93	82	86
3 P. M.	95	85	87
6 P. M.	92	86	86
9 P. M.	87	80	80
12 P. M.	82	80	79

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¾
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date, 1900	86
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	81

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.00 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 86 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. there was 66 per cent. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 73 degrees at 4 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:30 A. M.—Clausen and Westchester Avenues; August Brown; damage, $3,000.

3:15 A. M.—33 Allen Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:40 A. M.—1,169 Second Avenue; Alfred Downs; damage slight.

1 P. M.—Sixty-second Street and Broadway; American Locomobile Company; damage, $500.

4 P. M.—239 Delancey Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—40 Rivington Street; Samuel Irehen; damage, $500.

5:45 P. M.—31 Attorney Street; Jacob Batter; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—94 Ludlow Street; Barney Sugerman; damage, $5.

11 P. M.—11 Warren Street; F. E. Lax; damage, $500.

MRS. CARLSEN SEEKS DIVORCE FOR CRUELTY

Action Against the Doctor Brought in New Jersey.

Secret Wedding of Five Years Ago Was Partial Fulfillment of a Business and Love Contract.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Etta Carlsen of this city has brought a suit for divorce against Dr. Marx Carlsen of Long Island City. The action is brought on the ground of cruelty and desertion and failure to provide maintenance for their child. Dr. Carlsen has given notice that he will at once file a cross bill with the claim for a decree on the ground of incompatibility of temperament, deceit, and desertion. The cause of the quarrel that separated the couple, he charges, was the attempt of Mrs. Carlsen to substitute an adopted baby in the place of her dead child.

The Carlsens were married in this city five years ago. The wedding, according to the statements of the petitioner, was in the nature of a partial fulfillment of a love and business contract made three months before. At the time Miss Etta Johanssen resided with a maiden aunt on Myrtle Avenue, in Brooklyn, and as an expert milliner earned good wages. Carlsen was a salesman in a clothing house, with aspirations to study medicine.

After several meetings Carlsen declared his devotion, but stated that he had formed the determination to save money and secure a license as a doctor before contracting a life of alliance. Miss Johanssen had $600, the savings of several years, and there was an agreement, according to which she turned the money over to Carlsen, who began to study medicine, and later graduated with a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

Meanwhile the engagement had been announced, and Miss Johanssen looked forward to future happiness. While visiting relatives in this city Carlsen, then a student, still called, and during a stroll suggested a marriage that should be kept secret and take place at once. Justice Keys officiated.

When Dr. Carlsen was graduated it was agreed that he should go to Cincinnati and build up a practice. This proved a failure, and he returned to greet a baby daughter, the marriage having been made known during his absence. Their removal to Long Island City followed, where the frequent visits of a needy relative caused the husband to protest.

It then developed that the baby born during Carlsen's absence had died shortly after birth and that the infant of the needy relative had been adopted by Mrs. Carlsen, who had deceived her husband on his return. There followed a violent quarrel and the husband ordered that the child be sent away at once.

When Mrs. Carlsen demurred he left suddenly and did not return. Mrs. Carlsen has since resided in this city, and, having learned of the recent return of Dr. Carlsen East, began suit for divorce and alimony. Mrs. Carlsen asserts that she seeks maintenance as a return of her money furnished for her husband's medical education.

NEW YORK MAN DROWNED.

Easton Beacham and Two Companions Lose Their Lives in Lake Ontario.

NEWCASTLE, Ontario, Aug. 11.—Easton Beacham, manager of a Park & Tilford branch store in New York, and Charles and John Farncomb, aged eighteen and sixteen years, respectively, sons of Canon Farncomb of this place, were drowned while bathing in Lake Ontario yesterday. The body of the elder lad was found last night, and that of John Farncomb this morning, but that of Beacham has not been found.

Easton Beacham was about forty-five years old, and boarded with Mrs. Peters, at 69 West Seventy-first Street, having lived in her house for two years. He was manager of the branch of Park & Tilford's grocery at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, and had held that position for four years of his twelve-year connection with the firm. He was a Canadian by birth, and when he went on his vacation two weeks ago he went to his home city to see his family. He was to have returned to business this morning.

Two Drowned in Rahway River.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—F. C. O'Connell and Lewis Harrison were drowned in the Rahway River this afternoon. They, with Chester West, Arthur Piser, and Nelson Erricson, started out this morning on a fishing trip down the river. Some miles below, toward the mouth of the river, the boat was overturned. Piser and Erricson managed, with West's aid, to reach the overturned boat and hang on. The other two were carried down stream and sank before aid could reach them.

Jumps Overboard to His Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—An unknown man, apparently about twenty-six years old, and clad in poor clothes, committed suicide last night by jumping overboard from the William Starin, a steamboat plying between here and Midland Beach. The crew of the Starin claim that the suicide acted like an insane man, declaring he was "Bill Granger." Last night Thomas S. Granger of 10 Liberty Street called at the police station, and says that he is certain the suicide from the Starin was that of his brother Albert Granger, twenty-eight years old, a restaurant cook.

Drowned Bather Identified.

The body of the young man who was drowned in the surf at Coney Island on Saturday was identified yesterday as that of Albert Kech, twenty-six years old

COLOMBIA AT WAR WITH VENEZUELA?

Gen. Uribe Fighting for Reunion of Old Venezuelan States.

The Participation of Gen. Valencia in the Outbreak Destroys the "Revolution" Theory, It Is Said.

A copy of a manifesto issued by Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, the active chief of the Colombian rebellion, at Maracaibo, has been received in this city. The importance of this document lies in the statement made by Gen. Uribe in its closing paragraph that he is fighting now for the reunion of the Great Colombia, as the Federation of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, was known previous to 1830. This, he says, "was the ambition of the Liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar."

In this manifesto of Gen. Uribe is the explanation for the present trouble on the frontier of Venezuela and Colombia. Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to invade Venezuela from Colombian territory, by a force of something like 6,000 men, said to be led by Gen. Gonzalez Valencia, Governor of the Department of Santander. As a Venezuelan said yesterday: "It looks like war without a formal declaration."

There are several well-informed persons here who really believe that the war, which has been for some time threatened between the two countries, is on. They declare that no other construction can be put on the two battles between 10,000 Venezuelan troops and 6,000 Colombians, some soldiers, and others civilians. It is pointed out that if it were merely a revolutionary outbreak Gen. Gonzales Valencia, who was recently Minister of War, would not be in command.

The impression is that the Government of Colombia has definite knowledge of the understanding that is said to exist between President Castro of Venezuela, President Alfaro of Ecuador, and Gen. Uribe, that the forces of the three are to work together for the overthrow of the Conservative Government in Colombia, which is the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the Great Colombia.

Colombia, it is suggested, has decided to strike first, with the idea that some of the Liberals might be induced to help the Government in a war with a foreign enemy and out of patriotism abandon the internal uprising. The Government of Castro, it is said, on the other hand, is fast being weakened by the influential opposition to its policy, and President Castro needs a war equally with Colombia to retain his office. A diplomat who for a number of years represented a South American republic in Washington, said yesterday:

"There is no doubt about the intentions of Castro, Alfaro, and Uribe. And although it might require severe measures to reconstruct the Great Colombia, I believe it will be eventually accomplished. Colombia might be mistaken in depending on the united support of all parties. I believe that the Liberals and even the Nationalists, of whom Dr. Sanclemente, the deposed President of Colombia, is the head, will take advantage of a war with Venezuela to oust the Marroquin régime.

"In my opinion, the reorganization of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia into a new Great Colombia, as it existed from 1824 to 1830, will prove a good thing to those countries. In fact, it is the only way to put an end to the continual rebellions that these republics suffer from and insure their stability."

Gen. Uribe, in his manifesto, telling the object of the revolution, also tells what induced him to return to the front, after he declared himself out of the rebellion. He says:

"The Bogota Government did not reciprocate to my sincere peace manifesto issued last April with a single act of justice or what the Government calls 'clemency,' nor with one word of conciliation, nor with the most insignificant measure showing its honest intention to substitute the purely military régime on which it is founded for some other having the semblance of legitimacy. My move for pacification met only with sarcastic words and hateful actions."

Then Gen. Uribe recalls a long list of cruelties perpetrated by the Government and adds:

"Thus, it is plain that they [the 'Clericals] want to add humiliation to conquest and extermination to humiliation. So with cruelty and shame on one side and death with honor on the other, our choice is to fight desperately on and without respite. Since our oppressors do not consent to loosen our chains, let us smash them to pieces or perish in the attempt."

Señor Raoul Perez, who was one of the Liberal commission appointed to confer with Admiral Jouett of the North Atlantic Squadron and Capt. Beardsley of the Powhattan, during the rebellion of 1885, and is now Secretary to the diplomatic agency here, said yesterday regarding the possibility of the United States again taking a hand in the insurrection as it did at that time:

"It seems to me that Señor Herran, Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington and now acting as Chargé d'Affaires, is a little hasty when he talks as if he were Colombia. There is no proud nation that could welcome foreign intervention in its private affairs. All Colombians know how distasteful it is, and that there is no foundation in the treaty for it.

"The Government at Washington is today well posted in regard to what each of the political parties in Colombia represents, and the Colombian officials mistake, when they believe that the American Navy and Army are institutions existing to support the Clerical oppressors, left as a malediction by the Spanish domination."

Colombian Diplomats Leave Caracas.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 11.—The Colombian Minister and all the members of the Colombian Legation will leave Caracas to-morrow, for a temporary absence. There has been no rupture of diplomatic relations, however, between Colombia and Venezuela. William W. Russell, the United States Charge d'Affaires, will take care of Colombian interests.

TUNNEL WORKERS DISSATISFIED.

Grievances Ventilated at Central Federated Union Meeting.

According to the statements of delegates of trades represented in the rapid transit tunnel yesterday, all the trouble between the workers and the contractors is not over, and in spite of the efforts of the Settlement Committee of the Central Federated Union a strike may yet occur in the tunnel. The grievances of these delegates were ventilated at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

The principal complainant was Delegate Gries of the Rock Drillers' Union, which was the first to order its members out when the general strike of the tunnel workers took place. A resolution was passed directing the complaining delegates to submit their complaints to a meeting of representatives of the unions. If the grievances are well founded, they will then be submitted to the Settlement Committee.

CLERKS WANT EARLY CLOSING.

Grocery Employes Rebel Against Working More Than Twelve Hours.

Grocery Clerks' Union No. 495 had a meeting yesterday at the headquarters, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, to consider what action they could take to ameliorate their present condition. Their complaint is that the hours they have to work are too long. Many grocers keep open until midnight or thereabouts and the clerks have to remain as long as business is doing.

The meeting decided to draft a petition to the grocers, asking them to close at 7 o'clock each evening. The clerks say they are ready to work from 7 until 7. There was some discussion as to sending an ultimatum to the grocers, but more sober counsels prevailed, and the clerks simply petition and do not threaten.

Seeks Water for Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—Municipal ownership is one of the hobbies of Mayor N. B. Smalley of North Plainfield. So sanguine is the Mayor that the citizens will yet own the water works that he is preparing a test for a supply, believing that sufficient water can be found in the borough to supply the public needs. To-morrow he will begin drilling for water on a lot near Green Brook Road and Harrison Street, where a fifty-foot well some years ago supplied a quantity of pure water.

STEEL WORKERS DO NOT OBEY THE STRIKE ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

and they will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

A second meeting, to complete the organization, will be held at 7 o'clock to-morrow night at the same place. The furnacemen will also be affiliated with the Mahoning Valley Furnace Workers' Union, which was formed the first of this year. This embraces Youngstown, Niles, Girard, Struthers, Sharon, Middlesex, and all points in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys but Newcastle.

There will be no developments at Monessen to-night, for the turn in the big plant of the American Tin Plate Company does not commence until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. There are reports of prospective trouble there.

The Amalgamated people claim to have organized 2,300 of the National Tube Company men at McKeesport and that they will completely tie the plant up. The Republic Iron Mills there have made all preparations to start up to-morrow, despite the fact that their men have been ordered out. Many of the men have gone to work in independent mills. Wellsville will resume to-morrow, and it is claimed that, as during last week, it will go to full capacity at once.

The steel officials report that the situation at Leechburg, Saltsburg, Vandergrift, Hyde Park, and Apollo continues to be satisfactory to them. Fires were lighted in the Canal Dover (Ohio) plant to-night, and it is reported that it will be started non-union to-morrow morning. It is understood that the Elba rolling mills will be tied up.

WESTERN MEN UNANIMOUS.

Employes of the Illinois Steel Company Say They Will Not Break Contracts to Join the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—There is rejoicing in South Chicago to-night over the decision of the employes of the Illinois Steel Company plant not to obey the general strike order issued by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. This decision was recorded through a unanimous vote of two lodges of the association.

The meeting was held in the lodgerooms, with a full attendance of both lodges. Vice President Davis, who stands by President Shaffer, turned the meeting over to Deputy Fred Thayer and left the hall, not returning until just before the adjournment. Thayer put the question to the meeting, and threw open the discussion. It was soon seen that the sentiment was overwhelmingly against the strike. The conservative element, which has always been strong at South Chicago, dominated the meeting, and finally, after the vote of 190 to 47 was recorded, a committee of five was appointed to draw up the sentiment of the lodges. This committee went out, and while it was gone the vote was reconsidered and made unanimous. The report of the committee was as follows:

It is the spirit of Lakeside Lodge, No. 9, and Commercial Lodge, No. 14, of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron, and Tin Workers that, owing to the existing contract between said lodges and the Illinois Steel Company, we are justified in standing by our contracts, and owing to the ruling of President Garland in 1897, that the Amalgamated Association never broke an agreement, we do not wish to bring the Amalgamated Association into disrepute with our employers, all labor organizations, and the general public by breaking a contract at this time. We extend our financial aid to our brothers in the struggle for the building up and the maintenance of the Amalgamated Association in the East, and pray that their efforts may be crowned with success.

The report was unanimously adopted, and then the leaders made a wild break to inform General Manager McCullough of the Illinois Steel Company that there would be no strike. Vice President Davis said that he would go out on a strike by himself. He would not go to work until ordered by President Shaffer to do so.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—The Bay View Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at its meeting to-day decided by a unanimous vote not to obey the strike order of President T. J. Shaffer, and, in consequence, the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in this city will be running as usual to-morrow. According to the officers of the lodge the decision was final, and a dispatch was immediately sent to Vice President W. C. Davis of the Fourth District, at South Chicago, notifying him of the action, and requesting that President Shaffer and the Executive Board in Pittsburg be immediately informed.

The meeting was largely attended. The question was the most important that has arisen in the lodge for years. President Joseph Redfern at once took up the subject at hand. He briefly informed the lodge that, so far as he could learn, there was absolutely no chance that the other employes of the Illinois Steel Company would obey the strike order, and that there would be no stoppage of work in the Chicago and Joliet mills to-morrow. He said the sentiment there was practically the same as that here, that a strike on the part of the Illinois Steel Company's employes would be a violation of the contract existing between the men and the company, and that the men had absolutely no grievance against their present employers.

Mr. Redfern stated the result of his mission to South Chicago and Joliet. At the conclusion of his remarks the call of President Shaffer was read. It was apparent from the first that the sentiment was overwhelmingly against striking, and the only doubt in the minds of the men was whether they owed their allegiance to the association or to the company.

Several of the speakers pointed out that a strike at this time would be of no advantage to the Amalgamated Association, and would do no harm to the United States Steel Corporation, inasmuch as the trust is prepared at short notice to transfer all the work of the South Chicago, Bay View, and Joliet mills to its plant at Duquesne, which can be converted into a plant for the making of bar steel.

Allusion was made to the friendly relations existing between the Illinois Steel Company and its employes, and strong emphasis was laid upon the wage scale that has just been agreed to by the company, which provides for an increase of 5 per cent. in wages dating back to July 1. It was shown that if they decided not to go to work to-morrow, the company would be justified in withholding this extra money, on the ground that the provisions of the contract under which it became due had been broken.

The members of the Bay View Lodge will contribute liberally to the strikers in the East. Whether the lodge is in danger of losing its charter is the only question that is disturbing many of the workers.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the four lodges of the Amalgamated Association, which includes the skilled mechanics and workmen of the Illinois Steel Company plant in this city, the situation was discussed and a ballot taken on the question of obeying the strike order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, resulting in almost unanimous defeat of the strike proposition. All the men will remain at work. The meeting lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock to-night.

MAYOR BLACK INDORSED.

Central Federated Union Praises the "Courage" of the Executive of McKeesport.

The sentiments expressed by Mayor Black of McKeesport, Penn., on different occasions since the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers began were indorsed by the Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday. The subject was introduced by Morris Brown of the Cigarmakers' Union.

"I think," he said, "it is only proper that we should express our approval of the sentiments of an official in McKeesport, Penn., who had the courage to take his stand by the side of organized labor. This is, I think, in my experience about the third time that a city official has dared to openly take the side of the labor unions. All honor to Mayor Black for his courage."

Delegate Brown then proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we admire and approve the stand taken by Mayor Black of McKeesport in championing the cause of the striking steel workers and daring to stand by what he believes to be right in the face of abuse and misrepresentation. He put himself on record as the friend of the down-trodden and the oppressed. As a rule, when city officials are guilty of any action against organized labor we are quick to denounce it. Let us be as quick to praise a man like Mayor Black, who is not afraid to say that he will arrest the men who come to take the strikers' places.

Resolved, That we authorize the Secretary of this body to congratulate Mayor Black of McKeesport, Penn., on the courageous stand he has taken.

The resolutions were carried so quickly that there was no time to discuss them. It was expected that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor would be present at the meeting, but he did not appear. It was learned after the meeting was over that Mr. Gompers came to New York late Saturday evening and was here for some time yesterday, but did not go to any of the labor meetings. Some of the friends of Mr. Gompers stated last night that he had left town, but was expected here some time to-day.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

One Man So Badly Beaten in a Fight that Police Care for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The strike of machinists at the Allis-Chalmers plants reached a crisis to-day, and all day the men were in an angry mood. When the thirty-three non-union machinists made their first attempt to leave the plant there were fights. One non-union workman, Ralph Eddowes, was badly injured and needed police protection to get back to his quarters, while three others were chased down Grenshaw Street to the works.

All the police of the imported squad made application to leave the plant and hear mass. At 6 o'clock, headed by Eddowes, four men walked out of the Wastentaw Avenue gate and started north to Grenshaw Street. When they reached the corner, they found they were watched by union pickets, and Eddowes dropped back to guard against an attack from the rear.

After they turned west into Grenshaw Street the union men stopped them and began to ask questions. Eddowes's refusal to answer started a fight. His companions, finding themselves outnumbered, fled, a large body of the union pickets pursuing. Down the street they ran into the works. On the way they were the targets for sticks and stones.

Eddowes, when he saw that his friends had left him, also began to run, but when he reached Wastentaw Avenue he saw the street blocked by strikers. He was badly beaten by them, after which, not daring to return to the plant, he hobbled to the police station at Thirteenth Street and Oakley Avenue. A carriage was called, and he was taken to the shops under police protection.

$40,000 for the Christian Alliance.

OLD ORCHARD, Maine, Aug. 11.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson, the Christian Alliance leader, raised $40,000 for missionary work to-day. A man from Ossining, N. Y., who had taken an active part in the convention, contributed a check for $5,000. The usual sight of women tearing off jewelry and throwing into the contribution boxes was missing to-day; only four gold rings turned up when the collections were counted.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Bennell, silks and dress goods; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods and art linens; A. Thompson, toys and sporting goods; F. C. Stahl, crockery; H. Bleidt, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Ackerland, clothing; Hoffman House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; B. L. Goodkind, muslin underwear, umbrellas, and parasols; 459 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. V. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Adler, David, Sons' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Savoy.

Strouss, Eisendrath & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Eisendrath, clothing; 58 Thomas Street; Hotel Savoy.

Mann, Gruber & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. J. Mann, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Greene, L. E., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. H. Greene, millinery; Miss A. Graham, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. Major, millinery; O. W. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, blankets, quilts, and upholstery goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; N. Garson, clothing, 783 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Steinberg, toilet articles; D. W. Newton, books and stationery; P. M. Hanney, groceries, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. Rigg, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss McNamara, art novelties and zephyrs; Miss J. Vaughan, fancy goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists, 443 Broome Street; Holman House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Fox, dress goods, 459 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; O. Echols, dry goods; P. Echols, dry goods; 55 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Gessling, cloaks and wash fabrics; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Schromm, Schmelg & Co., Burlington, Iowa; F. E. Schromm, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., cloaks; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. L. Leverton, dry goods; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Murdison, housefurnishing goods, fancy and leather goods; R. P. Stewart, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; Miss Conway, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; E. Cohen, fancy goods, stationery, and jewelry; 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Goldberg, dress goods, leather goods, and silverware; A. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, gloves; M. H. Meyer, silks; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, clothing, 764 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Klein, Sol., Chicago, Ill.; S. Mandl, dry goods; P. Osterag, furnishing goods, 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Samson, dry goods, 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepard, laces, embroideries, and trimmings; M. Becker, notions, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, bags, hats, and wraps, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Effroymson, cloaks and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller; D. M. Straus, millinery and ribbons; A. J. Burton, linings; D. G. Braham, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; F. J. Kirker, furnishing goods; M. D. Newstetter, dry goods; 537 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 621 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. McDonald, ribbons, fans, and umbrellas; E. J. Schweimbold, linens and white goods; J. L. Lyons, willowware; A. Chapman, dry goods; F. W. Miller, dry goods; R. W. McGurry, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Penning & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery and ribbons; Miss M. Waldron, millinery; Miss May Waldron, millinery; 14 Lispenard Street; Gerard Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. D. Fox, candy; E. Thompson, furnishing goods; M. Funkenstein, housefurnishing goods; C. Metz, hosiery and underwear; D. Saunders, crockery; E. R. Crollus, lamps and electric goods; C. S. Burkholder, furs, millinery, and ribbons; Miss J. E. Wallace, millinery; Miss L. M. Cullana, millinery; E. C. Cooper, dress goods and linings; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Strassburger, H., & Co., Oskaloosa, Iowa; H. Strassburger, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Einstein, J. R., Savannah, Ga., hats; Hoffman House.

Towle & Speiter Company, Clinton, Iowa; C. B. Obert, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Zoller, Minear & Reiter, Greensberg, Ind.; S. D. Minear, dry goods, and clothing; Hotel Rossmore.

AT THE HOTELS.

VICTORIA—J. W. Brown, M. P., Ottawa.

IMPERIAL—C. A. Pearson, San Francisco; W. I. Switzer, Kansas City.

HERALD SQUARE—A. S. Humphreys, Honolulu.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. J. S. Winters, Bessemer Ala.; J. Y. Johnston, Knoxville, Tenn.

NORMANDIE—A. Sabo, K. Ito, S. Segawa, and S. Ozeki, Japan.

PLAZA—J. B. R. Lyman, Eau Claire, Wis.; Edmund Spaulding, St. Joseph, Mo.

NETHERLAND—Thomas W. Gaunt, Bradford, Eng.; C. E. Wood, Washington D. C.

MANHATTAN—S. J. Gage, Boston; E. S. Brooke, Cleveland.

PARK AVENUE—M. Alexander, Boise, Idaho.

HOLLAND—C. M. Bunker, U. S. A.; James Beckett, Liverpool.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. del Viso, Argentine Legation, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo; Jose A. Freyre, Havana, Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Alej. L. de Romana, Arequipa, Peru; Magistrate William Travers Jerome; John W. Gray, Dundee, Scotland.

EVERETT—Charles H. Montgomery, Barcelona, Spain.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—L. H. Parish, Calvert, Tex.

ASTOR—H. M. Stevenson, the Bahamas; C. Abbe, Washington, D. C.

LIVELY BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY

Many of the Fast Trotters Out for Sunday Work.

Redina Beats Kingwood in a Driving Finish—Jolly Bachelor Defeated in Three Heats by Commodore.

There was some lively high-class sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, when about all the fast trotting and pacing stock in the city put in an appearance and were started up by way of giving them a little work, as many of them are short of it. As a result there was a series of brushes such as are seldom seen on the road so early in August, the finishes in the majority of the heats being remarkable close. The course was well nigh perfect, the early morning shower having laid the dust without interfering with or making the footing heavy.

About the first heat of the morning that attracted any attention was between B. Litchenberg's handsome chestnut pacer, Billy Palmer, trial 2:16, driven by Trainer Peter Menee, and La Crosse Girl. The start was a good one, and it looked like Billy Palmer's race until La Crosse Girl rushed him near the finish and won by half a length. There was a Grand Circuit finish when Mr. Dodge drove his new mare Redina, 2:07¼, against the Speedway favorite, Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman. Redina had a trifle the better of the start, but Kingwood soon closed the gap, and for a short quarter the pair raced on even terms. Then Redina's superior speed begun to tell, and she gradually outfooted her opponent, having an open length to the good at the finish. Several times during the past couple of weeks Commodore Porter, 2:13, and the bay trotter Jolly Bachelor have met, with honors about even. Yesterday morning Mr. Reilly, when he appeared on the road, said that he was not going to stop the Commodore, but the temptation was too strong, as the old warrior was at his very best, and, after warming him up, decided to measure strides with his old opponent. In the first heat Jolly Bachelor was not thoroughly warmed up, and he made a losing break, so that the Commodore won without coming to a drive.

The second heat was a horse race from start to finish. Jolly Bachelor had a little the better of the start, but Commodore Porter was under full headway, and he reached even terms before the bend was passed. From this point on to the finish both men drove as though $10,000 was at stake, and at no time was there more than a head between them. It was either horse's race until within a few yards of the finish, when Jolly Bachelor made a break that lost the race for him. The third heat was almost a repetition of the second, both horses covering the course neck and neck until the stretch was reached, when Jolly Bachelor broke.

Somewhat elated over his victories Mr. Reilly turned the Commodore to a good start with the crack trotter Ethel B., 2:20¼, driven by H. Phillips, believing that he had an easy thing. Such was not the case, however, for the little trotter took the lead at the first quarter and led the Commodore all the way home, winning out by a half length. Maud C., a trotter with a mark of 2:10¼, driven by David Harrington, did some fast work, and led a string of three horses a merry chase from Dyckman Street to the finish post. Flirt, driven by C. Jarvis, was a good second; Billy Palmer, the pacer, was third, and Jolly Bachelor came in on a run.

Among the many on the road were F. G. Schmidt, driving his crack team, Excellence, 2:18¼, and Mercury Wilkes, 2:14¼; A. R. Meyer, driving his bay pacer, Peter H., 2:26¼; A. Jones, driving the trotter Content; A. B. Fassman, driving the bay team of pacers composed of Annie H. and Baby Mine; George Young, driving his trotter Dandy, and A. B. Blanchard, driving a team of trotters.

LOCAL ATHLETIC GAMES.

Star, New West Side, and Pastime Athletic Clubs Hold Their Weekly Meets.

The semi-monthly games of the Star Athletic Club, which were postponed from Sunday of last week on account of rain, were held yesterday afternoon at the club grounds on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. In the mile run J. J. Farrell, the scratch man, lowered the track record of 4:55 to 4:50 1-5, and beat out G. T. Fitzpatrick, who had 100 yards start, in a close finish. W. Green won first place in three events, which advanced him to second place in the competition for the all-around championship of the club, and only one point behind Owen Riley, who leads.

The Stars will hold an open relay race on Sunday, Aug. 25, for which entries have already been received from the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Union Settlement Athletic Club of Manhattan. The summary of yesterday's events follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Green, (7 yards;) T. O'Donnell, (7 yards,) second; P. McCauley, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Green, (15 yards;) O. Riley, (4 yards,) second; F. Hussey, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, (scratch;) G. T. Fitzgerald, (100 yards,) second; H. W. Schell, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:50 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. Green, (3 feet 6 inches,) with 17 feet 1 inch; F. Hussey, (2 feet 2 inches,) second, with 17 feet 6 inches; O. Riley, (2 feet 4 inches,) third, with 17 feet 1 inch.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Flynn, (scratch,) with 8 feet; J. Hoben, (6 inches,) second, with 7 feet 1 inch; J. E. Moran, (1 foot,) third, with 6 feet 6 inches.

Points for championship record to date: O. Riley, 34; W. Green, 33; J. Hoben, 32; J. Kehnle, 30; T. J. O'Donnell, 26.

A team relay race for teams of four men each was the feature of the monthly games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held at the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday morning. The St. Paul's Guild team won, with the Grace Chapel team second, and the Columbus Catholic Club team third. Summary:

70-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Bresnan, (12 feet;) Max Bloch, (7 feet,) second; S. May, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

220-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. J. Corley, (100 yards;) E. Carrette, (scratch,) second; C. Langenbacher, (200 yards,) third. Time—10:42.

Team Relay Race, 1,500 Yards, Teams of Four.—Won by St. Paul's Guild team—E. Pratchett, E. Hoffman, J. McLaughlin, and W. Dawson; Grace Chapel team—J. Meinners, Steffins, Wolfe, and Stutz—second; Columbus Catholic Club team—Hull, Wood, Rafferty, and Riley—third. Time—3:26 2-5.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by J. McLaughlin, (7 inches,) with 5 feet; H. Sperling, (6 inches,) second, with 5 feet; T. Fratchett, (2 inches,) third, with 4 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight for Height, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Bresnan, (4 feet,) with 16 feet 7 inches; W. Rodenbach, (4 feet 6 inches,) second, with 15 feet 9 inches; O. Landness, (4 feet 6 inches,) third, with 15 feet 9 inches.

Point Summary.—J. Bresnan, 35; W. Dawson, 15; J. J. McAdams, 12; J. W. Murphy, 12; O. Landers, 10; J. J. Corley, 9½.

The Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of W. Grady, O. Ordwein, D. J. Brennan, and V. Andrews, won the mile team relay race, which was the principal event at the monthly games of the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the Pastime Oval, East Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon. The team of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn was second. Summary:

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by V. Andrews, (9 feet;) O. Ordwein, (10 feet,) second; D. J. Brennan, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:05 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. R. Goerwitz, (12 yards;) E. J. Eytinge, (12 yards,) second; A. Bischoff, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:36 2-5.

600-Yard Novice Race.—Won by J. E. Geraty; S. H. Graham second, A. Burnett third. Time—1:27 2-5.

Sack Race, 150-Yard.—Won by R. Kraus; D. Wolf second, D. J. Brennan third. Time—0:38 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, (30 yards;) S. B. Hush, (45 yards,) second; J. E. Rostick, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:07.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, (35 yards;) W. Grady, (scratch,) second; A. E. Ziegler, (110 yards,) third. Time—4:47.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by O. Ordwein, (28 feet,) with 80 feet; M. J. Sheridan, (10 feet,) second, with 93 feet; N. Collins, (10 feet,) third, with 88 feet.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Teams of Four Men—Won by Pastime Athletic Club team, Grady, Ordwein, Brennan, and Andrews; National Athletic Club team of Brooklyn, N. Kaufman, J. Fraser, S. Curtis, and J. C. Doyle, second. Time—3:48.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Local Players to Compete in the Ekwanok Tournament.

Local golfers will be well represented this coming week on the links of the Ekwanok Golf Club at Manchester, Vt. The annual open tournament of that club will begin on Wednesday and continue through Thursday and Friday. The first sixteen will qualify in the opening medal play round for the President's cup, given by Edward S. Isham of Chicago.

For purely local features, there will be the usual number of club competitions, chiefly on Saturday. A mixed foursome has been arranged by the Apawamis Golf Club for Thursday, and on the same day the fair players of Montclair and Bayswater will hold handicaps. The list of events is:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.
Ekwanok, Manchester, Vt.—Open tournament.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.
Ekwanok—Open tournament.
Apawamis—Mixed-foursome handicap.
Montclair—Women's kickers' handicap.
Bayswater—Handicap and driving contest for women.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.
Ekwanok—Open tournament.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
Innis Arden—Club championship, qualifying round.
Englewood—Team match with Baltusrol and club handicap.
Flushing—Team match with Oakland.
Hillandale—Team match with Apawamis.
Bayswater—Handicap and driving contest for men.
Rockaway—Club handicap.
Deal—Members' handicap.
Seabright—Club handicap.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.
Fairfield—Team match with Wee Burn.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Besides the open tournament this week at the Ekwanok Golf Club, the annual open event of the Kebo Valley Country Club at Bar Harbor will be held beginning to-morrow and continuing through Friday. The first day's play will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round, and the chief trophy is the Kebo Valley Cup, presented this year by F. G. Condon, Arden M. Robbins, C. C. Auchincloss, Sumner Gerard, G. O. Thacher, and Lawrence Gourlie. The Bar Harbor golf season is now at its height, and a large number of starters is assured.

John Kendrick Bangs, the humorist, and his wife are playing golf on the Profile Club links in the White Mountains. From a large field of competitors they are both rated at scratch, and in a recent women's handicap, Mrs. Bangs won first honors.

Miss Elsa Huribut and Miss Swords, two of Morris County's leading women golfers, are now keeping up with the game on the Nanduket links, and are regular competitors in the women's weekly handicaps. W. V. Dahlgren of Princeton and Miss Pauline Mackay, who was a leading opponent of the Boston women's championship, are the strongest Nanuncket pair in the mixed foursome events, which are particularly popular this season. They are rated at plus 2, and took second in a recent match, although making the best gross record.

The new nine-hole golf course of the Kearsarge Golf Club, in the White Mountains, has been opened for its first season, and President W. B. May of New York presented a silver cup for the initial tournament, which was won by F. W. Knight of Boston. Mrs. May has presented a cup for a future contest.

The amateur record of 40 strokes for the new nine holes of the Pittsfield Country Club has lately been equaled by Harry Ollen of St. Louis. The amateurs are making a great effort to establish a new figure before the close of the season.

Horace Rawlins, the Waumbek golf professional of Bethlehem, in the White Mountains, pleased the members very much by his excellent showing in the recent professional tournament at Hollywood. He is now back at Waumbek, and has been devoting particular attention to getting the greens in prime condition for the August tournament. The course measures 2,347 yards around the nine holes.

The first of a series of Saturday competitions for the men's championship of the Seabright Golf Club, will be played late this month. In the qualifying round eight will be picked to continue at match play, the final round being thirty-six holes. The title holder is Amos T. Dwight. He beat T. W. Menzies in the thirty-six-hole final last year by 3 up and 2 to play. The championship cup was first played for last year by J. Prentice Kellogg, and must be won twice by the same player to become his permanent property.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:06	Sun sets...7:03	Moon rises...3:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:52	Gov. Isl'd...6:17	H. Gate....8:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:06	Gov, Isl'd...6:35	H. Gate....8:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 12.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hylas, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Nubia, Stettin		

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool		5:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. Saturday at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Midsummer Carpet Clean-Up

Thirteen Thousand Yards to Be Sold in a Jiffy

THIS means quite liberal concessions from usual cost; and every housekeeper knows how carpets "run into money," and what it means to save a quarter or a third of the entire cost of a carpet.

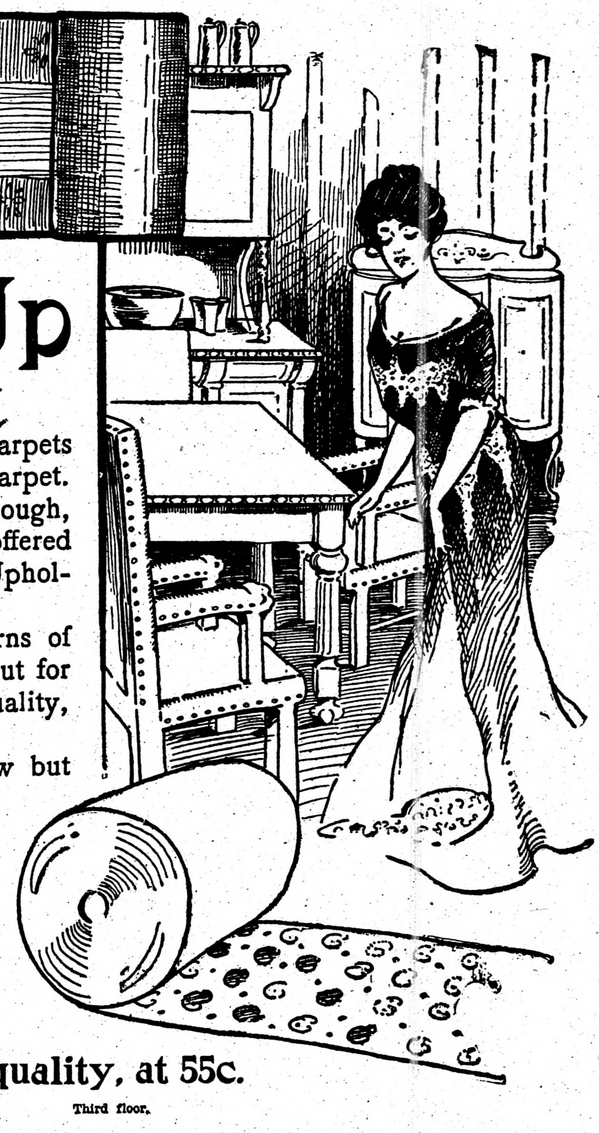
August is a lucky month for housekeepers who are shrewd enough, or fortunate enough, to come in and make selections when prices are so low. There are so many different things offered that it will repay even an expensive journey to come to the city now—for Furniture, Rugs, Upholstery and Carpets—big savings on each.

In today's offering there are ten patterns of Axminster Carpets, twenty-four patterns of Velvets, forty-four patterns of Tapestries and twenty-three patterns of Ingrains—all picked out for this season's selling, and of equal attractiveness to many that will be sold, in the identical quality, at a third more, a few weeks later.

Side by side with the new designs, many people would choose from these; for few but manufacturers could tell which were new and which were not.

Of course there are many patterns in quite small quantities, and there will be decided advantage in selection for those who come promptly today; yet among thirteen thousand yards there should be ample quantities in many patterns for those who come as late as tomorrow.

You can pick out the carpets now, and we will deliver and lay them later on, if you so desire. These are the new prices:



$1.40 Axminsters at $1.
$1.40 Velvet Carpets at $1.
$1 Velvet Carpets at 75c.
70c Tapestry Carpets at 45c.
80c and 85c Tapestry Carpets, best quality, at 55c.
65c Ingrain Carpets at 50c.

Third floor.

Advance Fall Styles In SILK WAISTS

Women are getting anxious to catch glimpses of the new ideas in fashion. We've gathered some early buds that will be appreciated by New Yorkers, as well as by those who are passing through the city and want to take something entirely new home with them.

These are in the newest shades and black. Prices range from $5 to $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Interesting SILKS

We're almost afraid to announce a showing of silks for 1902, for fear you'll doubt us. But these are from Japan, and have to be ordered six months in advance. In addition to showing samples importers bring out some sample pieces; and we have obtained enough of these to make two thousand yards, divided among forty styles and colorings.

The real stock will not be over from Japan until about the first of the year. You can share these six months in advance.

New Corded Wash Silks, in styles and colorings that are prettier than ever before. These colorings—pink, blue, Nile, lavender, straw, rose, navy blue, black and white; at 45c a yard.

There are also twenty new styles in all white Corded Silks at the same price—45c.

Black Japanese Silks—

Four thousand yards of them at about wholesale prices; splendid qualities for waists, dresses or linings; good blacks, dyed in France. It is very seldom that we can get them to sell under-price. Here are—

Two qualities in 23-inch, at 35c and 40c; worth 45c and 50c.
Two qualities in 27-inch, at 50c and 75c; worth 65c and $1.

These Black Japanese Habutais are used by almost every woman for one purpose or another; because no other material so combines strength and durability with light weight as these goods do. These are probably the last we shall have this season under-price.

Rotunda.

11,000 HANDKERCHIEFS

In a Stock-righting Clean-up

Our handkerchief buyer sees great blizzards of the little white squares coming across the ocean, and he wants stock-rooms cleared out for them.

Everybody needs lots of handkerchiefs all the time; but thousands who can come today wouldn't come without sufficient incentive. Now we supply that by these decisive offerings.

Staple, pure linen handkerchiefs already at unmatched low prices; now marked this way:

For Men—

At $2.75 a dozen, from $4.20—Extra size, plain linen; hemstitched; splendid quality; assorted width of hems.
At $4 a dozen, from $7.80—Same style; much finer quality.
At $6 a dozen, from $10.20—Extra fine grade of plain linen, hemstitched.
One-half dozen of any at same rate.

For Women—

At 12½c each, from 25c—Fancy printed sheer linen, hemstitched; nice assortment of colorings.
At 40c each, from 75c—Lace-edge embroidered, scalloped embroidered, and hemstitched embroidered; very choice patterns.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Initial, hemstitched, unlaundered, with row of open work.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Plain, fine linen, hemstitched.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Scalloped edge, embroidered by hand.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Plain fine linen, hemstitched.
At $2 a dozen, from $3—A lot of fine, plain linen, hemstitched; assorted widths of hems. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3 a dozen, from $4.20—Same as above in style, but of finer linen. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3.50 a dozen, from $6—Extra fine plain linen, hemstitched. Half dozens at same rate.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Insertions and Beadings Of EMBROIDERY

12,000 Yards Under-Price

These are the importers' sample pieces of fine embroidered nainsook and Swiss Muslin insertions and beadings. And these are what everybody wants now, in Embroideries.

The variety is almost unlimited, for there are scarcely two pieces alike in the entire collection.

They are entirely perfect except for the soil on the outside of each piece. Now priced this way:

At 10c, worth 15c
At 12½c, worth 20c
At 15c, worth 25c
At 20c, worth 30c
At 25c, worth 38c

Main aisle.

Women's GLOVES At 50c

This is the Glove Store's Clean-up. The collection includes kid gloves, suede gloves, mocha gloves, cape and chamois gloves, in very much broken lots, in most cases, though all sizes are to be found somewhere. Choose for

50c a Pair

Tenth street.

Second Week of Our Greatest August FURNITURE SALE

We Could Stop This August Sale Today—Cut off the August Price Tags; and sell Every Piece on our Floors at the Prices marked as usual value, and Still Be Lower in Price than most stores that sell Equal Goods.

Some may ask "Why don't we do it? Why not put this immense profit into our own pockets?"

These are reasonable questions from the short-sighted point of view. Many stores do gobble the big profits of well-bought bargains—not so Wanamaker's in any goods at any season.

The good fortune that is ours, is yours, even in the busiest seasons of the year. But there is a stronger answer to such "why not" questions asked in August.

The August Furniture Sale was instituted—

Its long, hard, annual trade battles are fought—

And you are given the fullest possible benefits of the price economies—

Because August was a dull month—

Because we had to make it pay you well to get you to buy in August—

And lastly, because after all the furniture selling we can do in August, the regular months of September, October, November and December can take care of themselves, and tax our utmost facilities to serve those who find it more convenient to wait.

Of course there wouldn't be a tenth enough August furniture for all, if all came. There will not be enough of many things for those who do come. Day after day you sweep our floors, leaving only fragmentary groups; and night after night we refill the vacancies from our ample supplies; but this cannot continue long, against such tremendous daily selling.

Today the utmost wish in variety and value can be fully satisfied.

To delay your coming any longer, is to waste the greatest opportunity of buying fine, new, handsome furniture at little cost, that has ever been offered to the New York public.

Such limited price detail as space allows, is given here.

Parlor Suites—

$25, from $35—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$45, from $65—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; silk cover.
$45, from $65—Imitation mahogany; inlaid panels; damask cover.
$50, from $75—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$75, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$80, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three-piece; mahogany; overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$110, from $175—Three-piece; mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$135, from $200—Three-piece; gold; tapestry cover.
$150, from $240—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$155, from $225—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$190, from $285—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$225, from $350—Two-piece; gold; tapestry cover.

Library Suites—

$48, from $70—Three-piece; golden oak; leather cover.
$50, from $70—Three-piece; Flemish oak; leather cover.
$65, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$70, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $100—Two-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.

Davenports—

$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany; green corduroy cover.
$50, from $75—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $130—Mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$150, from $200—Mahogany; plain velour cover.

Odd Sofas—

$32.50, from $50—Mahogany frame; velour cover.
$33.50, from $55—Mahogany veneer; tapestry cover.
$40, from $60—Imitation mahogany; velour cover.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; velour cover.
$45, from $65—Overstuffed; damask cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany; velour cover.

Easy Chairs—

$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$35, from $50—Golden oak; tapestry cushions.
$42.50, from $55—Overstuffed in leather.
$42, from $65—Mahogany; leather cover.
$43, from $56—Overstuffed in leather.
$48, from $65—Overstuffed in leather.
$55, from $85—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Parlor Tables—

$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; inlaid.
$16, from $21—Mahogany; inlaid.
$18, from $30—Mahogany; inlaid.
$20, from $28—Round mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $42—Mahogany; inlaid; curio.
$55, from $90—Gold and onyx.
$70, from $90—Vernis-Martin.

Parlor Cabinets—

$25, from $35—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $60—Mahogany; inlaid.
$33, from $50—Vernis-Martin.
$40, from $56—Vernis-Martin.
$65, from $85—Mahogany; decorated.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $120—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$165, from $210—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $245—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Brass Bedsteads—

$30, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$33, from $50—3 ft. and 4 ft. sizes.
$35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$42.50, from $55—3 ft. size.
$48, from $65—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$50, from $70—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$58, from $75—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$65, from $85—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$70, from $85—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$100, from $150—4 ft. 6 in. size.

Bedroom Suites—

$42, from $65—Three pieces, golden oak
$47, from $70—Three pieces, mahogany
$50, from $65—Two pieces, mahogany
$50, from $75—Three pieces, imitation mahogany
$60, from $90—Three pieces, golden oak
$65, from $100—Three pieces, golden oak
$70, from $115—Three pieces, golden oak
$75, from $110—Three pieces, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three pieces, mahogany
$80, from $125—Two pieces, golden oak
$165, from $205—Two pieces, mahogany
$175, from $235—Two pieces, mahogany
$175, from $256.50—Five pieces, green enamel
$200, from $305—Three pieces, bird's-eye maple
$300, from $600—Two pieces, white enamel, gold decorated
$600, from $750—Four pieces, mahogany

Bureaus—

$13.50, from $18—Golden oak
$16, from $22—Bird's-eye maple
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$23, from $36—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$26, from $45—Golden oak
$27, from $44—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$35, from $45—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $62—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$65, from $110—Bird's-eye maple
$90, from $118—Bird's-eye maple

Chiffonniers—

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$21, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $32—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$26, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Curly birch
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$50, from $64—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany

Toilet Tables—

$11, from $15—Golden oak
$12, from $16—Bird's-eye maple
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Golden oak
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$25, from $32.50—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $45—Mahogany
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$32.50, from $42—Golden oak
$38, from $60—Golden oak
$50, from $75—Mahogany

Wardrobes—

$22, from $33—Mahogany, 2 doors
$25, from $38—Mahogany, 2 doors
$25, from $40—Golden oak, 2 doors
$27.50, from $36—Green maple, mirror door
$37, from $55—Golden oak, mirror door
$37.50, from $50—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern
$70, from $90—Curly birch, mirror door
$70, from $90—Bird's-eye maple, mirror door
$75, from $100—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern

Bookcases—

$12, from $16—One-section; golden oak
$12, from $18.50—One-section; imitation mahogany
$15, from $20—Two-section; imitation mahogany
$18, from $25—Three-section; imitation mahogany
$19, from $25—Two-section; curly birch
$25, from $38—Two-section; mahogany
$27, from $42—Three-section; golden oak
$27.50, from $35—Two-section; golden oak
$30, from $40—Two-section; mahogany
$33, from $48—Two-section; mahogany
$35, from $50—Two-section; mahogany
$75, from $100—Mahogany; Empire design

Sideboards—

$16, from $25—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Golden oak
$22, from $32—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $75—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Golden oak
$52, from $85—Flemish oak
$55, from $65—Mahogany
$60, from $95—Flemish oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$70, from $120—Flemish oak
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$.50, from $195—Golden oak

Buffets—

$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$18, from $25—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$21, from $33—Golden oak.
$19, from $30—Golden oak.
$28, from $35—Golden oak.
$24, from $40—Mahogany.
$25, from $42—Golden oak.
$45, from $75—English oak.

Library Tables—

$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$13.75, from $20—Golden oak.
$19, from $28—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.

Music Cabinets—

$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$15, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $25—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; Art Nouveau.
$35, from $42—Mahogany; inlaid.

China Closets—

$17.50, from $27—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Flemish oak
$25, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Flemish oak
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Flemish oak
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$90, from $145—Mahogany

Extension Tables—

$20, from $28—8 ft., golden oak
$25, from $40—8 ft., mahogany
$25, from $45—12 ft., Flemish oak
$30, from $40—8 ft., golden oak
$35, from $60—10 ft., golden oak
$38, from $65—12 ft., golden oak
$45, from $75—12 ft., mahogany
$50, from $80—10 ft., mahogany
$55, from $72—10 ft., oak
$60, from $90—10 ft., mahogany
$80, from $110—10 ft., golden oak

Mattresses and Pillows

At $12.50, from $18—

Pure horse hair Maitresses, in one or two parts; blue-and-white or fancy ticking; 40 pounds.

At $9.75, from $14—

Mixed hair mattresses; one or two parts; old-fashioned blue-and-white or fancy ticking; 40 pounds.

At $5, from $8—

Short hair Mattresses; one or two sections; 45 pounds; blue-and-white ticking.

60c Feathers, for 50c lb.—

20 x 30 in. Pillows, at $1.25.
22 x 30 in. Pillows, at $1.50.
24 x 30 in. Pillows, at $1.75.
20 x 56 in. Bolsters, at $2.50.

90c Feathers for 75c lb.—

20 x 30 in. Pillows, at $1.88.
22 x 30 in. Pillows, at $2.25.
24 x 30 in. Pillows, at $2.63.
20 x 56 in. Bolsters, at $3.75.

Woven Wire Spring Beds

—Wood or Metal Frames—

$2.50, $3, $3.25, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.25, $6, $6.50, $6.75; guaranteed for five years.

Rabbet Edge Box Springs

$8.50, from $10—Best blue-and-white ticking; hair top; full size.

Fourth floor

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Militiamen of New York Practice on the State Range.

CONDITIONS FAVOR MARKSMEN

First Day of the Supplementary Practice—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston Was in Command.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, Aug. 11.—The first supplementary practice day of the season was held here yesterday. The practice was for marksmen only. The attendance was very large. The conditions were favorable for shooting with a light 5 o'clock wind blowing during the day. Shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. Scores:

Pistols.

Rank and Name.	50 yds.	75 yds.	Tot.
Lieut. C. F. Collins	3 3 3 3 5—17	2 2 4 3 4—15	—32
Lieut. E. A. Nash	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
Lt. Col. F. E. Weed	4 3 2 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
Major G. W. Collins	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 5 2 4 2—17	—33
Lieut. F. Dean	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
Lieut. E. Sullivan	4 5 3 4 3—21	4 3 4 3 3—17	—38
2d Lieut. Dewey	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 4 4 3—19	—40
Capt. W. H. Whittal	0 3 5 3 4—15	2 3 4 5 5—17	—32
Capt. H. H. Skinner	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 0 4 2 4—15	—34
Col. W. G. Bates	5 3 4 3 3—18	4 4 4 4 5—19	—37
2d Lt. F. H. Stenson	3 4 4 4 2—18	4 4 2 4 4—18	—36
Capt. H. A. J. Young	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 3 4 3 4—17	—36
Lt. W. S. Whitehead	3 3 3 5 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
Lt. R. N. Mackin	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 3 4 3—18	—36
Lieut. Col. D. C. McCarthy	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 3 3 4 2—18	—37
T. Hodgkuser	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 0 4 3 5—16	—33
H. B. Smith	3 3 3 5 3—17	4 3 4 2 3—16	—33
C. H. Cottier	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 4 2 4—18	—36
Corp. F. F. Barlow	4 2 3 5 4—18	4 4 3 3 2—16	—34
Sgt. J. MacDermott	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 3 3 4—16	—35
Lieut. R. W. Caudle	0 3 3 5 5—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	—32

SQUADRON A.

Corp. T. M. Adams	2 4 4 3 2—15	3 3 5 4 0—15—30
W. R. Marvin	5 0 4 2 5—16	3 3 4 3 4—17—33
F. A. Smith	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 3 4 3 4—17—34
P. Chapman	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 3 2—16—32
Preston	4 2 3 4 5—18	5 4 4 3 3—19—37
A. Edey	2 3 4 4 2—15	5 4 4 0 5—18—33
G. J. Dyer	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 0 5 3 4—16—34
C. Wyckoff	4 4 5 4 4—21	2 3 4 2 4—15—36
J. B. Wright	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 4 3 3—16—32
Griswold	3 3 3 4 5—18	4 2 4 3 4—17—35
H. Sampson, Jr	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 4 5 3—19—38
E. M. Henderson	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 4 3 3 4—17—39

TROOP C.

Art. J. W. Wilson	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 2 4 4 4—18—35
W. Pettee	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 3 3—19—39
W. H. Stiles	3 4 4 2 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—18—34

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

W. H. Dillon	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 5 4—20—36
C. V. V. Hunt	4 4 3 5 5—21	4 3 4 3 3—17—38
E. C. Schanmacker	3 4 4 5 4—20	3 3 3 4 5—18—38
E. C. Heathcote	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 2 4—17—35
L. K. Lydecker	0 0 3 3 5—11	4 5 4 3 2—18—33
J. N. Rhoades	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 3 2 4 3—16—35
E. Jellin	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 3 4 3 3—17—38
G. N. Gardiner, Jr.	4 3 3 3 2—15	0 3 4 5 2—15—30
H. B. Weisse	2 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 4 2—16—33
Sergt. A. V. Stout	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 5 5 5 3—23—43
H. D. Waring	3 4 5 3 3—18	5 4 4 4 2—19—37
E. H. Simmons	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 4 4 4—20—39
H. Hollmann, Jr.	4 4 4 0 5—17	4 4 4 4 4—20—37
B. H. Welsker	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 3 3—18—41
M. Clark	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 0 5—15—30
W. Reid, Jr.	0 4 4 4 4—16	4 5 4 5 3—20—36
R. R. Irving	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 2 3—18—38
James K. Holly	0 5 3 3 4—15	3 3 4 2 4—16—31
C. B. Smith	3 4 4 2 5—19	4 4 5 4 4—21—40
G. G. Donnelly	4 5 3 3 4—19	4 4 3 3 4—18—37
E. D. Walsh	2 3 4 4 4—17	4 4 4 3 4—19—36
B. Houston	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 5 4 4 4—20—38
H. A. O'Brien	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 4 3 2—17—36
A. C. Wood	4 2 3 3 3—15	4 3 5 3 3—18—33
A. Leussen, Jr	4 4 3 5 3—19	3 3 2 3 4—15—34
F. W. Keough	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 2 4 5 3—17—31

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. D. Cullinane	4 3 3 2 2—15	4 5 3 3 2—17—32
Corp. J. Elroth	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 3—16—32
F. W. Thompson	3 2 4 4 3—16	2 3 3 4 3—15—31
J. T. Sloan	3 2 3 5 3—16	2 4 4 3 2—15—31
A. Drackdorf	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 3—17—32
H. Lisser	3 3 3 4 4—18	4 3 4 4 0—15—30
J. A. Bannon	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 3 4 4 4—18—35
A. Rosenbaum	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 4 2 3 4—17—34
N. J. O'Brien	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 2 2 4 3—15—30
M. B. Brontrom	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 3—17—36
A. Tobin	4 5 5 4 4—22	2 4 4 5 3—18—40
T. S. Martin	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 4 3 2—16—35
W. Glannon	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 4 4 4 4—18—36
Joseph Maher	3 4 4 4 2—17	3 3 3 3 4—16—33
W. Glannon	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 4 4 4 4—18—36
A. Billet	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 3 2 5 5—18—36
L. Levinne	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 5 4—21—38
F. Brown	3 4 3 4 5—19	2 3 3 4 3—15—34
D. Dineen	3 3 5 2 3—16	5 5 0 3 3—16—32
T. St. Cotin	4 3 3 3 3—16	2 4 4 4 4—18—34
E. Spitzer	4 2 3 2 5—16	3 4 3 3 3—16—32
A. Brombecker	2 5 4 5 3—19	3 4 3 2 3—15—34
D. Sackmann	4 3 4 2 3—16	3 4 3 2 3—15—31
G. M. Sergt. P. Scanlan	3 4 4 4 5—20	2 2 4 4 4—16—36
T. W. Martin	3 3 3 3 5—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
G. Davis	4 4 3 4 3—18	0 4 4 4 4—16—34
W. Lucas	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 4 3 2 3—15—31
J. Collimane	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 4 3 3—16—32
H. E. E. Roode	3 5 2 0 5—15	3 4 3 4 2—16—31
F. Hoffman	2 3 3 4 3—15	4 3 5 0 3—15—30
W. Campbell	2 4 4 4 5—19	4 3 4 0 5—16—35
J. Glannon	4 4 4 3 3—19	2 3 4 4 2—16—35
C. Ohenberger	4 4 3 3 5—19	2 3 2 3 4—15—34
L. Cor. A. Buckman	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 3 3 2—15—35
W. W. Bishop	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 2 4 2—15—31
J. J. Quirk	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 5 2 3—17—35
W. A. Werner	5 3 2 3 3—16	4 0 4 4 3—15—31
H. Henderson	4 4 4 5 4—21	3 4 3 2 4—16—36

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. W. H. Harper	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 4 3 4 2—16—33
Corp. W. A. Hennigar	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 0 4 3 4—15—32
Corp. B. Vandernoot	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 3 4 3—17—35
R. Chattaway	3 3 5 4 5—20	4 4 5 4 2—19—39
W. H. Simmons	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 4 4 2—18—37
J. Lee	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 3 2 4 3—15—31
W. F. Callahan	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 3 2—17—37
A. Van Buskirk	4 4 3 3 5—18	3 3 3 5 5—19—37
J. W. Morallis	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 3 3 4 4—18—36
W. McCann	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 3 3 4 3—16—34
C. W. Beebe	3 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 3 2 4—15—33
G. Freedman	3 3 3 3 3—15	0 3 3 5 4—15—30
J. McGee	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 2 3 3—16—34
B. Bulah	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 3 5 4 4—19—38
O. D. Weed	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 4—18—33
H. Kenarik	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 2 3 3—15—30
A. Herter	3 3 3 3 3—15	5 4 4 2 0—15—30
A. Ebbers	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 5 5 4 4—22—41
Sergt. J. Maintvain	3 5 4 4 4—20	3 3 2 2 4—17—37
A. Schonberg	2 4 4 3 4—17	4 5 4 4 4—21—38
N. Gilbert	3 3 4 0 5—15	2 3 4 4 3—16—31
E. J. Kealey	3 4 3 4 3—17	5 4 4 2 5—20—37
L. Hoff	2 3 4 4 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16—32
B. G. Hahn	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 3 0 4 4—15—30

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. A. Opel	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 3 4—19—38
Sergt. A. J. Wenk	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 3 3 4—16—34
G. Takajin	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 3—17—36
J. Skelton	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 3 4 2 3—16—32
M. O'Keeffe	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 5 4 3 3—18—34
F. A. McCabe	2 4 4 4 2—16	3 4 3 3 2—15—31
J. Weiss	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 5 5 5—23—39
J. Schuler, jr	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 4 3 2 2—14—31
B. F. Conner	3 3 2 4 4—16	2 3 4 3 3—15—31
A. Fiegenbaum	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 3 5 2 4—18—36
C. H. Hain	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 2 3 3 4—15—30
J. McGuire	4 0 4 3 4—15	4 3 4 3 3—17—32
J. A. Regrerer	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 4 3 3—16—32
J. A. Dempsey	2 3 3 5 4—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35
Mad Bott	4 3 2 4 2—15	3 4 5 4 5—21—36
James B. Williams	4 2 2 2 5—15	3 3 3 2 4—15—30
W. R. Conklin	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 2 3—16—31
William Bodey	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 2 4 3 3—15—35
J. N. Macrae	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 4 4 4 4—20—37
C. Knoerzer	3 5 2 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 4—18—34
W. Nash	2 4 2 5 5—18	4 4 4 4 4—20—38
O. Beir	4 4 3 4 2—17	4 2 4 2 5—17—34
D. Dineen	3 3 5 2 3—16	5 5 0 3 3—16—32
J. Kane	4 2 3 3 4—16	4 4 2 3 4—17—33
A. B. Chutjian	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 2—15—31
J. Bachmann	3 4 2 4 2—15	4 2 3 2 5—16—31
G. L. Thomas	4 4 3 5 4—20	4 3 3 3 2—16—36
J. Mixon	3 3 3 3 5—17	2 3 3 4 3—15—30
W. Saunders	4 4 3 2 3—16	3 2 4 3 3—15—31
E. A. Roth	4 4 4 3 3—19	4 4 3 2 3—16—35
J. A. Cooney	4 4 5 4 3—20	3 3 4 3 5—18—38
Sergt. J. F. Mitchell	3 4 3 4 3—17	2 4 4 4 2—16—33
Sergt. H. Butzer	5 4 3 4 4—20	3 3 3 4 2—15—35

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sgt. F. H. De Witt	2 4 5 3 4—18	3 3 4 3 4—17—35
Corp. C. H. Manneck	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 4 3 4 4—17—36
J. A. Leonard	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 4 2—18—34
J. J. Wilson	0 4 4 5 5—18	3 4 3 3 3—16—34
D. F. Cameron	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 4 0—15—36
J. L. Appelgate	3 4 5 3 4—19	4 4 4 R 3—15—34
Corp. A. R. Gage	3 4 2 2 4—15	3 3 4 3 3—16—31
O. Heeland	4 3 5 4 5—21	3 3 3 4 3—16—37
T. A. Gallagher	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 2—16—31
H. F. Burrucker	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 5 2 2—16—35
C. H. Foster	4 4 5 3 2—18	3 3 4 3 4—17—35
L. A. White	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 2 5 3 2—16—31
C. Herrenbert	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 3 4—17—34
E. Van Wickler	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37
Corp. W. L. Gibson	3 4 5 4 3—19	4 3 3 4 3—17—36
Corp. A. T. Cardoza	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 4 0—15—32
Corp. A. Waldron	2 5 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 2 4—16—33
C. H. Langill	3 3 4 2—14	4 3 4 3 3—17—31
C. E. Epworth	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 5 5 5—23—39
D. W. Austin	4 3 0 4 4—15	3 4 3 3 2—15—30
F. Underhill	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 3 5 4 2—18—33
E. Donnelly	3 4 2 4 4—17	4 4 4 5 5—22—39
F. G. Kelly	3 3 4 5 3—18	4 4 4 4 4—20—38
L. A. Kitchen	4 4 3 2 4—17	4 2 4 3 5—18—35
W. Flavin	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 4 2—15—31
H. W. Halsey	3 3 5 3 3—17	3 4 2 4 3—16—33
W. Rehringer	5 2 4 3 3—17	3 4 2 2 3—16—33
G. Houseal	2 3 5 2 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16—31
C. W. T. Rosquist	3 3 3 5 3—17	4 4 3 0 4—15—32
C. Van Cott, Jr	4 5 5 3 4—21	5 4 5 4 4—22—43
M. Eberhardt	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 2 3 4 4—16—32
A. Wright	3 3 3 5 2—17	3 3 4 3 3—16—33
F. H. Keegan	3 4 4 5 2—18	4 3 3 4 2—16—34
A. Wilson	3 3 3 5 4—18	4 3 4 4 2—17—35
H. P. Gallagher	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 3 3 4—16—31
H. Hall	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16—32
F. F. Springsteen	2 5 4 4 2—17	4 4 3 4 4—19—36
G. H. Howell	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 3 3 3 4—17—35
H. C. Albers	3 3 3 3 3—15	

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. M. Gregerson	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 2 3 4 4—16—33
Sergt. T. J. McCormack	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 2 3 4 4—16—33
Q. M. S. H. J. Dudley	4 0 4 5 2—15	4 4 2 2 3—15—30
Corp. H. Johnson	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 3 4 2 3—17—36
O. Hodges	5 4 3 3 4—19	2 4 4 4 3—17—36
H. Hanly	4 4 4 2 4—18	3 4 4 3 3—17—35
C. W. Timmer	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 3 5 4 4—20—39
W. R. Thomas	3 3 3 4 4—17	2 4 3 3 3—15—32
A. B. Wood	4 4 3 3 2—17	4 3 3 3 4—17—34
J. J. Campbell	0 4 2 5 4—15	4 5 5 4 5—23—38
H. J. Hancock	4 2 2 4 4—16	3 3 5 4 2—17—33
F. B. Scarff	3 2 2 3 4—14	4 4 3 3 5—19—33
F. W. Long	0 4 3 4 4—15	4 4 4 3 2—17—32
H. Webster	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 5—19—36
C. Mauser	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 4 2—17—35
W. Noblett	3 3 2 4 4—16	3 3 4 3 4—17—33
H. Fendall	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 3 4 2 4—15—31
J. Healey	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 5 2 4—17—35
W. Kelly	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 4 4 4 3—19—36
J. Tillott	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 4 4 4 5—21—37
T. A. Driscoll	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 4 3 4 4—17—33
T. J. Monahan	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 4 0—15—30
F. L. Stenstrom	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 3 3 3 4—15—33
H. Hicks 2d	3 3 2 4 3—15	4 4 2 3 4—17—32
G. E. Hall	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 4 4 2 4—18—34

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. C. P. Rogers	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 5 0—15—32
E. A. Strohecker	4 4 3 5 5—21	4 3 4 5 4—20—41
B. Lindenberg	4 4 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 3 3—15—32
Sergt. W. H. Weeks	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 2—16—35
W. A. Mintzer	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 0 4—15—32
C. Whitney	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 4—17—32

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

F. H. Wardland	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 2 3 4 3—15—32
D. Joyce	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 4 3—17—34
H. E. Hale	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 5 2 3—16—31
E. L. Blackman	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 4 2 3—16—34
A. J. Tierney	4 4 4 2 3—17	4 3 4 2 3—16—33
J. A. McCarthy	2 4 3 3 3—15	0 4 3 3 5—15—30
E. J. Phillips	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
B. P. Phyfe	0 3 3 5 4—15	3 0 3 4 5—15—30
A. S. Webb	3 4 4 3 5—19	4 3 3 4 3—17—36
H. W. Baxter	4 3 3 0 4—15	4 4 3 3 3—17—32
E. A. Mayhew	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 5 4 0—17—35
H. S. Walker	3 3 2 4 4—17	4 5 0 3 4—16—33
G. C. O'Brien	4 4 3 3 3—18	4 3 3 2 3—15—33
S. C. Northridge	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 0 4 4 4—15—33
C. Hazen	2 3 4 3 4—16	4 0 4 5 3—16—32
G. Caldwell	4 4 0 4 5—17	3 4 3 3 4—17—34
F. Cornell	3 3 3 5 5—17	3 5 3 3 3—17—34
H. B. Herring	2 3 3 4 3—15	5 3 4 4 4—20—35
W. F. Marnell	4 3 3 3 4—17	2 3 3 4 3—15—32
H. C. Steck	3 3 4 4 4—19	3 2 4 3 3—16—31
B. T. Lynch	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 5 4 0 5—18—36
Corp. G. S. Shoffner	5 4 4 4 0—17	2 4 4 3 2—15—32
W. Green	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 2 3 3 3—15—36
C. W. Barlow	0 3 4 4 4—15	4 2 3 2 4—15—30
M. E. Walker	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 4 3 3 3—17—34
J. F. Dooling	3 3 4 4 4—19	3 2 3 4 4—16—35
W. J. Myers	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 2 3 3—15—32
P. Mesara	3 4 2 4 2—15	2 4 3 4 3—16—31
A. J. Dunn	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 4 4 3 4—17—33
D. E. Sicox	3 2 4 4 2—15	2 4 3 4 2—15—30
W. G. Eagan	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 2 3 3—15—32
Sergt. J. Wolff	4 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 3 5 5—19—38
Corp. H. Leach	3 4 5 3 2—17	4 4 4 3 4—19—36
Corp. J. A. Heehan	3 3 2 4 4—16	4 3 4 5 3—19—35
Clay Abere	0 3 3 4 5—15	4 3 2 4 2—15—30
C. Dixon	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 3 4 4 4—19—41
C. E. Rowland	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 2 3 5 4—18—36
F. H. Gibson	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 4 3—18—33
H. E. Jones	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 3 3 3 4—15—34
S. Bergen	5 5 2 3 4—19	3 3 5 4 3—18—38
F. D. Prave	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16—33
M. S. Pearson	3 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16—33
C. W. Powell	3 4 2 3 3—15	2 4 3 4 3—16—31
A. W. Bates	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 4 3 4—18—35
W. Obermayer	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 5 4 4—20—35
R. B. Brinton	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 3 4 3 4—17—32
H. Roedenberger	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 4 0 2—13—31
A. M. Crombie	4 2 3 4 3—16	4 2 3 3 3—15—31
S. L. Rowland	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 3 3 3 3—15—33
W. J. Rooney	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 4 4 0 4—16—34
G. W. Beckel	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 4 3 3 2—16—32
C. R. Mowatt	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 2 2 3 3—14—30
L. N. Cooper	3 3 3 3 4—17	5 2 3 4 4—18—35
J. C. Farrell	3 3 3 3 3—15	2 4 4 3 3—17—32
T. F. Read	3 4 2 4 5—18	2 3 4 4 4—17—35
W. H. Houghton	4 4 4 0 4—16	2 3 4 4 3—16—32
H. M. Cross	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 3 3 4—15—30
P. Hulett	3 3 2 4 4—16	4 4 2 4 4—18—34
E. W. Sanders	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 4 3 3 3—16—35
A. G. B. Mayer	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 2 2 3—15—30

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. C. H. Korner	2 4 5 3 4—18	4 3 4 5 0—16—34
Corp. J. P. Gutt	3 4 2 3 4—16	4 5 5 4 4—22—38
J. W. Flynn	4 4 3 0 4—15	3 2 3 3 4—15—30
P. J. Kurscheidt	3 3 5 4 4—19	3 3 4 5 4—19—38
G. C. Swinson	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35
W. H. Vallend	5 0 4 3 3—15	2 3 3 3 4—15—30
F. J. Mace	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 4 4 2—16—34
W. Newnham	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 5 5—19—34
J. Beavelin	5 0 5 3 3—16	4 4 2 3 3—16—32
J. F. Morrison	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 4 2 4 4—17—34
W. Wrench	4 4 4 0 3—15	4 3 3 4 2—16—31
C. Paris	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 4 5 2 4—19—34
W. F. Beadman	3 4 3 4 5—19	4 3 4 4 4—19—38
C. W. Smith	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 4—17—36
H. J. Ording	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 3 2 4 3—15—30
B. S. Osborne	4 2 3 4 4—17	3 3 3 3 3—15—32
C. E. Wilson	3 3 2 4 5—17	4 4 4 3 4—19—36
C. McClane	4 4 4 5 3—18	4 5 3 3 2—17—35
F. Badenhop	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 3 4 5 2—18—35
J. Myer	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 4 4 4—20—37
H. Wilson	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 2 4—16—31
J. W. Durning	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 4 3 3 2—16—36
H. Schlefsier	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 4—18—36
H. Schiver	5 4 4 4 4—21	3 4 3 2 4—16—37
G. Maguire	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 2 4 4 4—18—34
J. R. Wilson	4 5 2 3 5—19	4 2 3 2 4—15—34
H. Merk, Jr	0 4 3 5 5—17	3 3 4 3 3—16—33
Corp. R. P. Jarmain	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17—33
E. Sisk	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 3 0 4—15—34
E. Olvany	3 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 4 2 3—15—31
A. Flaherty	4 4 4 2 3—17	4 4 2 5 2—17—34
H. Schnitzer	3 4 3 3 3—16	5 4 3 2 2—16—32
W. E. Walters	3 3 3 4 4—18	2 2 4 4 4—16—32
W. G. Retchmack	2 2 4 3 3—14	4 3 3 2 4—16—30
C. G. Braister	4 3 0 3 5—15	0 4 3 4 4—15—30
V. Eder	3 3 2 5 2—15	3 4 4 3 3—17—32
T. Broderick	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17—33
F. Sheridan	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 3 4 5 2—15—30
H. Peterson	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 3 4 4 3—17—36
C. M. Dodman	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 3 3 3—15—34
F. Colberg	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 4 4 3 3—18—34
W. A. Benson	4 3 4 2 3—16	4 4 3 4 4—19—35

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. G. Donohue	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 4 3 3 4—18—33
Corp. M. Custer	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17—33
J. L. Foster	4 2 4 5 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17—35
M. F. Daly	4 3 2 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
P. F. Reilly	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 3 4 3—16—32
T. Foley	4 5 3 2 2—16	3 4 4 4 3—18—34
S. Good	4 3 2 4 2—15	4 3 4 3 3—17—32
W. J. Hoolan	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 2 2 4 4—15—31
J. McWhirtin	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 2 5 5—20—40
J. C. Nasdal	4 4 2 3 5—18	5 0 3 3 4—15—33
J. Coughlan	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 3 4 4 3—18—36
P. J. Canning	4 3 2 5 3—17	4 5 4 3 5—19—36
D. A. Youchmann	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16—31
J. H. Adams	3 4 4 4 0—15	3 2 4 3 3—15—30
Corp. J. Sarahan	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 3 5—17—33
Sergt. M. Supple	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 0 5 5 5—17—32
T. E. Hussey	4 3 3 4 4—18	5 4 3 4 0—16—34
J. J. Ferguson	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 5 4 4—19—36
Sergt. P. E. Reilly	4 3 4 4 0—15	5 4 4 5 4—22—37
J. B. Scheibler	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 2 3 3—15—31
P. Griffen	4 2 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15—31
T. F. Cullen	4 3 2 4 2—15	3 3 2 4 5—17—32

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. G. Becker	4 3 4 2 2—15	5 2 2 3 4—16—31
Corp. R. G. Brandt	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 4 5 3 0—15—31
S. Eben	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 4 2 2 5—16—31
J. D. O'Keefe	5 0 3 3 4—15	4 3 3 4 2—16—31
J. J. Fallom	4 4 2 4 3—17	0 4 4 4 3—15—32
C. G. Barndt	4 3 5 3 3—18	3 5 4 5 3—20—38
C. S. Rodman	3 3 4 5 4—19	3 5 4 3 3—18—37
G. F. Suder	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 3 2 3 4—15—34
K. Stokes	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 4—18—35
E. Sabberton	5 3 4 3 3—18	3 0 4 4 4—15—33
S. M. Swartz	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 4—17—32
H. Catlen	2 2 3 3 5—15	2 3 4 3 4—16—31
M. Berndt	3 3 2 3 3—14	3 3 2 4 3—15—30
C. Dann	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 4 4 0 5—16—31
W. H. Long	4 4 3 4 5—20	3 4 4 3 4—18—38
J. J. Flynn	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 4 4 4—19—35
H. W. Johnston	4 3 4 2 2—15	3 5 5 2 4—19—34
S. Orange	2 3 3 4 3—15	2 3 3 4 4—16—31
C. T. Tammany	3 3 2 3 3—15	4 5 5 3 4—21—36
Kehlbrick	4 4 4 3 0—15	4 4 2 3 2—15—30
H. C. Zught	3 4 3 2 3—15

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AN INTOLERABLE POLICE SITUATION

To say that the condition of affairs in the Police Department revealed by the Whitney confessions is intolerable is to give very weak expression to the popular feeling concerning the rottenness which pervades the force. It is no longer open to doubt that the police officials are and have long been the active allies and industrious side-partners of every person engaged in violating the law on a scale warranting a division of profits sufficiently liberal to make their protection worth while in a business way. The right given to WHITNEY and his partner BURGDORF to use the Police Headquarters Central as a means of reaching the Captain of every precinct in which a raid on the poolrooms, gambling places and disorderly houses was imminent, identifies the entire Headquarters staff and every precinct commander with the conspiracy to protect crime and defeat the agencies of law enforcement, at least to the extent of putting them in the position of defendants.

It is desirable, and even necessary, that those upon whom devolves the obligation of action to correct this condition and redeem New York from an insufferably corrupt police control which stands between crime and the law, shall move cautiously and with great judgment, but it is neither necessary nor desirable that the action demanded by the facts as we now know them shall be postponed until after election, which would mean until a new Mayor assumes office on the first of January, with the power of removal and reorganization. The duty devolving upon the District Attorney to set in motion the machinery of the criminal law against those caught in the net which Mr. Moss spread so cleverly is one which cannot safely be delayed for any reason, and least of all for fear it will be denounced by those hurt as a pre-election attack on Tammany. It is also undesirable that where satisfactory evidence of guilt exists, the District Attorney's office shall be hypercritical as to the nature of the legal evidence at hand or its sufficiency for conviction.

Evidence accumulates when notorious and oppressive criminals, who necessarily have many enemies, are brought to the bar. There are thousands of people in New York who could give evidence of the most convincing and unanswerable character against the police, but who are afraid to do so under present conditions. Let it be understood that an honest and vigorous prosecution of the police officials will immediately follow their indictment, and that there will be no chance for the guilty to escape, and evidence will be volunteered in plenty. There should be no delay beyond that needed for the thorough preparation of the cases to be tried. The Governor also has an exigent duty in determining whether he should not at once remove Commissioner MURPHY. The right of Mayor VAN WYCK to reappoint him is a consideration which should not influence the Governor one way or the other. Col. MURPHY was a grotesquely unfit appointment for the position of single head of the Police Department. An elderly invalid, without experience or acquired qualifications, he was doubtless chosen with reference to the fact that he would make a great pretense of industry in reorganization and indulge in large promises of reform, while DEVERY would attend to practical police matters and keep the old man amused in doddering over his three-platoon scheme and like unimportant trifles. The fact that the Police Department can be honeycombed with corruption, and the fact not come in any "official" way to Col. MURPHY'S knowledge, shows his conspicuous unfitness for the position of Commissioner.

If removed by the Governor, and, as is quite possible and even probable, reappointed by the Mayor, the blame for his continuance in an office he has forfeited by incompetence, to the end that his Deputy may continue to make the department a machine for blackmailing crime and vice, will fall where it belongs. Gov. ODELL may not see his way clear to exercise the power of removal in this instance, but he would make a mistake if he deferred such action for the reason that it might be misconstrued if taken before the Fall election. The only fact entitled to consideration is that New York is now suffering under conditions so intolerable that the quickest and most effective relief possible is that which will do the most good.

The friends of good government should find great encouragement in the fact that these revelations of police corruption have come in time to strengthen the movement to redeem New York from the disgrace of Tammany control. This being true, neither the Governor nor the District Attorney should consider postponing until after the election anything right and proper to be done for the good of New York. Delays are dangerous, especially if they afford the demoralized forces of municipal misrule a chance to rally and fortify their position. Sledge hammer blows in quick and bewildering succession are needed.

THE FRUIT EXPORT BOUNTY SCHEME

Those familiar with the action of Mr. GAGE in imposing countervailing duties on Russian sugar because of the encouragement of sugar exports from that country by an indirect bounty will conclude that the Administration is inviting trouble for itself in countenancing the scheme of the Pomological Bureau of the Agricultural Department looking to the extension of our fruit exports. What use Germany will be apt to make of the fact that this Government is assisting the fruit exporters by guaranteeing them against loss is a matter of conjecture.

The scheme which Secretary WILSON has approved is that the Government shall go into partnership with a number of merchants ready to undertake the fruit exportation business, by which they will get all the profits, while the losses will be assumed by the Federal Treasury. At its last session Congress made provision for such an experiment by an appropriation "to investigate, in co-operation with other divisions of the department and the experiment stations of the several States, the market conditions affecting the fruit trade of the United States with foreign countries, and the methods of harvesting, packing, storing, and shipping fruit and vegetables; and for experimental shipments of fruits to foreign countries for the purpose of increasing the exportation of American fruits, and for all necessary expenses connected with the practical work of the same."

Wishing to use this authority in a way which it is scarcely probable Congress intended, Secretary WILSON appealed to the Controller of the Treasury for information on the following points:

> May this department, under the authority of this act, enter into co-operative arrangements with dealers and exporters whereby the department shall guarantee a definite minimum net return per package on fruit picked, packed, shipped and sold, under direction from the pomologist of this department, through the ordinary channels of trade?
>
> Under this arrangement the exporter would receive the net proceeds of sales; that is, all proceeds after deducting freight and other charges. If this net return shall be less than the guaranteed amount, the difference between the net proceeds actually realized and the guaranteed return would be paid the exporter out of the moneys appropriated for pomological investigations.

The reply of the Controller of the Treasury was favorable to the views of the department, and the way is now clear to test the experiment. Under the plan proposed, as will be seen from Secretary WILSON'S explanation, the exporter "stands to win" whether the shipment he makes is profitable or unprofitable. The Government guarantee is the price at which the fruit could be sold at home, and the exporter's chance for profit over and above what he could realize in his own market is a perfectly safe gamble. He is sure of recovering his stakes, whether the game goes his way or against him. On these conditions almost anybody would play almost any game, from craps to stock speculation.

The Agricultural Department admits that this plan carries the bounty idea a step further than it has ever been carried in this country, and in this view no one is likely to differ with the Secretary. The legal authority for the venture is affirmed, and the fact that it is so only serves to emphasize the necessity for a careful scrutiny of apparently innocent little bills presented to Congress, which seem to mean one thing in the committee room and quite another thing after they are enacted. The assent of the Controller of the Treasury to the plan outlined by Secretary WILSON seems to have been given reluctantly, for while probably unable to discover any flaw in the law, he deems it consistent with his duty to add: "It may not be improper to suggest that just so far as the arrangement you may make may differ from ordinary purchase and delivery, it should be your care to protect the United States from imposition and loss." This is an aspect of the matter which is much too important to need apologetic presentation to the notice of Secretary WILSON. Another and perhaps even more important phase will probably force itself on the attention of Mr. GAGE as soon as the system is put into operation. The net result of it all is that while public opinion in this country is still divided on the subject of bounties for great and far-reaching schemes of National benefit, the farmers and their official allies have slipped a clause into the Appropriation bill which, in the case of the fruit growers, establishes the practice of encouragement by bounty in the most aggravated form. When this clause was agreed to the watch dog of the Treasury must have been asleep.

ENGLAND IN CHINA.

It is satisfactory to observe that the South African war has not so completely absorbed British attention as to have prevented the holding in the House of Commons of an interesting and illuminating debate upon British interests in China. Those interests are enormously superior to anything that the British now have, or are likely to have within the lifetime of anybody now living, in the late republics.

Sir EDWARD GREY'S contribution to the debate in question was particularly enlightening. Among other things he showed the absurdity of talking about British "spheres of influence" in the same breath with "the open door." It is like that nonsense in the Republican platform about Protection and Reciprocity "walking hand in hand." The British can have no exclusive spheres of influence until they alter their whole commercial and colonizing policy. Meanwhile they are the leading trading nation which insists upon commercial privileges and dislikes and disclaims territorial responsibility. According to Sir EDWARD Germany has come to take that position, the United States, under the present administration of the State Department, has adhered to it firmly, and Japan proved her adherence to it in the treaty which Russia induced France and Germany to join her in upsetting. This is a very strong and ought to be a prevailing combination. Opposed to it is Russia alone. Upon Lord SALISBURY'S remark that there is room in Asia for Great Britain and Russia, Sir EDWARD aptly says: "It is equally true to say that there is room in the Atlantic for the ocean-going steamers, but it is desirable that they should agree among themselves upon certain routes which they should follow in order to avoid the danger of collision." Sir EDWARD thinks that Russian expansion may be reconciled with British interests, but it is always to be borne in mind that Russia's possession is exclusive, and that there is a distinct opposition between her objects and those of the trading nations. Even Sir EDWARD, who may almost be called a Russophile in comparison with most of his colleagues, betrays impatience with the Russian diplomatic methods. "We shall never be able to deal with the Russian Government through the central Government at Peking; we must deal with the Russian Government direct."

The tenor of the debate at all events made it clear that Great Britain has no intention of acquiring exclusive rights in the Yang-tse Valley or elsewhere, or to abandon what may be called her birthright of doing business in competition, for any number of messes of pottage in the form of concessions. As that is precisely our own position, and seems to be becoming the position of Germany, there seems to be no reason why the three countries and Japan should not work cordially together in China in resisting all attempts, from whatever quarter they may come, to hamper freedom of trade in any part of China. As it is only from Russian aggressiveness that such attempts are likely to arise, it seems that the trading nations are by their interests pledged to a jealous watching of Russian operations, with the view of thwarting such of them as threaten the commercial privileges, the extension of which is the best result that can come from the recent disturbances in China.

TELEPHONE CHARGES.

The Chicago Telephone Company and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association are now engaged in an interesting struggle over the question of rates. The contention of the manufacturers is that not only are the rates too high, but that in exacting them the telephone company is violating the law. The ordinance of 1898, under which the telephone service was established and which constitutes what it has in the way of a live franchise, fixed $125 as the maximum charge to the user. The rate charged is now $175, and the increase is defended on the ground that the improvement and extension of the service have made it more costly than was originally contemplated. The threat of the company is that if required to return to the charge permitted in the ordinance in question it will cut out all the improvements since introduced into telephony and give the public the service on which the 1898 rate was fixed. In point of fact, it will do nothing of the sort. For reasons of its own, in no way related to the public convenience, it cannot reverse the wheels of progress and go back to the more primitive methods of even twelve months ago.

The Corporation Counsel of Chicago has suggested a plan which is not likely to be followed. It is to make whatever agreement as to rates the telephone company insists on, but refuse to pay more than $125 per year, and if the company attempts to take the instruments out, restrain it by injunction. From the lawyer's point of view, this may seem like a very good plan, but no one who knows from experience in how many different ways Central can make life a burden to the unhappy originator of a call, and how easy a matter it is for the company's linemen to render an instrument useless for all purposes save as an inspiration to blasphemy, would care to follow it. A more reasonable procedure has been decided on, in the shape of a suit to test the right of the company to charge $50 per year more than the law authorizes. If this is contested as vigorously as is promised, it will call out a good deal of interesting testimony bearing upon the much-discussed question whether the extension and general improvement of the telephone service increase its cost per unit. Experience in every other department of business enterprise tends to cast doubt upon the contention that they do.

The people of New York have a grievance in this matter under which they have been extremely patient. Here the company which has a monopoly of the field, which should be the best in the world, charges $240 per year for a business telephone. In consequence it has only 42,500 telephones installed in a city of three and a half millions of people. This is one telephone to, say, every 82 inhabitants. Stockholm, Sweden, with only one-thirteenth the population of New York, has nearly half as many telephones in use, or one to every 14 inhabitants. This is due to the fact that the Stockholm rate is $22, something less than one-tenth the New York rate. The following table, compiled by The Municipal Journal and Engineer, shows the number of telephone subscribers, the ratio of subscribers to population, and the rate of charge per year, in twenty European cities:

City.	Subs.	Ratio.	Charges.
Amsterdam	1,925	1 in 260	$36
Berlin	28,785	1 in 80	36
Bergen	1,800	1 in 38	19
Berne	2,000	1 in 27	20
Cologne	3,784	1 in 85	36
Christiania	6,475	1 in 30	22
Frankfort	3,909	1 in 59	36
Florence	900	1 in 277	30 to 40
Ghent	900	1 in 222	40
Hamburg	12,064	1 in 56	36
Helsingfors	2,800	1 in 28	16 to 28
Munich	1,864	1 in 230	36
Prague	2,200	1 in 146	21
Rome	2,162	1 in 238	33
Rotterdam	1,320	1 in 224	27 to 37
Stockholm	19,369	1 in 14	22
Stuttgart	3,363	1 in 47	25
Trieste	1,003	1 in 165	21
Vienna	10,673	1 in 132	41
Zurich	4,400	1 in 35	8 to 20

In London the telephone rate averages about $100 per year. This is so high as to be considered practically prohibitive. In a city of 5,500,000 people only 10,000 telephones are in use, or one to every 550 inhabitants.

It is easy to understand that the cost per unit of service may be greater in some cities than others, but differences in cost have very little to do with the enormous differences in charges. It seems to depend upon the temper of the people, and the charges in a given city would seem to be what the public will pay without riot or revolution. Complaint and protest count for very little. New York could very well be served at a rate which would lead to the installation of a hundred thousand instruments within the next twelve months. Even then the ratio of instruments in use to population would be not more than half that of Stockholm.

AN ISSUE FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN GERMANY.

It is probable that the political effect of the agitation in Germany for a higher scale of protective duties upon food products for the benefit of the land-owning interest has not been correctly estimated—if, indeed, it has been allowed for at all. As Herr BARTH recently pointed out in a very clear and intelligent way, "the criterion of domestic policy in Germany should be looked for in its effect upon the Socialists." It may be that the surprising gains of the Social Democrats in the recent by-election at Memel, hitherto a stanchly Conservative and typically East Prussian constituency, will startle the Government into a tardy recognition of the fact that it has been committed to a policy involving a general increase in food taxes at a time when the country is passing through the most serious interruption of its industrial and commercial prosperity it has ever known. More than this, to carry its policy into effect would involve Germany in a tariff war with the whole world, and especially with the United States, Russia, and Austria.

The scale of duties about to be levied on food products, as published in the Stuttgart Beobachter and uncontradicted by any one speaking by authority of the Government, has carried consternation to manufacturers, and especially to the wage-earning classes. They indicate an average minimum increase in the duties on grains of about 70 per cent., and upon meats and food animals of from 300 to 400 per cent. In view of the panic created throughout industrial Germany by these revelations, a prompt and emphatic contradiction was expected, but they have been passed in ominous silence. This is interpreted to mean that the Beobachter has stated the facts correctly, if prematurely, and that at the moment when the losses, discouragements, and disasters of the past nine months have culminated in a condition of industrial and commercial paralysis, any lingering hope of revival has been dealt a mortal blow. Under these circumstances the Social Democrats have been furnished with an issue such as they never could have created for themselves, and that they will make formidable use of it cannot be doubted. The growth of that party in Germany promises to be rapid, and for the Conservatives, who have hitherto exercised an influence wholly disproportionate to their numerical strength or the importance of the material interests they represent, alarming.

In a word, what was deemed impossible by the industrial classes and by every sane foreign observer of German events and tendencies now seems certain to happen. The people of Germany have had a taste of something more satisfactory than will remain to them under a tariff revised to suit the land-owning interests, and will not be content to see a splendid industrial development sacrificed. Evidently the German Empire is approaching a domestic crisis of a serious character, and it will be the part of wise statesmanship to meet this without complicating it by a tariff war with all the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wicked discrimination on the part of the Eastern insurance companies may have been, as is declared by the Chicago men who tried to establish a steamship line between that city and Europe, the reason why the scheme came to sudden failure, but there were other things that may have had something to do with it. The Marine Journal of this city, which is very learned in geography, mentions one—the fact that in going from Chicago to the ocean a vessel must pass through the following waters, in the order named: Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, St. Clair River, St. Clair Lake, Detroit River, Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence River, Cardinal Canal, Galops Canal, Soulanges Lachine Canal, St. Lawrence River again at Montreal, and thence through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. "Most mariners," adds The Marine Journal suavely, "know that this is a little too much cross-country navigation for oceangoing steamers." It also quotes from The Marine Record of Cleveland, which does not think so much of the lake-ocean route as one might expect. "In so far," it says, "as Capt. ATKINSON'S quoted guarantee that he can make the voyage in forty-nine days, it is simply claptrap, when it has taken him practically three months over the present one. No one can gauge the length of the round trip per lakes, canals, rivers, and Atlantic, and back over the same route, within several days, and if ATKINSON stated one day below fifty, as quoted, he is not a careful man in his talk. The economical type of carrying craft for this trade has yet to be discovered. Canalers make but indifferent Western Ocean droguers, nor are 3,000-ton boats considered adequate carriers in the lake trade, even when carrying their full cargoes to a port of discharge." The insurance companies may be wicked, but they had a lot of help in the Nature of Things.

—Writing to us from Charleston, S. C., whore her husband, a Captain in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is stationed, Mrs. J. C. SANFORD informs us that without exception, so far as she knows, the line officers regard the abolition of the army post canteen as utterly ill-advised in every way, and are in thorough accord with the views on the subject expressed by this paper, and heartily join in its condemnation of the ignorant and reckless fanatics, in and out of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to whose appeals and threats Congress so weakly yielded. Mrs. SANFORD states on the authority of the commanding officer at Fort Frémont, S. C., that within the last six weeks three soldiers out of a garrison of ninety have died from the effects of the whisky sold to them by negroes living on the outskirts of the post. In each case death followed within four hours after the stuff was swallowed, and the symptoms were those produced by violent poisons. This is not at all remarkable, since the liquid imbibed was composed of one part of the cheapest whisky obtainable, two parts of kerosene, a liberal quantity of extract obtained by boiling tobacco, lesser amounts of red peper and sulphuric acid, and the rest water. This is the amazing mixture compounded by the negro dive keepers, and sold by them to the soldiers who once patronized the post canteens. Only a week ago, at Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, there was a murder and quickly following suicide, committed by a soldier driven mad by "whisky." like this, obtained just outside the military lines. These are direct consequences of the abolition of the canteen, and the evidence concerning them cannot be impugned or denied by clerical committees. Of course they will have no weight with those who, when confronted by a compulsory choice between small evils and great ones, eagerly choose the latter if by so doing they can avoid the dread necessity of admitting that their theories of life are incompatible with its facts, but others will heed the lesson, and even Congress, in time, may muster up enough courage to act upon its knowledge of the army's needs instead of on its fear of political antagonism from the fanatics.

—In commenting in this column the other day upon the bullion robbery near San Francisco we endeavored to characterize the fellows who did the job by calling them "spacious villains." So the phrase was written, and it seemed to its inventor—or adapter—or adopter—to be neat, but not gaudy, and to suit the circumstances of the case as well as any other he would be likely to find in the time at his disposal. "Spacious villains," however, did not meet the approval of the linotype machine through which this particular piece of "copy" made the first stage of its devious journey to the public eye, and, exercising that stern but loving supervision which these marvelous inventions regard as a part of their duty, it changed "spacious" into "specious," thereby forming a combination of words which, though utterly irrelevant and meaningless, as applied to the Californian brigands, pleased the machine vastly better because of its long established familiarity. "The editor person must have meant 'specious villains,'" the Spirit of the Linotype murmured, "because everybody always says 'specious villains' whenever opportunity arises or can be made, and 'specious villains' it shall be." So it was, in immutable print, the next day, and the editor person, who knows his place, said nothing, and, being unable to look happy over the change, looked as happy as he could. But he will be silent no longer, for here comes The Utica Observer with the statement that to call the robbers of the Selby Company "specious villains" was an offense as heinous as that of the men who stole the gold. The statement is true, but let the responsibility for the dreadful, though doubtless involuntary, pun—linotype machines never jest—lie where it belongs, and that is on the linotype machine that made it. We are deeply grieved at finding ourselves compelled thus publicly to reveal the secrets of the office, but compelled we are by a desperate sense of cruel wrong, and now, the revelation effected, let the consequences be what they may.

—"Sidney's voice," says The Sidney Record, a newspaper which doubtless knows all there is to be known concerning the voice it mentions, "has made itself heard throughout the length and breadth of the Federal Union." That is no small achievement, and we congratulate Sidney, The Sidney Record, and the voice. Curiously enough, though, when we endeavored to remove our humiliating and culpable ignorance in regard to what Sidney is and where, we found it a difficult task—difficult, that is, considering that the voice of Sidney has been heard throughout the length and breadth of the Federal Union. Our search was finally rewarded, however, and, though there is probably nobody else as ignorant concerning Sidney as we were, we will venture to state that it is a village in this State, that it has 1,500 inhabitants—if it hasn't a few more or less, and that, according to high authority, it is "twenty-three miles by rail northwest of Walton." The position of Walton, we assume, is twenty-three miles by rail southeast of Sidney, but this may be a mistake, and we give it merely as a guess, not as a fact. These preliminaries settled, so far as circumstances permit, it is time to reveal that The Sidney Record modestly and yet firmly claims to have originated the plan to give Admiral Cervera a loving cup at the expense of the American people, or, as it would probably say, of the Federal Union. This surprises, but does not astonish us. It surprises us because we had rashly placed the responsibility for that plan much further away from Walton than twenty-three miles northwest by rail, and much nearer home, and it does not astonish us because the plan, come to think of it, is just such a one as might be expected to be devised in just such a place as Sidney. There is a rustic sentimentality in it, a well-intentioned absurdity, an innocent but irritating tactlessness, that should have told us that its birthplace was far, far back in the Hinterland, and its parents the patrons of the crossroads store. It's all plain, now that The Sidney Record has spoken, and we join it in denunciation of those near neighbors of ours who, simply for the sake of being queer, have been exploiting the loving cup scheme as their own.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN SUMMER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A New York Physician," in to-day's issue touches a tender spot in our religious life by saying that Dr. Campbell Morgan of London can fill a city church with earnest worshippers because he preaches the old faith with power and not the lukewarm stuff we are regularly fed on by the present so-called ministers of Christ.

Another reason for empty pews in Summer is that so many preachers get that tired feeling after their "arduous" toil during the Winter, and have to betake themselves to pleasant resorts for two, three, or even more months to recover from the terrible strain. In their absence they request their congregations to pool their interests, and half a dozen churches to meet alternately in the various buildings, thus causing the old and infirm to walk a distance from home under a boiling sun. Then to still further discourage attendance the musical part of the service is cut down, even so low sometimes (as I have myself seen) that a piano takes the place of the organ, and the choir takes a rest till the minister comes back refreshed and strengthened for the Winter campaign against the flesh and the devil. Small wonder is it that Christians get discouraged.

Bishop Potter set these idle shepherds a noble example several years ago by taking his vacation right down in the slums, sending the hard-worked missionary away for a rest and doing his duty in the meantime. But I notice they did not take the hint.

When I first came to New York I asked several ministers if the devil was dead in the Summer here. They were quite surprised at the question, and I believe they conscientiously thought they were doing their duty. When we reflect on the labors and the results of a worker like Paul or his Master, and compare it with the kid-glove religion we are getting now, is it any wonder that the thoughtful, earnest Christian despairs of the coming of the time when righteousness shall cover the earth and Christ reign in every heart and life? HENRY BUNTING.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully indorse the suggestions offered by Mr. R. A. Dix in your issue of Aug. 5, in reference to foreign advertising. I have had many years' experience in advertising for the export trade, and I can state that, though a large number of American manufacturers have already adopted the plan of acquainting foreign buyers with the advantages of their goods in their respective native tongues, there are still many today who will send their English catalogues to Germany or Russia, for instance, acting on the assumption that "intelligent Germans or Russians read and write English."

This seems to me to be a very narrow and short-sighted view, actuated, no doubt, by an economy which borders on parsimony. It is true that every large European firm employs a staff of polyglot correspondents, but goods are not sold to these interpreters. The head of the firm or the buyer of the firm must be appealed to in a language he talks, thinks, and takes pride in.

Mr. Conger, the United States Minister to China, in a recent speech, reported in your paper, strongly emphasized this last point, adding that business men of other countries have all along been working on the good plan of talking business to the Chinaman in Chinese, to the Frenchman in French, to the Russian in Russian, &c. There is no reason why American business men should not use the same methods.

GREGORY WEINSTEIN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of THE TIMES ever since I began to read a newspaper, and I think this is the first time I have ever imposed a letter on you.

In this instance I am prompted to do so by the letter of "Rheumaticus" in to-day's issue, to whom I extend the hand of sympathy, trusting he may learn of a cure for his ills, incidentally helping me. For "there are others."

I am thankful to say I am far from his stage of the malady, but such attacks as I have had have caused be to give the matter some thought. I write as a layman, and give my suggestion for what it is worth.

Dr. C. A. Protia, in "Merck's Archives" for July, urges the use of aspiria, (acetylsalicylic acid,) saying: "The objectionable features of the salicylates are especially their irritating action upon the heart, as well as headache, tinnitus, and other nervous disorders to which they sometimes give rise. I found that aspiria had no ill effects on the stomach, leaving the appetite unimpaired. Neither have I observed any bad effects upon the heart or nervous system. Owing to the fact that aspiria has only a slight taste it can be easily administered, being given diluted with sugar and water on a spoon or in milk.

"As it is insoluble in acid fluids it passes unaltered through the stomach into the intestinal canal, where it is decomposed and absorbed in the form of nascen salicylic acid. Experiments have shown that it is absorbed quite rapidly, and promptly eliminated without irritating the kidneys. The latter fact probably explains why it manifests none of the deleterious effects of salicylic acid upon the organism."

If our friend "Rheumaticus" will give this a trial it may help him. At best it will only be dealing with the effect, not the cause.

Rheumatism seems to be due to an excess of lactic acid, and is usually attended with indigestion. As I have always led a temperate life, with plenty of exercise, fresh air, bathing, and total abstinence from all stimulants, I can only conclude that in my case the chemistry of the body is out of order.

I trust you may bring out information that will be of service to the afflicted, and in the meantime I shall console myself with the thought that "man is born to trouble," &c., and, like the fellow who rejoiced that his leg was run over instead of his neck, be thankful it's no worse. H.

New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

The "Capture" of Admiral Dewey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest, in connection with the controversy regarding the capture or non-capture of Admiral Dewey in the civil war, to mention that the Leslie's Weekly of Oct. 14, 1899, had quite an article on the subject, giving the name of the Confederate officer who was in command of the capturing party as J. J. McDonald.

A. F. JACKSON.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Making the Faculty Useful.

If you have the detective instinct, use it to trace the books that have been borrowed from you.—Atchison Globe.

Inexpensive Flight.

"I think I shall go to Europe."
"How can you afford to go to Europe?"
"I can't, but I can afford to think."—Brooklyn Life.

Only One of His Kind.

"What is the excitement on the piazza, Cholley?"
"Fellah just arrived without any golf clubs."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Epicures.

Customer—But don't you think $2 a terrible price for a chicken?
Dealer—Not suburban chickens, Sir. Why, every one of these fowls was raised on flower seed that cost 50 cents per package. —Chicago News.

Out of the Ordinary.

"That foreign nobleman who wants to mary you—"
"Yes, father," answered the fair girl. "I am sure that he loves me."
"But are you sure he's a genuine foreign nobleman?"
"Why do you doubt him?"
"I asked him about his debts, and he said he didn't owe a cent."—Washington Star.

TEACHERS AND TOILERS.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

If we didn't have this toiling through the dreary, weary years—
If we didn't have the heartaches, if we didn't have the tears,
We might reap the rarest flowers that have blossomed in the dew—
We might learn the sweetest lessons that they teach, who never knew!

It is one thing in the trouble—in the trouble and the strife,
To be striving for the laurel that may wreathe the brows of life;
To seek in vain that laurel which is ever out of reach:—
It is one thing to be toiling, and another thing to teach.

Sure, the gods unto the toilers are not ever overkind:
For they lift them not when fallen, and they lead them not when blind.
Walk their wise disciples with us? Do they tread the barren soil?
It is one thing to be teaching and another thing to toil.

So, we burn the daylight for you—O teachers grave, of men!—
You that slumber when the darkness sees us toil in town and glen:—
But you never learn this lesson—which seems ever out of reach:—
It is one thing to be toiling, and another thing to teach!

SENATOR PLATT DROPS THE STATE POLICE BILL

Says It Is Needed, but He Will Not Renew His Efforts.

Tells Reporters at Manhattan Beach That the Present Police Disclosures Are Just What He Anticipated.

Senator Thomas C. Platt talked freely with reporters at Manhattan Beach yesterday, and his statement that he has no intention of pushing a State Police bill next Winter was taken as eliminating the question of home rule as an issue in the coming municipal campaign.

"Do you think, Senator," he was asked, "that the head of the Police Department will be removed as the result of the recent exposé?"

"Removal would do no good," he replied. "The situation shows the need of a State bill. When I urged the passage of a State measure last Winter, I anticipated just such disclosures as have come to light."

"Will the State police measure be renewed next Winter?"

"I shall not renew it," the Senator replied with some emphasis. "It is for the Governor to do that if he sees fit. Such a measure would have passed last Winter, but the Governor would not sign it."

"Do you think any one will renew the State Police bill?"

"I have nothing to do with it," answered the Senator. "That is with the Governor."

"What about the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor?"

"I have not seen Mr. Low or any of his friends," was the reply. "Nor has any one spoken to me for him."

"What was the purport of his visit to New York?"

"I do not know."

"Did St. Clair McKelway say anything to you about Mr. Low?"

"No. Mr. McKelway was down here, and he told me that some people in Brooklyn wanted him to run, but that he did not want the place. I have heard Mr. McKelway is the man whom Col. M. J. Dady had up his sleeve. But he said nothing about Mr. Low."

"If an anti-Tammany Mayor is elected, what will the Republicans get?"

"The crumbs, I suppose," rejoined the Senator.

"Is Seth Low a Republican?"

"I believe he is."

"Justice Jerome might take the nomination, Senator. He is a Democrat."

"I believe he is. Yes, the nomination might be forced on him."

"How would Recorder Goff suit?"

The Senator did not vouchsafe a reply.

"What do you think is the duty of the Mayor in the police scandal?"

"I do not care," replied Senator Platt, "to give the Mayor any advice. He would not take it if I did."

"Any new candidates for the United States Judgeship? You gave us two new names last week."

"Yes, and your paragraph made me lots of trouble. No, no more names." Then raising his hands and thrusting them forward, he added: "Why, some of the candidates ran all over me last Monday. You don't get me into any trouble to-morrow."

Senator Platt said he expected Gov. Odell in the city on Wednesday.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, who is at Manhattan Beach, is booming Recorder J. W. Goff for the anti-Tammany Mayoralty nomination.

"I am for Recorder Goff," he said, "and he needs no platform. The campaign should turn on the police question. I believe 50,000 Democrats will vote against Tammany. Give us a good man, and Tammany will be beaten by 100,000."

SAYS PHILIPPINES NEED ADEQUATE TARIFF LAWS.

Gov. Taft Declares Congress Should Act —Reports of Commissary Frauds Greatly Exaggerated.

MANILA, Aug. 11.—Gov. Taft, speaking at the banquet given to-day by the Californians in Manila to Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, said that in order properly to develop the Philippines satisfactory legislation dealing with tariff reform must be passed at the next session of Congress. He asserted also that laws prohibiting the sale of public lands and timber, laws providing for the incorporation of American banks, and laws granting franchises and mining rights were imperatively demanded.

Other members of the Philippine Commission spoke in the same vein. Gen. Chaffee described the achievements of California's regiment, and there were several other speakers.

The commission has granted $25,000 to each province where cattle have been killed by rinderpest, and this sum will be expended in giving work to those who need it, with a preference for outlay upon public roads. The money is to be returned in five years.

The new heads of the city departments have been very busy during the last few days making minor appointments. Gen. Davis expects to complete the work of turning over the duties of Provost Marshal this week, and he will then assume his command of the United States troops on the Island of Mindanao and in the Jolo Archipelago.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has had an interview with the members of the commission with reference to turning over the telegraph system, and he has advised the establishment of a school of telegraphy.

Gen. Chaffee has received from Lieut. Herbert L. Evans of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry a full report of the taking of Mindoro. Lieut. Evans says the insurgents fled to the mountains, but that they must soon surrender, as they have no means of escape.

Commissary General Weston asserts that the original reports of the frauds in the Commissary Department were much exaggerated, and that the total money loss to the Government turns out to be only $760.

BABY ZEBU AT THE ZOO.

The Hippopotamus and an Eighteen-Inch Alligator Disagree.

The animal population of the Central Park Zoo was increased yesterday by one, the new arrival being a baby zebu. The zebu is commonly called the sacred cow of India. Rose, the mother of the new baby zebu, was herself born in the park three years ago.

The big hippopotamus made a fuss at noon yesterday because an alligator about eighteen inches long, that had squeezed through the netting surrounding its pool, invaded his big, deep pool. While hundreds looked on Keeper Snyder captured the runaway alligator and restored it to his own inclosure.

Officer to Succeed Sampson Selected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Having in view the possibility of the application of Rear Admiral Sampson from relief from duty, as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard pending his retirement, the Navy Department officials have selected an officer for assignment to that duty. Rear Admiral Sampson has been in delicate health for some time, and it would not surprise the officials here should he seek an early relief from duty. Thus far he has made no request for relief. The name of the officer selected to succeed him has not been announced.

Encke's Comet Seen Again.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Encke's comet was observed this morning by Dr. William R. Brooks at Smith Observatory. The comet is in constellation Gemini in the eastern morning sky. Its position this morning was right ascension 6 hours 35 minutes 30 seconds, and declination north 31 degrees 17 minutes. The comet is moving in a southeasterly direction and approaching the sun. It is increasing in brightness, but is not visible without a telescope.

REQUIEM FOR THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

King Edward Among Those Present at the Services.

Cronberg Streets Thronged with Soldiers and Crowds of Sightseers from Neighboring Cities.

CRONBERG, Aug. 11.—People flocked into Cronberg from an early hour to-day to see the distinguished persons coming to the requiem service over the remains of the Dowager Empress Frederick. Throughout the night and again to-day the officers of the regiment of which the deceased was Honorary Colonel had stood guard over the coffin.

From 11 o'clock this morning there was an unbroken stream of carriages from Homburg, Frankfort, and other points, bringing those invited to the solemn ceremony. Considerable bodies of troops, both infantry and cavalry, also arrived. At 2:30 P. M. the Eightieth Regiment formed along the streets, and the band of the Bockenheim Hussars took its stand opposite the church. Every window, balcony, and housetop was filled with people, awaiting the arrival of the imperial celebrities.

Baron von Reischach, Court Marshal of the Dowager Empress, superintended the arrangements. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, was among the first to arrive. He took a seat facing the wreath-covered coffin, on either side of which were four officers holding the standards of the Empire of Prussia and of the Dowager Empress. Between them and the coffin were other officials, rigid, and bearing drawn swords. Gradually the church was filled with officers in splendid uniforms, and ladies wearing deep mourning. The congregation included the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, several members of the British royal household, Count von Bülow, Count von Waldersee, Dr. Spielhagen, and Gen. von Lindequist.

At 4 o'clock the roll of muffled drums announced the arrival of Emperor William and King Edward, who had driven together from Homburg. The Emperor, wearing the black uniform of the Empress's Own Posen Hussars, led Queen Alexandra into the church, while King Edward, in the blue uniform of the King Edward Prussian Dragoons, conducted the Empress Auguste Victoria. Princess Victoria, with Crown Prince Frederick William and a numerous suite, followed.

Their Majesties occupied a pew to the left of the chancel, the one in which the Dowager Empress used to sit, while grouped around the chancel stood the other imperial and royal persons mentioned, together with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Prince and Princess Schaumburg-Lippe, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, with their children, and the Prince of Reuss, together with the suites of all.

Baron von Reischach stood at the right and Count von Seckendorff, who was the Grand Chamberlain of the Dowager Empress, at the left of the coffin. As the organ played the funeral march, Dr. Dryander advanced to the head of the coffin. The choir from Berlin Cathedral sang "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." Dr. Dryander read a specially written prayer, and the Emperor William's four eldest sons stepped forward with drawn swords and stood close to the coffin. Dr. Dryander then delivered a second and comparatively brief prayer. He had proposed to preach a funeral sermon, but Emperor William declined to adopt this suggestion.

The second prayer was followed by the words of the burial service, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

The choir then sang the anthem, "The Spirit Sayeth They May Rest from Their Labors," the hymn "Wenn Ich Einmal Scheiden," and a beautiful rendering of "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death."

As the last strains of the music died away, King Edward and Queen Alexandra advanced and laid a wreath upon the coffin. The King remained standing there for a few moments. Then he turned and left the church, after which everybody went slowly out. Both the King and Queen were deeply affected while placing the wreath on the coffin and shed tears.

At the conclusion of the services Empress Augusta Victoria and Queen Alexandra were driven in a victoria to Homburg, the Emperor and the King following in a second carriage. The streets were congested with sightseers long after the imperial party had gone.

The extraordinary display of armed force had been the subject of curious comment. The measures of military precaution taken to-day were less drastic than those taken last night, when it is estimated that 2,000 troops were employed in vigilance service. Everywhere, however, the precautions were apparently excessive, for not a single suspicious arrest has yet been recorded.

SERVICES IN OTHER PLACES.

Interesting Discourse at the British Church in Homburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Throughout the empire bells were tolled to-day for the Dowager Empress Frederick and memorial services held.

At the British church in Homburg Canon Teignmouth delivered an eloquent discourse upon the virtues and sufferings of the deceased.

It was particularly interesting from the fact that he referred to her religious views.

"She may not have believed in numerous Church dogmas," said the preacher, "but, in my opinion, she was a firm believer in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Christ."

At the conclusion of the sermon the preacher narrated a curious incident. He said that while the Dowager Empress was breathing her last a white butterfly fluttered through the window into the room, settled lightly on the bed, and then flew out heavenward, as though it might have been the soul of the Dowager Empress.

Emperor William has commissioned a sculptor to begin to construct a sarcophagus similar to that made for Emperor Frederick. It will be of white Carrara marble, the figure of the deceased lying prone, and surrounded by the insignia of her imperial rank.

KING EDWARD AT HOMBURG.

He and Queen Alexandra Met at Station by Emperor and Empress.

HOMBURG, Aug. 11.—This city was astir early to-day on account of the arrival of King Edward, but as his Majesty had specially requested that there should be no demonstration, the railway station was completely closed to the public. Emperor William, in the uniform of a British Field Marshal, accompanied by the Empress, their sons, and their suites, and followed by Count von Waldersee, Count von Bülow, and others, drove to the railway station at about 9 o'clock. The Emperor reviewed the guard of honor.

At 9:16 o'clock the royal train arrived. King Edward, in the blue uniform of the Prussian Dragoons, alighted with Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Prince Nicholas of Greece. Emperor William affectionately clasped the hand of the British monarch, and then kissed the hands of Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria. Their Majesties conversed for a few minutes, and their respective suites were introduced. King Edward warmly shaking the hand of Count von Waldersee.

The guard of honor marched past, after which the imperial and royal party drove to Ritter's Hotel, the Emperor with Queen Alexandra and King Edward with the Empress. After remaining at the hotel for a quarter of an hour, the Emperor and Empress drove to Homburg Castle, the King and Queen standing in the doorway of the hotel until they had gone. The streets were not lined with troops, and the carriages were not escorted by cavalry. In the course of the forenoon King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned the visit of the Emperor and Empress at the castle.

Single Motor Pacers to be Used.

Single motor cycles instead of tandems will be used for pacing John Nelson and James Moran in their fifteen-mile paced match race in the Madison Square Garden to-night, and this innovation, together with the improvements in the track, is expected to prevent a recurrence of the accidents which have marred several recent races. There will also be a number of short-distance races.

OFF FOR SOUTHERN SEAS.

The German Antarctic Expedition Departs from Kiel.

KIEL, Aug. 11.—The German steamer Gauss, bearing the German antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Ehrich von Drygalski of Berlin, sailed from Kiel to-day. Herr Rothe, Under Secretary of the Interior, wished the expedition godspeed on behalf of Emperor William and the German nation, and Prof. von Drygalski made a suitable reply. The crews of vessels in the harbor heartily cheered the departing Gauss. All the farewell festivities, including the banquet, were omitted in consequence of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick.

The scientists accompanying the expedition are Dr. Ernst von Hoeffen of Kiel, zoologist and botanist; Dr. Hans Gazert of Munich, bacteriologist; Dr. Emil Philippi of Breslau, geologist, and Dr. Friedrich Bidlingmaier of Lauffen, meteorologist. The expedition will establish a base at Kerguelen, from which point Prof. von Drygalski will push as far south as possible and spend the Winter. If nothing is heard of the expedition by June, 1904, a search expedition will be sent out.

Hans Ruser, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, is Captain of the Gauss, the appointment having been made with the consent of Emperor William.

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

England for Separate Tariffs — Conservancy Board's Membership.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—"Instead of trusting the conversion of ad valorem into specific duties to a cumbrous international commission," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, "Great Britain favors each power making separate negotiations as to tariff, and securing the advantages of the most favored nation.

"The French Minister desires to increase the membership of the Conservancy Board, admitting representatives of the powers whose gross tonnage exceeds 200,000 tons annually, instead of 500,000, as before agreed. If his proposal is accepted, this will give votes to the United States and France.

$5,000,000 for Horses and Mules.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.—Col. Skinner of the British army, one of the officers who has been buying horses and mules in the United States since the outbreak of the Boer war, returned to Kansas City from New Orleans to-day. With the shipments just made to Cape Town, the British Government has spent $1,000,000 in this city. Col. Skinner says that approximately 100,000 animals have been shipped from this vicinity through New Orleans during the past three years. The average price paid for the animals is $50 a head, so there has been a total expenditure of $5,000,000 in Missouri and Kansas alone.

Bomb Explodes in French Church.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon near the altar of the Church of St. Nizier, at Troyes, doing considerable damage to the thirteenth century windows, but not injuring any of the hundred children who, together with a priest, were in the edifice at the time. A Spaniard has been arrested on suspicion of being the author of the outrage.

CUBAN CIGARMAKERS ANXIOUS.

Want United States's Duty on Their Products Reduced.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—The Cigarmakers' Union to-day published a statement regarding the conditions of the cigar and tobacco trade between Cuba and the United States. This statement asserts that the union does not desire to injure American cigarmakers, but that the present duties are killing the Cuban cigar and tobacco trade.

It goes on to point out that the Cuban Government probably will not be ready before the present Congress adjourns, but that, nevertheless, this fact need not prevent the granting of concessions urgently needed before the next crop.

Last year, according to the statement, the United States only imported 41,000,000 Cuban cigars, as against 6,500,000,000 American-made cigars consumed in the United States. With a duty of $2.25 per pound and without an ad valorem duty Havana cigars costing $24 per thousand could be sold in the United States for 10 cents each.

With reference to the duties on wrappers and fillers, the statement asks for a reduction of 50 per cent. It also requests the removal of all duty on cut tobacco.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MAD MULLAH.—Owing to the nature of recent orders sent out from Downing Street to Somaliland it is evident that no further attempt will be made to apprehend the Mad Mullah, who, with diminishing forces has retired beyond the Dolbohanti country. It is even said in London that Col. Swayne, who was in command of the punitive expedition, has been recalled. It is known for a fact that the Abyssinian expedition which has all along attempted to co-operate with Col. Swayne has been withdrawn from the Ogaden country. It is stated in British official circles that the original plans of the Foreign Office—to disperse the forces of the Mad Mullah—have been carried out, but experts on East Africa point out that as long as the leader of the rebels is at large he has the same opportunities to collect forces which he had before, particularly after the first Abyssinian expedition against him eighteen months ago, when it was reported that his followers had been scattered to the four winds, and that he himself was a fugitive.

Haji Muhammed Abdullah, the Mad Mullah, so-called, belongs to the Habi Sulleman Ogaden tribe; he married into the Dolbahanta Ali Gheri. He is a man still in the prime of life, but has only recently become a dominant factor in the military and political situation of the protectorate of Somaliland. Early in 1899, on the plea of a theft of camels committed by the Habr Yunis, who live within the protectorate, he raided the territory of that tribe, occupied the town of Burao, and assumed an attitude antagonistic to the Protectorate Government, giving out that he intended to rule the interior, leaving the coast to the Europeans. By forcing the neighboring tribes into allegiance with him, he established himself as a considerable power in the Dolbohanti country, an integral part of the protectorate. Since then, by forcing outlying districts to accept his protection, by raiding the tribes which had already given their allegiance, either to the Negus or to the British protectorate, and by levying tribute on caravans, he augmented his power, but, at the same time, maintained a condition which it was to the advantage of both Abyssinia and Great Britain to annihilate. The campaign against him, which is now believed to have been brought to a close, was begun in the early part of the present year, it being the object of the British to force him to occupy a position between them and the Abyssinians that he might be destroyed between two forces. This plan has not been successfully carried out. He has fought with both forces, but he has never been between them; he has suffered severe defeats, such as that reported toward the end of July, but he has kept on fighting, even in retreat.

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DESTRUCTION OF A TURKISH FORT BY THE BRITISH.—A recent cable dispatch which announced the destruction of a Turkish fort at Ad Dareja, seventy miles in the hills northwest of Aden, on the Arabian coast, calls for some explanation, as it has been reported that the British force which destroyed it and was obliged to fight a battle to do so, was usurping its proper functions. It appears, however, that the British expedition which went out from Aden, consisting of 300 of the West Kents, 200 of the Fifth Bombay Infantry, and some camel guns, under Col. Harrison, did not encounter the Turkish force, which quietly withdrew from the newly erected fortifications on the approach of the British, but certain Arab irregular cavalry, whom the British defeated and then blew up the fort.

The explanation given by the British Foreign Office that the Turkish fort had been erected upon territory under British "protection" is not considered sufficient in certain Continental diplomatic circles, and it is feared that should the Porte attempt to remonstrate, disagreeable complications would be certain to arise. The employment of the word "protection" so far as the territory between Aden and the Persian Gulf is concerned should, it is suggested by diplomatists, be made with discrimination. For this "protection" simply means that commercial treaties exist between Great Britain and the local chiefs, and that these chiefs are, for all practical purposes, independent, and quite at liberty to make any political arrangements with Turkey that they see fit.

In other quarters it is admitted that while Great Britain had a perfect right to prevent an absorption of the country by Turkey, which the erection of the fort indicated was about to take place, she had no right to attack and destroy the fort after the Turks had withdrawn and it had been occupied by Arabs. These two points of view are at present the cause of much speculation in European diplomatic circles. In the meantime the British continue to occupy Ad Dareja.

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AN IMPORTANT ELECTION IN GERMANY.—The recent election of a member of the German Reichstag in the East Prussian constituency of Memel-Heydekrug, although insignificant in itself, is indicative of an important change in the policy of the German Parliament in regard to the tariff question, and hence indirectly affects the United States, Russia, and Great Britain. It had generally been conceded as inevitable that the Conservative and Lithuanian candidate would win against the Social Democrat and the Radical candidates. But at the last moment it was authoritatively divulged that the Government had decided to give way to the demands of the Agrarians to an extent which had hitherto been regarded as incredible.

The result was that not one of the three candidates secured the necessary majority on the first ballot. Subsequently, however, many who had voted for the Social Democrat joined forces with the Radicals, and the Radical candidate was elected. On account of the present alliance between the two parties, it is said that obligations have been entered into which will more or less shape the policy of the parties in the Reichstag. The importance of the election, in the light of the future tariff policy of Germany, becomes evident when it is recalled that the Radical Party has been most vigorous in its denunciation of the increase in the grain duties demanded by the Agrarians, and which demand, it is now announced, the Government has decided to accede to, with unimportant reservations.

ART NOTES.

A portrait of Benjamin Franklin attributed to Gainsborough was sold at Christie's, London, for $250. At the same sale a little picture by John Opie, "Boys Playing at Chess," went for $35. Opie was the artist who replied to a person who asked how he mixed his colors: "With brains, Sir, with brains." That classic speech alone ought to have raised the price of the picture fivefold.

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A portrait by Langeau has been given to the Carnavelet Museum, Paris. It is that of a remarkable person with a smile on his face and deep-seated eyes. In the right-hand upper corner is the name François Rabelais. It is said to resemble closely engravings of the famous satirist, and the question is whether it is a portrait of Rabelais from life or merely one from an engraving.

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In the upper lobby of the House of Commons, London, there are seven panels covered with wallpaper. These panels have wall paintings on them which developed defects some time after their completion, owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the artists how to execute fresco, work which will stand the London climate. Among them is an early work by George F. Watts. Sir Edward Poynter calls for their restoration.

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The Church of Santa Sabina, on the Aventine, Rome, has lost its chief glory, the "Madonna of the Rosary," by Sassoferrato, a painting 4 feet by 6, which hung over the altar of the Chapel of the Rosary. Thieves must have concealed themselves in the church, and after nightfall lighted candles, dismounted the picture, and made off with their booty. They left a light burning in the chapel, the theft having been discovered about midnight. The picture is valued at $10,000.

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The Mark Hopkins Institute of Art is a gift of Mr. Edward F. Searles to California, to commemorate Mark Hopkins, whose residence the building was. In 1893 it was deeded to the Regents of the University of California for purposes of instruction in the fine arts, music, and literature. At the same time an organization called the San Francisco Art Association, founded in 1872, entered the university and took possession of the Mark Hopkins Institute. A picture gallery was added by Mr. Searles in 1900, and is called the Mary Frances Searles Art Gallery. The California School of Design occupies a separate building. Among its teachers is Douglas Tilden, the sculptor. The establishment is still very new. Among permanent possessions of the institute are paintings given by Mr. Searles and others, among which is the "Discovery," a famous historical painting brought back from Europe by Vanderlyn, when he had felt the influence of the classicists in France, his "Marius at the Ruins of Carthage." Among the California artists represented are Humphrey Moore, Theodore Wores, Charles Carlson, William Hahn, Julian Rix, S. M. Brookes, and William Keith. James D. Phelan has given Arthur F. Matthews's historical picture "The Discovery of the Bay of San Francisco by Portola," which won the one-thousand-dollar prize in a competition of pictures painted on that subject. The San Francisco Art Association retains its name, though part of the university, and issues from time to time a little magazine called The Mark Hopkins Institute Review of Art. It is edited by Robert Howe Fletcher.

J. R. WOODS ASKS HELP.

Wants Tramps to Oust Squatters from His Oklahoma Homestead.

FORT SILL, O. T., Aug. 11.—J. R. Woods, the land lottery prize winner who claimed a strip along the Lawton town site to the injury of Mattie Beals, a Kansas telephone girl, has applied to ex-Gov. Richards, who conducted the opening, to have Government troops put the trespassers off his homestead. Telegraphic correspondence is said to have passed between Mr. Richards and Major H. L. Scott, commanding officer at Fort Sill, but no official order has yet been given.

Squatters are now camped on nearly every lot in the 160 acres of Woods's homestead. They have sunk wells and contracted for the erection of frame dwellings. Woods professes to be unconcerned. His lawyers declare that, if his homestead rights are denied, every other homestead entry is worthless, and chaos will prevail.

TO HONOR HENRY GEORGE.

Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred Will Hold a Dollar Dinner.

The Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred held a meeting last night in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, at which it was decided to hold a dollar dinner on Sept. 7 at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, in honor of Henry George.

Alfred J. Boulton, President of the committee, presided at the meeting. A letter was read from John P. Altgeld of Chicago, in which the ex-Governor promised to attend the dinner and deliver an address.

Other speakers, according to the present plans, will be Lee Meriwether of St. Louis, a prominent Single Tax advocate of the West; James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement; John S. Crosby, and Samuel Seabury.

It was desired to hold the dinner on Sept. 2, but that day is Labor Day. The dinner is to be non-partisan.

Boston to Camden by Trolley.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—Overland by trolley from Boston to Camden, N. J., a distance of 357 miles, has been accomplished by a quartette of women in less than four days. The women all live in Camden. They have been visiting in Boston, Mass. The party consisted of Miss Laura E. Toone, Miss Anna Bitting, Miss Beulah Hollinshed and Mrs. Louis Nafay. This is said to have been the longest trolley trip ever previously attempted by a party of women.

To Represent Rear Admiral Schley.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley was in the city on Saturday, and had a consultation at the Albemarle with Jere M. Wilson of Washington, who has just returned from Europe. Mr. Wilson will represent Admiral Schley at the court of inquiry demanded by the Admiral. The latter left for Great Neck in the eveping. Mr. Wilson went to his home.

Col. C. H. Ross Improving.

Hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Col. C. H. Ross of Gov. Odell's staff, who is very ill with pneumonia. The critical stage was passed yesterday and a marked improvement was noted in his condition last night.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE

Returned Missionaries Tell of Gospel Work in Heathen Lands.

Notwithstanding the Heat, 8,000 People Attend the Morning Service—Deaconesses Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 11.—The services to-day in Ocean Grove were given over to the missionary cause. Returned missionaries from China, Japan, India and Africa took part in the several meetings. The holiness meeting, in the Janes Tabernacle at 9 A. M., attracted a large congregation. Mrs. Lizzie Smith, the evangelist, had charge of the services, and Mrs. J. E. Fitch, the camp-meeting singer, rendered several old-fashioned hymns.

Despite the heat, 8,000 attended the morning service in the auditorium. Seated on the platform were a score or more of ministers and a number of missionaries. Prof. Morgan and his large choir and orchestra led a song service while the audience gathered. The anniversary sermon of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was preached by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell Clancy, for many years a missionary in India, from the text: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." The sermon over, a collection for missions was taken, and several hundred dollars were given or pledged.

This afternoon the anniversary service of the Foreign Missionary Society was held. Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald presided. Addresses on missionary work were delivered by Mrs. S. J. Herben of China, and Mrs. Rockwell Clancy of India. At the conclusion of the speaking another large sum was raised for the cause.

The surf meeting, at 6 o'clock, was led by Vice President A. E. Ballard. Ten thousand participated in the open-air service.

The meeting in the auditorium this evening was conducted by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New York City is President. Four of the five addresses were delivered by deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss H. A. Bancroft of Ocean Grove described "The Present Status of Deaconess Work"; Miss Mary A. Mahon of Buffalo spoke on "The Deaconess as an Evangelist"; the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gallagher, President of the National Training School, at Washington, talked on "The Training of a Deaconess"; Miss Josephine C. Corbin of New York City covered the Deaconess's work among the immigrants at Ellis Island, and Miss Bertha Fowler of Chicago spoke on "Industrial Mission Work in Our Cities."

The home missionary workers and the Deaconesses will conduct the meetings tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday.

REV. DR. MORSE ON TAMMANY.

Ring Rule Has Made New York a "Sink of Iniquity," He Declares, Leading Young Men to Ruin.

"No language can characterize sufficiently this city, this sink of iniquity."

It was in those words that the Rev. F. R. Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, spoke of what he called "Tammany-governed New York."

"What or who is helping to make the fast young man in our city?" he said. "While every man is a free agent, and is personally responsible for what he does, are there not forces in the community which act to accelerate his ruin? Are there not traps skillfully laid for his feet and chains forged for his neck? What is it that is weaving this network of influence to draw him from virtue to vice? I put the responsibility largely at the door of Tammany Hall.

"It is bad enough when this organization by unscrupulous methods seeks to rob our people of millions of dollars by political jobbery; bad enough when it draws fat dividends from the crime it licenses and fosters; bad enough when its imperious chieftain sits in his castle in England and dictates the policy which is to govern and shape the colossal affairs of the second municipality on the globe; bad enough when the second city of the world is deprived of schools because Tammany Hall wants the money for its own work; but it is far worse when by the open door of every form of immorality it exposes the young man to temptation that leads to his ruin.

"One of the biggest of farces now being enacted in our city is an attempt by Tammany Hall officials to punish crime. It is like the thief trying to catch the thief, the criminal trying to punish the criminal. Tammany Hall hates knowledge and loves ignorance. It does not seek to promote virtue, for if it did it would annihilate itself."

PREACHES OF THE NAVY.

Chaplain Jones Tells of Life of a Minister on Shipboard—Tribute to Rear Admiral Philip's Memory.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, U. S. N., spoke last night in the Church of the Strangers, in Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Life and Work of a Chaplain of the Navy." Incidentally, he made an important statement bearing on the relations existing between the United States and England.

"This last Winter," said Chaplain Jones, "when at Barbados, we found the West Indies British fleet there, and invited one of the British naval officers of high rank on board our ship to dine with us. The conversation turned on the powers opposed to us during the war with Spain, and the British officer exclaimed:

'Gentlemen, perhaps you know that England was with you, but you have no idea of what England really did for you. I was on leave when the Spanish-American war broke out, and together with several other officers, was immediately ordered back to duty. We had at two points sixty-three of our ships, waiting to be ordered out in case of any naval demonstration being made against the United States by the other powers. If any such demonstration had been made we would have headed them off.'

Chaplain Jones gave as his reason for becoming a Chaplain that a majority of the additions to the churches are men, and he thought the navy offered a good field for his endeavor. After he made application to the Secretary of the Navy for one of the two Chaplaincies then vacant, he was disappointed. He gave up the idea of becoming a Chaplain, but one day he received a letter from the department to come to Washington. He presented himself to Secretary Herbert, who, after a talk, took him to see President Cleveland. The President's first question was: "Are you a Democrat?" The Rev. Mr. Jones replied that he was not. Then the President said: "That makes no difference, as politics, I trust, will never enter into the appointment of a Chaplain."

"I was surprised," said the Chaplain, "to find that the President placed so much importance on my appointment, and the fatherly advice he gave me, and which I have endeavored to follow, I am confident has been of untold benefit to me in my work. One thing President Cleveland impressed upon me—that I would in all probability be the last Chaplain he would create. He wanted me to be a help to young men deprived of mothers' influence and home comforts, and if at any time I should lose sight of this fact, I was to remember that I was not fulfilling the obligations placed upon me by the Government.

"I spent two years on the Texas, and shall ever remember and appreciate the loving assistance I received from the late Rear Admiral Philip, and from his beloved wife when we were in port. Capt. Philip was man enough to live in Christ on board ship."

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

Large Crowds Go by Train and Carriage to Attend the Services.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Fully 5,000 persons attended the services at the Sing Sing Camp Meeting to-day. The early morning trains brought crowds. From the surrounding villages and farming districts crowds drove in in wagons. The trolley line here had all it could do to carry the people.

The services of the day began at 6 o'clock, when a prayer meeting led by Samuel Haight was held. An hour later at the love feast fully 100 persons testified. At 10:30 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Parker of the New York East Conference preached to fully 4,000 persons at the circle. His wife sang a solo during the service.

At 2:30 the Rev. Fletcher Hamlin of Pleasantville preached at the circle, and at 7:30 Charles Pittinger of the Florence Mission spoke. At the afternoon meeting it was announced that the association needed $3,000 to meet expenses. The amount was quickly raised. The 300 Scandinavians who are holding a camp meeting of their own on the camp meeting grounds had a most successful day also.

Rabbi Stolnitz Goes to Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Rev. Mr. Stolnitz of Los Angeles, Cal., has been appointed as rabbi of the Sharey Terfilo Congregation of Cleveland Street, this city, to succeed the Rev. George Bergmann, who has resigned.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Society's interests centred to-day in the dinners at the Casino during the weekly evening concert. It was oppressively warm all day, and the Casino piazzas and grill rooms afforded a pleasant relief from the heat. The number of those attending the concert and the dinners was the largest of the season, the guests occupying all the tables that cold be comfortably placed in the grill rooms.

The largest dinner to-night was given by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse for young people. Others dining at the Casino were Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Count Sternberg, Mrs. Robert McKean, Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. Edward Browning, Mr. Berryman, Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Commander Colby, and James F. O'Shaughnessy.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at her villa, Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the steam yacht Narada, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray at her villa, the latter being in honor of Miss Fanny Reed of Paris.

Frank J. Otis gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. William Astor.

Another dinner was that of Mrs. Burke-Roche. This last entertainment was followed by a musicale, at which there was a novelty in the form of a panoramic representation of the birth of Christ on the lawn at the side of house.

Their Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. William Farrell of this city will to-morrow celebrate their golden wedding anniversary with an impressive service in St. John's Church, Orange, and a large reception at the residence. Mr. Farrell is seventy-two years old, and his wife is his junior by four years. Four of their children are living and eight have died. There are four grandchildren.

Gen. Mexia Estate Settlement.

It is announced by counsel that a settlement has been reached in the matter of the estate of the late Gen. Enrique A. Mexia of the City of Mexico. The heirs have long been in litigation over about 50,000 acres of land in Texas. The General died in 1897. He was twice married. Gen. Mexia was one of Mexico's most famous officers, and left a very large estate.

IN THE SHOPS.

"If you can't be aisy, be as aisy as you can," is the motto on a little child's settle in the mission furniture—a two-seat settle with a rush seat.

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For the daily devotions of the devout in mission furniture not a priedieu, but a prayer chair. The seat is only six or seven inches from the ground, convenient for kneeling, upholstered with leather, and lifts to disclose a shallow box, in which may be kept devotional books if desired. The back of the chair rounds out, and on the top is a covered shelf, or narrow desk, the proper height to rest against in kneeling, and the shelf may be placed the devotional book to be used. The prayer chair will cost $15.

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Quaint little low footstools, square and oblong, are upholstered in leather and framed in different shades of wood, with the severe mission lines. They will cost $4.

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The cellarette in the same furniture is an attractive square box, and will accommodate a number of hospitable bottles, while at the top inside is a sliding shelf, upon which the bottle to be opened may be placed. Upon the cellarette is the motto, "An honest friend is a good companion." It will cost $25. Hand-made and of original designs, there is the worth of the money in these severe styles of furniture.

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Tiny chairs for children are called the Brownie chairs.

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The lowest thing in chairs is named for the American girl, the Vicereine of India, Lady Curzon. This is in wicker, very broad and deep and exceedingly low. It will cost $7.50.

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Big capped sun chairs for the invalid on the beach come in the natural wicker, or in any color that may be desired. Green is always restful. A large size of one of these chairs in the natural wicker, with the armrests or shelves on the inside and two tiny windows on either side, will cost $20. Others come at different prices.

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Nothing is more attractive for the piazza than the big swinging seat of wicker, but these are somewhat more expensive than other kinds.

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His highness the dog may have a generous dish for the service of all the courses in his dinner in any color that will best suit his complexion—pale blue, green dark, blue dark, a wide variety, and each dish will bear upon the outside the familiar axiom, "Love me, love my dog."

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Get only the softest of rubber brushes for your face, says the complexion doctor. The skin, if treated with tenderness, will respond with a delicacy of texture worth trying for. Soft rubber brushes having a flexible back, which is convenient for the bath, cost 35 cents.

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The flannelette-topped straw sailors cost $3.50, as they are imported. In a gray flannel, with a self-color figure, they are rather stylish.

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Shirt-waist suits have a sliding scale of prices which goes lower as the season advances. One dollar and seventy-five cents pays for pretty cambric suits, with small box plait on the waists and inverted box plaits at the lower edge of the skirt seams, which were cheap at twice that money a little while ago.

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There are many chances to pick up pretty under-lingerie petticoats, and no woman should hesitate in getting bargains in these. The lingerie petticoat is the thing with all pretty thin, and even silk, gowns. One knows the well-dressed woman by the frills of her lace-trimmed petticoat, which is revealed as she lifts the long skirt of her frock. Some French skirts, as well as other articles of French lingerie, have been selling at half price. Not a silk skirt is in sight.

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Certain things in the shops are not exchangeable. Fans cannot be returned in some shops, and the little knots and flowers arranged upon hairpins for the hair are not returnable, "for sanitary reasons."

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The best castile soap is white and fine, and comes in a long bar in a box at $1.35 a box. A bar will cut into fifteen small pieces, which sell for 10 cents a cake. This is the best soap for a delicate skin.

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Never was there so many varieties of heavy linen and drilling slipper and shoe bags. There are the single bags, two shoes going into a bag; there is a double shoe case, and so on up to the large bag with eight pockets. They come ready bound and complete for from 15 and 20 cents up, some stamped with a pattern for embroidering.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI DEAD

Potent Factor in Italian Politics Expires After Long Illness.

His Early Efforts Resulted in the Freedom of Sicily — Rose Despite Hostility of Queen Margherita.

NAPLES, Aug. 11. — Signor Francesco Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock this evening, after an illness of several weeks.

The body will be embalmed and will lie in state for three days in the drawing room of the Villa Lina, in Naples, the walls of which are adorned with frescoes representing the principal episodes of the Garibaldian epoch, and there will be a great State funeral before the body is removed to Palermo. Signor Joratro, the sculptor, has taken a cast of the face. Seals have been affixed to the belongings of the deceased, and Signor Lauronzana of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed trustee of the will. Veteran soldiers, firemen and police will act as a guard of honor during the lying in state.

It is rumored that the affairs of the deceased are in the greatest confusion, and that Signora Crispi will have to depend solely on the proceeds of the sale of the ex-Premier's memoirs.

Read a half a dozen articles on the career of Francesco Crispi and one has as many different estimates of the man and his work. His personality seems to have been even more elusive than was that of Disraeli. One biographer describes him as invariably truthful, another as an earnest student of Machiavelli and follower of the Picrentine's advice; one asserts that he was cowardly, another that his inability to combine the suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re was his great weakness; one says he was avaricious in the extreme, another that he was a true patriot, ever ready to make any sacrifice for his country's good. Perhaps no circumstance indicates the diversity of opinion regarding Crispi better than the fact that he was described sometimes as the Gladstone, sometimes as the Bismarck, of Italian politics.

Crispi was a native of Sicily, having been born at Ribera, Province of Girgenti, on Oct. 4, 1819. But he claimed descent from the ancient Roman patricians, and in late life seldom admitted any sympathy for his own nationality at the expense of the rest of Italy. He was well educated, and finished his studies with a law course at Palermo. Afterward he was admitted to the bar at Naples, and soon became known for his extreme interest in politics, taking, when only eighteen years old, an active part in the effort to free Sicily from Bourbon rule.

At this time Crispi fell in love with a beautiful peasant girl, and in spite of his family's bitter opposition, married her. Two years afterward she died. Her death seemed to have the effect of setting the young Sicilian even more steadfastly on the path he had marked out for himself. Not contented with delivering fiery addresses on behalf of Sicilian freedom, he founded a paper, diversifying politics with a good deal of rather clever writing, took part in the insurrection against King "Bomba," and when that insurrection was suppressed, fled to Paris to escape the fate of the other insurgents. He remained there several years, supporting himself by giving lessons in languages.

Crispi was not allowed to remain in Paris in peace. The Italian authorities had kept an eye on him, and at length succeeded in inducing the French authorities to banish him. He went to London, where he lived miserably, supporting himself by giving lessons in Greek, Latin, Italian, and French.

It was in London that Crispi and Mazzini are said to have formed the plot which eventually resulted in a free Sicily. Crispi accompanied Garibaldi on the famous expedition to Sicily in 1859 as a simple volunteer, but there are many persons who say that his part in the success of the expedition has been underrated. After the successful campaign in Sicily he did not accompany Garibaldi to the mainland, but remained in the island, reorganizing the Government.

Crispi was elected a Deputy for Palermo in the first Parliament of United Italy in 1861, and eventually developed into the leader of the constitutional opposition. Subsequently, he helped create a third party, which supported the Rattazzi Ministry of 1867. By this time he was a wealthy man, his forensic talents having brought fame and fortune for him as the legal adviser of rich companies. Rattazzi offered a Cabinet post to him, but he declined it, and not until 1876 was he induced to accept office. In that year he became President of the Chamber of Deputies and Minister of the Interior.

In January, 1878, King Victor Emmanuel died, and the same month Crispi was married. Queen Margherita received his wife, and nobody dreamed of the bombshell which was to burst and to set back his career. The bombshell took the form of a notice, without a word of comment, in a Naples paper—a copy of a certificate showing that Crispi had been married to Rosalie Montmasson in 1854.

The vexed question of Crispi's real culpability in connection with this affair may never be settled. He had married the woman, and she was still living. She was a pretty girl of low origin, and had helped Crispi when he was a penniless exile. The marriage took place in Paris, but was not legal according to the laws of Italy.

Crispi said he thought when he married Rosalie that she became his legal wife, and explained that after she had developed bad habits a friend had told him, to his "extreme surprise," that the marriage was illegal. Crispi's enemies simply pointed to the fact that the statesman was one of the best lawyers in Italy.

Queen Margherita was not satisfied with Crispi's explanation, and announced that she would not attend any ceremony at which he was present. Crispi then resigned his portfolio, but did not retire even for a day into private life. His power in Italian politics became greater and greater, and in 1887, in spite of the Queen's hostility, Crispi became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

When he became Premier all his energies were bent to one purpose—that of making Italy one of the great powers. The alliance with Germany and Austria is generally regarded as Crispi's crowning achievement, but as a matter of fact, the idea had been suggested and the first alliance brought about by other statesmen. Crispi's famous visits to Bismarck in 1887 and

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FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLARD B. MACK. THOMAS S. SMITH.

W. B. Mack & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers.
35 Wall and 15 Broad Sts., New York
Telephone 4270 and 4271 Broad

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Bklyn. Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
N. Y. BRANCHES.....{12 East 23d St. {320 Broadway.
LADIES' DEPT. 12 E. 23D ST.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN. COTTON.
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER.
35-37 Broad St., N. Y.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2385 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

International Umbrella Co.
Controlling all the most valuable patents on HIGH GRADE and POPULAR PRICED goods. Will furnish their full description on application.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 66 BROADWAY.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Connection desired with Brokerage or Investment House of prominence and known reliability, (communications from others not considered) by young man of excellent family with valuable acquaintance and connections.
Will demand and earn good salary.
Married. 12 years' varied and serious business experiences. Now engaged in investment line. This means selected as one liable to bring about a mutually valuable association not based on "pull."
ADDRESS BOX L, 104, NEW YORK TIMES.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, } Vice-Presidents.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
FRANCIS C. PREST, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

EX-SENATOR EVARTS'S ESTATE.

Application to be Made to Fix Inheritance Tax—Property He Owned.

Notice has been given by the executors of the estate of the late ex-Senator William M. Evarts that an application will be made within a few days to fix the inheritance tax upon the estate. The executors are the three sons of the deceased—Allen W., Sherman, and Maxwell Evarts. The only portion of the property owned by the late Senator upon which no definite value can be placed is his interest in the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

The affairs of this firm have not yet been liquidated. Joseph H. Choate, the only surviving member, is Ambassador to England, and is now in London. C. C. Beaman died recently. The interest of Mr. Evarts in the firm is placed at $25,000.

Mr. Evarts owned realty at 231 Second Avenue, 1,689 Madison Avenue, One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Broadway, and smaller properties at other places. His personalty is valued at $315,275. He held 500 shares of the stock of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, valued at $41,000; 1,050 shares of the Consolidated Coal Company, valued at $65,100; 80 shares Fourth National Bank, $15,280; 84 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $13,020; 50 shares American Smelting and Refining Company preferred, $4,600; 15 shares Baltimore and Ohio preferred, $1,329; bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division, $13,854; bonds Northwestern Pacific, St. Paul and Duluth Division, $10,000, and bonds Union Pacific Railroad Company, $16,000.

The effects of Mr. Evarts's residence are valued at $1,765. Live stock and other property on his farm at Windsor, Vt., are appraised at $8,000. He had several mortgages on property in this and Brooklyn Boroughs. He owed $2,000, and his funeral cost $1,617. The executors will receive $11,328 in commissions, and his attorneys $10,000.

The accounts of Mr. Evarts's son-in-law, Charles C. Beaman, have also been made public. They disclose a net personalty of $333,248. The value of the full estate is not estimated. The executors are his widow, Helen S. Beaman, William S. Beaman, Sherman Evarts, and Elihu Chauncey.

The Transport Ingalls Leaks.

The United States transport Ingalls, which sailed Saturday for Manila, returned yesterday on account of leaky cargo ports. The transport anchored off Liberty Island.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits	$1,895,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
	Geo. Henry Warren.

Wanted—100 shares Northern Pacific common; state best price. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 9th, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held Oct. 8th, 1901.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened September 4th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., August 6, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on August 12th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. August 15th. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.

New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.

Main Office, 485 Washington St., New York City.

Meetings and Elections.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange list reached barely to figures which but a little while ago were regarded as ordinary totals for a day. So far the existence of bad news—or rather, the delay in good news—has had this one result of dullness. And authorities whose opinions get consideration seem almost uniformly agreed that while even relative weakness continues inactivity will be the rule. Such authorities agree also, however, that it will require but a signal from the important banking interests of the country to give the market new life, to make it stirringly buoyant again. And during the present week there may be developments hastening such a revival.

Strike events may have effect, but disturbance from that quarter can be only temporary. The really controlling elements in the business situation are all on the better side. Money market ease is assured. Some of the bigger bankers seem indisposed to put out large sums for a long time at low rates, but it is the testimony of money brokers that the chief borrowers on the Stock Exchange are already well supplied with accommodation through the rest of the year; and the same authorities look for a general softening in interest rates before long. Gold export talk is still heard, but nowhere is a possible movement considered as likely to exert bad effects. We have so much of a gold surplus at hand, and Klondike deliveries are becoming so large that any draft Europe may make can be readily met without a ripple of inconvenience.

The Government crop report issued on Saturday effectually disposed of the extreme stories common last week regarding damage to corn. The ascertained damage, while heavy, is not disastrous, and is already adjusting itself, so far as national wealth is concerned, by advancing prices for all cereals. The indicated crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels and the surplus of corn on hand remove all fears of serious scarcity, and while some distress may be caused in portions of the Southwestern States, where the drought was severest, there is nothing in the situation as a whole to threaten the continuance of prosperity. Even in those parts of the country where the drought was worst the farming community is in good position to stand the loss, having enjoyed three years of bounteous crops and having accumulated wealth, as testified by the payment of mortgages and the increase in savings banks' accounts to a degree never before known.

Baltimore and Ohio 4 Per Cents.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company gives notice to the holders of its 4 per cent. ten-year gold convertible debentures, or the full paid subscription therefor, that they may, on Sept. 12 next and thereafter, until further notice, upon thirty days' previous notice by the holders thereof, in writing, to the company or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, London, convert the same into common stock of the company at par. All debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

Right of Way for Senator Clark's Road.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—It is stated that as a result of a conference held in the Auditorium Hotel yesterday between Roswell Miller, Mr. Hays, Mr. Lomax, and Senator Clark, officials, respectively, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Salt Lake-Los Angeles Railroads, Senator Clark will be given an uninterrupted right of way for the latter road, which he is now building.

English Railways in 1899 and 1900.

From The London Chronicle.

The work of the railways of the United Kingdom is elaborately worked out in the returns for 1900, just issued as a Blue Book. The following figures show the position and progress as compared with the previous year:

	1900.	1899.
Lines open.....miles	21,855	21,700
Passengers (except season tickets)	1,142,276,686	1,106,691,991
Goods and minerals..	424,029,513	*418,628,025
Paid-up capital £1,176,001,890		£1,152,317,601
Gross receipts	104,801,858	101,667,067
Working expenses ..	64,743,520	60,090,687
Net receipts	40,058,338	41,576,378

*Tons.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 10th day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$290,804,68	Gold certificates outstanding	$290,804,689
Silver dollars	437,400,00	Silver certificates outstanding	437,400,000
Silver dollars of 1890	182,86	Treasury notes outstanding	45,459,000
Silver bullion of 1890	45,276,68		
Total	$773,663,68	Total	$773,663,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$69,483,028.86
Gold certificates	33,196,810.00
Standard silver dollars	18,842,809.00
Silver certificates	6,077,614.00
Silver bullion	1,723,850.40
United States notes	13,741,350.00
Treasury notes of 1890	83,817.00
National banknotes	8,932,016.29
Subsidiary silver coin	10,257,204.27
Fractional currency	99.30
Minor coin	538,474.94
	$162,876,574.06
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$96,108,985.82
To credit of disbursing officers	6,662,800.79
Total	$102,771,736.61
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	2,422,457.19
	105,194,193.80
Total	$268,070,767.86
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,066,703.62
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,718,525.40
Disbursing officers' balances	56,980,422.48
Post Office Department account	5,157,009.20
Miscellaneous items	5,150,142.52
	89,081,803.22
Available cash balance	$178,988,964.64

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$747,556.03	$7,129,969.40	$28,398,932.61
Internal revenue	789,825.15	7,721,041.52	36,059,232.11
Miscellaneous	252,797.97	1,005,161.85	3,728,348.05
Total receipts	$1,790,178.15	$15,856,172.77	$68,176,512.77
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	485,000.00	3,750,000.00	16,584,255.98
War	180,000.00	1,775,000.00	17,792,809.10
Navy	575,000.00	2,290,000.00	8,433,265.82
Indians	100,000.00	465,000.00	1,520,375.93
Pensions	600,000.00	5,500,000.00	17,101,209.24
Interest	100,000.00	1,200,000.00	5,855,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,970,000.00	$14,980,000.00	$67,287,590.88
Excess of expenditures over receipts	179,821.85	*876,172.77	*888,921.89
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	627,338.16	7,134,996.30	26,937,288.16
Internal revenue	790,622.99	8,841,211.93	36,401,900.53
Receipts from all sources last year	1,431,922.92	17,070,509.25	67,025,669.85
Expenditures last year	1,895,000.00	19,340,000.00	73,319,663.10
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	50,000.00	261,532.50	834,212.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	48,310.00	402,880.00	1,688,635.50
Notes received for current redemption	356,151.00	4,608,531.00	17,854,349.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$42,973,363.00	$3,854,362.00	$46,827,725.00
This fiscal year	1,515,993.00	47,037.00	1,563,030.00
This month	736,155.00	36,925.00	773,080.00
This day	258,555.00	12,505.00	271,060.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	42,973,363.00	3,854,362.00	46,827,725.00
This fiscal year	1,515,993.00	47,037.00	1,563,030.00
This month	736,155.00	36,925.00	773,080.00
This day	258,555.00	12,505.00	271,060.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

UHL STILL MOUNTS GUARD.

His Half Square Foot of Property Has Not Yet Brought the $1,000.

Frederick Uhl, who is trying to sell for $1,000 a triangle of land containing a trifle over half a square foot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, still mounted guard over his property yesterday, as though possessed of the idea that somebody is going to pull up his ground by the roots and run off with it.

His specific fear is that Mrs. Augusta Dorn, in front of whose property it is situated, intends to encroach upon it. This he does not intend to permit, and in order to prevent it he has camped out on the sidewalk with his right foot covering his ground.

Uhl attracted quite a crowd yesterday, especially as he sat eating his meals, which were brought to him. Later in the day he was relieved of his watch by a relative. He stated yesterday that he intended to get his price or not sell the property.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2.30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	4:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. pier, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. TEA-TIL GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 5, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS. Cheap Excursions.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALATIAL IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing 9:15, 10:40 A. M. 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Trip.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M. Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13, Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
*Lahn .....Aug. 20 *Lahn .....Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise, Aug. 15 †H. H. Meier...Sept. 5
Fr. der Grosse..Aug. 22 Barbarossa.....Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
Sailing 10 A. M. pier of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
‡(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Warren St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k, Aug. 29, 7:30 AM Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon Penn's, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, Aug. 14, 10 AM St. Louis, Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon Philа...Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM St. Paul, Sept. 18, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington, Au. 14, noon Friesland, Aug. 28, noon
*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon Southwark, Sept. 4, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic....Aug. 13, 5 PM Cymric....Aug. 27, noon
Majestic..Aug. 14, noon Teutonic..Aug. 28, noon
Oceanic, Au. 21, 9:30 AM *Suevic..Aug. 31, 5 PM
*Suevic will carry Second Class passengers only and will not call at Queenstown.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria..Aug. 17 noon Ethiopia..Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon Ci. of Rome, Sep. 7, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon Campania, Sept. 7, Noon
Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

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DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POKEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER." LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
PATTEN LINE.
THRO' NEW GOVERNMENT CHANNEL.
9.00 O'CLOCK BOAT PASSENGERS ONLY
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 and *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.; for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6

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The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak stairwases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

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A—$50 PER LOT PAID TO MAN OR WOMAN introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot; no experience necessary; we do the selling; opportunity for persons with large acquaintance in or out of city; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit. LAWRENCE, 55 West 33d St. Telephone 381—38th St.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38s. 116 WEST 42D ST.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley, Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building, fully rented, and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 142 Times Office.

Will Sacrifice two-family house, 11 rooms, heater, all improvements, two lots, $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Losen, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Phone "859 Cort'l." for the high-day choice,

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near Depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877. New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 180 Montague St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 12 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 85 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

I wish to buy cheap real estate, Greater New York. C. M. Lindsay, 41 Pine St. Phone, 2,705 John.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 30 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

Mountain View Farm.—140 acres, fine 11-room house, large barns, stone silo, all tools, 10 head of stock, 3 horses and wagons, carriages, &c., for $6,000. G. W. Pecan, Sunsbury, Conn.

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SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

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Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 16th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

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100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine flat, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn.

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Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds of carpets cleaned, 3c. yard, cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 134th St., Marion Av.

Real Estate for Sale.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, 505 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11 by 106 by 11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,836.

Pianos and Organs.

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3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

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This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

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Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3; bargain list mailed.

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Steinway piano, $100; Chickering, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.

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"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$75—Elegant rosewood Steinway; rich tone; great bargain; cash or installments. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

For Sale.

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FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. **BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.**

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

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Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

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Merchant tailoring establishment on prominent avenue in New York. Box 325, 1,289 Broadway.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

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A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guarantped.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901. ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix. J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

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10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.

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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

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Winter course, October to June. Schools offer complete courses, Kindergarten to College, combined with manual training. For enrollment apply, MISS ELEANOR L. KELLER, PRINCIPAL. 25 WEST 55TH ST.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.

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Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R., 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

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Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table American plan. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,305, one block from 135th St. "L" Station; finest location in Harlem; second floor, furnished or unfurnished; excellent board; also other rooms.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

46th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

49th St., 146 West, Near Broadway.—Finely furnished rooms; with, without board; hot, cold water; Summer rates; transients.

918T ST., 48 West.—Handsome rooms with excellent board; parlor dining room; moderate rates; central location; references.

122d St., 150 West.—Superior accommodations for two couple in small private boarding house; references exchanged.

126th St., 149 West.—Large and small room; parlor suitable for physician; Fall arrangements; references.

Manhattan Av., 346, near 115th St.—Pleasant rooms; excellent board; close to Morningside; near "L"; references.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

22d St., 210 West.—Daintily furnished, cool rooms; one, two gentlemen; use bath; piano; hot water. Ellis.

45th St., 312 West.—Nicely furnished hall room to let; private family; moderate rent; references.

48th St., 322 West, (First Floor.)—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable one, two gentlemen or business purposes.

50th St., 245 West.—Large, light parlor and bedroom, connected, modern apartment; furnished, unfurnished; gentlemen preferred. Washburn.

53d Street, 141 East.—Parlor floor suitable for business; other rooms, $2—$5; transients.

55th St., 71 West.—Cool double and single rooms; private bath; near University and other clubs; references.

55th St., 331 West.—Finely furnished front and hall rooms; private family; bath; telephone.

68th St., 70 West.—Nicely furnished, pleasant large and small rooms, with breakfast; Summer prices.

72d St., 180 East.—Elegant, furnished rooms, running water, adjoining bath; all conveniences; board if desired. Stoltz.

80th St., 155 West.—Exceptionally pleasant suite, all light, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; modern luxuries; refined surroundings; references. Magras.

90th St., 112 West.—Nicely furnished back parlor; use of parlor; bath, gas; also small room; reasonable. Sears.

95th St., 158 West.—Large light newly furnished room; private dwelling; private family; telephone in house.

Auction Sales.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, corner of Columbus Avenue and 108th Street, the fixtures, chattels, and furniture of several saloons, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

Millions To Be Made.—I want help to incorporate 300 acres of Teliurium, Gold Silver, Lead, and Copper ores; persons with $100 or more may join at first cost. Address Paris Hiatt, Central City, Colo.

Fur garments altered and repaired; Summer prices; write or call for estimate. Green, 59 West 21st St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Purchase and Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Persons having lost money through alleged medical cures or other swindles, address Lawyer, Box 123, Times Office.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fancy Feathers.—Bright, tidy learners wanted; paid while learning. L. Henry & Co., 721 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 First St.

Wanted—Two Young men, between 25 and 35 years of age, to learn our business, as salesmen, then as managers; must be of good education and address, honest and energetic. Apply, with references, Balch Bros. Co., 156 5th Av.

Wanted—Young man for subscription clerk; must have newspaper experience and be accurate, painstaking, and prompt. Rapid, Box 215 Times Office.

Wanted—Energetic collector and canvasser for life insurance. Write M., 24 Union Square.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Caretakers.

Caretaker.—By young colored woman as caretaker of bachelor apartments or to do light housework. Inquire at 1,618 Broadway, first bell.

Colored woman as caretaker gentleman's office or apartments, small flat; quick, obliging. Stanard, 360 West 36th St.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—By a colored woman as chambermaid or do housework in flat. Brown, 149 West 51st St., top floor, front.

Chambermaid, Washing, Housecleaning, Day's Work.—Colored girl; neat, industrious, obliging; good references. Lizzie, 1,603 Broadway.

Chambermaid.—By a young girl, lately landed, (North Ireland,) to do chamberwork or housework. Hughes, 501 West 47th St.

Chambermaid.—Young girl wishes position as chambermaid or waitress. 401 West 48th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Chambermaid.—By colored girl as chambermaid in ladies' boarding house. Lillie, 1,620 Broadway.

Cooks.

Cook, &c.—By young colored man to work in furnished room house or cooking. J. Baptist, 148 West 52d St.

Cook.—Young girl; thoroughly experienced; industrious, painstaking; country. 401 West 48th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Cook.—Good plain cook and laundress in small private family; references. 456 West 49th St., top floor.

Cook, &c.—Plain cook and baker; assist with washing; good references; German woman. 411 West 45th St. (Fleischacker's.)

Cook.—Colored; good plain cook and baker; city experience; reference. Mary Anderson, 1,618 Broadway, (second floor.)

Cook.—Colored; in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver; bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Cook.—By a young colored woman as good cook; first-class laundress; flat preferred; good reference. M., 141 West 49th St.

Colored woman as cook and laundress. Dutton, 510 West 55th St.

Excellent cook and laundress, in private family; colored girl; best references. 104 West 53d, care Stephens.

Good cook, laundress; best city references. Call two days, 727 7th Av.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—Young Swedish woman to go out by the day; washing, ironing, and cleaning. Mrs. Petersen, 222 East 109th St.

Day's work.—Woman wants work by day, washing or cleaning. 316 West 49th St., ground floor.

Day's Work.—Woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning. Emmette, 480 West 53d St.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.—English woman, thorough, hard-working, good plain cook and carver; references. Smith, 308 West 43d St.

Houseworkers.

Housework.—German, lately landed, wishes situation for general housework. 552½ West 52d St. C. Schumacher.

Housework.—By colored girl to do general housework; good cook and baker. Williams, 115 West 46th.

Housework, &c.—By colored woman as housework or cook; sleep home. Care of janitor, 260 West 47th St.

Housework.—Girl with respectable family to do general housework. Lizzie Hannon, 330 West 52d St.

Housework.—Refined woman to take care baby and do light housework. 128 West 50th St.

Lady's Maids.

Maid.—Understands manicuring and hairdressing; neat, obliging; excellent references. Mathilde, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2,155 Columbus.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—Colored laundress desires ladies' and children's fine washing, home, week, or dozen. Bruce, 155 West 51st St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress in private family; best references; wages $25. 334 West 49th St.

Laundress.—Respectable colored woman desires fine washing; home or out; by day. Beeks, 536 West 50th St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending, $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Waitresses.

Waitress.—Young girl in private boarding-house, full charge dining room. Byrne, 406 West 50th St., rear.

Waitress, Nurse, or Lady's Maid.—Thoroughly experienced, light colored girl; references. Mrs. Davis, 157 West 51st St.

Head Waitress.—In restaurant; thoroughly experienced, capable manager; quick, pleasing. Mrs. Nelson, 300 East 59th St.

Washing.

Washing, Office, or Housecleaning.—$1.25 daily; industrious, respectable young colored woman; references. Lottie, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing.—Respectable woman would like washing at home or out by day. Inquire janitor, Maloney, 442 West 56th St.

Washing, Office or Housecleaning, Day's Work.—By respectable woman; best references. Mrs. Davidson, 421 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents 1,000 envelopes. Address Miss B. 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Colored girl wishes general housework in flat; sleep home; references. Berry, 226 West 62d.

Errand Girl. Nurse.—Neat, respectable colored girl as errand girl or nurse. Beeks, 536 West 50th St.

Girl, colored, neat, desires few hours' work daily, or housework; small family; flat. Annabelle, 1,620 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Miscellaneous.

Janitress.—Thoroughly experienced, industrious, painstaking widow desires janitorship single apartment house; excellent references. Janitress, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitress.—By respectable, thoroughly experienced woman as janitress; references. Deavaney, 532 West 55th St.

Ladies' fine dresses perfectly renovated; customers' or my residence; expert French cleaner; reasonable. Unemployed, 1,620 Broadway.

Respectable, neat young cook; soups, baking, pastry, entrées, creams, ices, fancy dishes; references. Cook, 1,620 Broadway.

Respectable colored woman, general housework, flat, or plain cook in boarding house. Martha, 1,620 Broadway.

Respectable young colored woman for cleaning mornings; by day or week. Call afternoons, Jane, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Stenographer — Typewriter. — Thoroughly experienced; excellent penman, mathematician; quick, accurate, painstaking, trustworthy; unquestionable recommendations. Mabel, 1,620 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; expert, legal and commercial work; references. Miss Ryan, 337 West 49th St.

Two colored girls as general workers, or one as lady's maid; good reference. W., 118 West 47th St.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A. 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper.—(30;) thorough knowledge accounts; good correspondent; skillful interviewer; any line. Bechter, 305 West 48th St.

Butlers.

Butler.—Japanese, willing and obliging, as butler in family; city reference. Doushikivai, 505 West 27th St.

Butler.—By Japanese butler in private family; city or country; best references. Okada, 113 West 64th St.

Coachmen.

Coachman and Gardener—Cook and Laundress.—By reliable man and wife; strictly sober; excellent references; can do work of family between them; wife good dairy and poultry woman. At Carpenter's, 108 6th Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Williamson, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman and gardener; single German Protestant, middle age; thoroughly experienced; careful driver; can take charge of gentleman's place; trustworthy; good references. Reliable. 109 Times.

Coachman or Gardener.—Swede, used to all work on gentleman's place; strictly sober and reliable; well recommended. Carpenter's, 108 6th Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; disengaged account family travelling abroad; unsurpassed recommendations; stylish driver. Kerrigan, 148 West 68th St.

Coachman.—Gentleman highly recommends thoroughly competent, temperate, industrious, trustworthy single horseman; moderate expectations. 228 West 72d St.

Coachman, Groom, Houseman.—Thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations; careful driver; industrious, reliable; temperate. Cronin, 250 West 35th St.

Coachman.—Married; childless; nine years' thorough city experience; unexceptionable personal recommendations; obliging. Rorke, 158 East 45th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy. Weber, 503 Amsterdam Av.

Coachman.—Single; personal recommendations; skillful driver; temperate, industrious, trustworthy; moderate expectations; anywhere. Averill, 927 6th Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent caretaker horse, carriages, harness; references unsurpassed; sober, willing, honest. Marksmith, 844 7th Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; splendid personal references prominent families; skillful driver. Flynn, 815 Park Av., (Staubs.)

Coachman.—Englishman; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; strictly temperate; careful, stylish city driver. Armstrong, 206 West 67th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unquestionable testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Several years' thorough metropolis experience; unquestionable testimonials; obliging, sober, honest; anywhere. Smith, 303 West 54th St.

Coachman.—Single; forties; thoroughly competent; active, sober, handy, industrious, steady; excellent references; $30. Useful, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; unsurpassed testimonials; careful driver; smart appearance; industrious, respectful, teetotaler; $40. Hendricks, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Useful, single, medium height; highest personal references; skillful horseman; temperate, obliging, trustworthy. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman—Gardener.—Useful; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place; unsurpassed recommendations; $35; temperate. Energetic, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Expert driver tandem, four, hornblower; unexceptionable testimonials; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy; $50. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced handling, breaking saddlers, coachers, trotters; $45, including rooms; anywhere. Horseman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Several years' thorough metropolitan experience; unquestionable recommendations; stylish driver; state wages paid. Temperate, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly experienced; personal recommendation; careful, obliging, sober, trustworthy. Joseph, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155—Columbus.

Coachman.—Unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent metropolitan families; unsurpassed driver fours, tandems; economical manager. William, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Seventeen years' highest personal references from two

WOMAN DROWNED OFF A PLEASURE BOAT

Two Other Women Knocked Overboard and Narrowly Escape.

An Amateur Operates Sails—Expert Help Refused—Heroic Work of Harlem Yacht Club Members.

One young woman is dead and three others are in a serious condition as the result of a yachting accident yesterday morning in Long Island Sound, just off City Island. Two of the three young women mentioned are suffering from shock and immersion and the third from shock and hysteria. Had it not been for valiant work by members of the Harlem Yacht Club and others, probably six would have been drowned.

There were nine in the party that at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning went to Angus's float, at City Island, and hired Capt. Kerr's twenty-five-foot semi-cabin catboat Mollie B. They were:

J. Newton Fowler, thirty years old, of 2,376 Second Avenue; George Weiner, twenty-two years old, of 727 Bergen Avenue; William Flynn, twenty-eight years old, of 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Lizzie Fitzpatrick, nineteen years old, and Annie Fitzpatrick, seventeen years old, both of 502 Manhattan Avenue; Maude Devlin, twenty-two years old, of 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Dora Sexton, eighteen years old, of 144 Tenth Avenue; Kittie O'Connor, twenty-two years old, of 340 East Ninety-first Street, and Lizzie McBride, twenty-one years old, of (according to the police) 110 West Thirtieth Street, and according to the Fordham Hospital authorities, of 110 West Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Devlin was the one who lost her life.

Capt. Angus, proprietor of the float from which the party started, says they refused to have an expert Captain go with them and that Fowler acted as sailing master. They were sailing before the wind, and had gone but a short distance when an attempt was made to jibe the boat. The manoeuvre naturally caused the boom to swing around. The men shouted for the girl's to "duck their heads," but Kate O'Connor, Maude Devlin, and Dora Sexton did not act quickly enough and were swept overboard. Miss Devlin was struck on the head by the swinging boom, and on being thrown into the water immediately sank. Her body was not recovered until hours afterward.

The instant they realized that the three girls were in the water the three men, Fowler, Weiner, and Flynn, jumped overboard to their assistance. All were struggling in the water and in a most critical plight when reached by members of the Harlem Yacht Club, who were sailing in their boat, the Henry Ward Beecher, reached them. Some of the club members sprang into the water, while others went to the assistance of the distressed in a small boat. In this way all but the Devlin girl were rescued.

The Mollie B., after being deserted by the men, and still having three of the young women aboard, went on under full sail, and with no one in control, until she crashed into the Petrel, a thirty-foot sailboat belonging to a painter and decorator named Sullivan, who lives at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Sullivan was aboard his boat and preparing to go on a week's cruise. His boat was stove in, and he at once sprang aboard the Mollie B., lowering her sails and bringing her to. The eight remaining members of the party were then taken to Capt. Angus's float by the crew of the Henry Ward Beecher.

Miss O'Connor and Miss Sexton were put to bed in Capt. Angus's home, and Drs. Lawrence and Mortimer of City Island and Father McGuire, also of City Island, summoned to attend them. It was feared that the girls would die, so bad was their condition. Later an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital was called, and Misses O'Connor, Sexton, and McBride (the last suffering from hysteria) were taken to the hospital. The Misses Fitzpatrick were able to go to their home.

After the excitement had subsided somewhat, members of the Harlem Yacht Club and residents of City Island went to the spot and dived to recover Miss Devlin's body, but without success. It was finally recovered late in the afternoon by Matthew Sullivan of City Island, with the aid of grappling irons.

Miss Devlin for three years had been a cashier in O'Neill's dry goods store. She attended mass yesterday morning, and had told her mother that after leaving church she would go sailing with friends.

One of the pathetic features of the drowning of Miss Devlin was the fact that she was engaged to J. Newton Fowler, who was also one of the members of the ill-fated party, and the two were to have been married at an early date.

DON'T WANT A NEGRO NEIGHBOR

Efforts by White People to Drive the Rev. Seth D. W. Smith from His Home.

The white neighbors of the Rev. Seth D. W. Smith, colored, who lives at 178 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, are seeking to make life as unpleasant as possible for him. Mr. Smith is pastor of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dean Street and Schenectady Avenue. About a month ago the preacher moved from his old residence in Rochester Avenue to his present home in Schenectady Avenue. He wished to be more convenient to his church.

His new neighbors are all white people, and they objected to a colored family moving into the neighborhood. When they found that Mr. Smith would not move to satisfy them, they made up their minds to make him get out.

Finding that annoyances had no effect upon the determined preacher, the white neighbors finally decided upon another course. The man who owns the house in which Mr. Smith resides also owns most of the other dwellings on the block. The heads of about a dozen of the white families occupying these houses marched in a body to the office of the landlord and to him that they would pack up and move if he didn't make the Smith family get out. The landlord personally had no objection to the Smiths staying where they were, but he became alarmed at the prospect of losing most of his other tenants. So he told the delegation that the Smiths would move.

"I'll fix it all right," said the landlord.

But he hasn't fixed it "all right." The Rev. Mr. Smith and his family are still occupying the house, and feel that they have the upper hand in the trouble. This advantage lies in a year's lease of the premises, which Mr. Smith is said to have secured when he moved in.

RAN INTO A HORSE.

Curious Collision Which Causes the Fracture of a Child's Leg.

Gertrude Kennedy, ten years of age, who is living at the Hanover House, Pier Avenue, Seaside, Rockaway Beach, is suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg, as the result of a collision with a horse ridden by a policeman.

The girl was mounted upon a bicycle, and was speeding along Pier Avenue, when, in some manner, she ran full tilt into the hind legs of the horse. The startled horse kicked, and the blow from the hoof caused the fracture of the leg.

The San Juan in Collision.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamship San Juan, while inward bound from Porto Rico Saturday night, was in collision in the South Channel with the fishing schooner Hereward, the schooner striking the San Juan on the starboard side. The Hereward had her bowsprit jibboom and headgear carried away, her outwater stem smashed, besides sustaining other lesser damage. The San Juan was uninjured.

Major Almy's Body Arrives.

The steamship San Juan, which arrived from Porto Rico yesterday, brought the body of Major William Ellery Almy, United States Army, who died in San Juan on Aug. 1 of appendicitis. Major Almy's remains were taken to Philadelphia, in which city his funeral will take place this afternoon. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Stowaways on the San Juan.

Two youthful stowaways arrived in New York yesterday on board the New York and Porto Rico Company's steamship San Juan. They came from San Juan, and were Juan France and Estaba Munclobia, aged respectively eleven and ten years. The boys will be taken back to San Juan on the vessel's next outward trip.

BURGLAR FIGHTS POLICEMAN.

The Thief Had Broken Into a Tailor's Place Adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Policeman Cox of the West Thirtieth Street Station had a hard fight with two negro burglars early yesterday morning, and in consequence now has a severely lacerated eye, received with a blow from a "jimmy."

Cox was standing by a window on Thirty-third Street near the Waldorf-Astoria, which is so constructed that it overhangs the street, almost entirely shielding the policeman. He saw two negroes stop in front of Langeroth's tailor store at Thirty-third Street and Astor Court. One of the negroes stood in the middle of the street, while the other, drawing a "jimmy," broke the plate glass window.

Cox immediately rushed out, with pistol leveled, and backed the two men up to the building and rapped for assistance. He rapped three times, but no other policeman came, and as he did so the third time one of the men ran at him and grasped the arm with the pistol. Cox was knocked down and beaten over the head with a "jimmy," while the other negro, from the middle of the street, kicked him several times.

The negro then ran away, but Cox got to his feet so quickly that he again secured the revolver from the most aggressive negro and placed him again under arrest. After repeated shouts citizens came to his assistance, and the prisoner was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. He gave his name as John Stocks, twenty-five years old, of 423 West Thirty-third Street.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Stocks was held by Magistrate Mayo in 2,000 bail for trial.

LOCOMOBILE ON FIRE.

Machine Enveloped in Flames in Front of Empire Hotel—Narrow Escape for Passengers.

A locomobile owned by the Locomobile Company of America, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, exploded and took fire directly in front of the Empire Hotel at Broadway and Sixty-second Street yesterday afternoon and was completely demolished.

A man who gave his name as Edward Loomis had hired the vehicle, and was accompanied by a woman as he sped down Broadway. The machine was going at a fast rate of speed and was running smoothly until in front of the Empire Hotel. There trouble was experienced with one of the valves that controls the gasoline tank, and Loomis, alighting, helped his companion to the sidewalk fearing to make an investigation of the machine until she was safe from any impending danger.

His precaution probably saved her life, for no sooner had he turned on one of the auxiliary valves than a terrific explosion followed. In turning on the valve raw gasoline flowed into the tank, and becoming ignited, exploded. There was considerable excitement in the vicinity for some time as the machine was completely enveloped in flames. Many of the guests in the Empire Hotel had rushed to the street and watched fire destroy the automobile.

Policeman John White of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station ran to Engine Company No. 40, which is stationed on West Sixty-eighth Street, and called the firemen to extinguish the fire. When the firemen arrived the flames had almost died out, and nothing remained but the copper framework of the machine. The machine was valued at $1,000.

CYCLE RACER COLLAPSES.

Trenton Rider Fell Exhausted from His Wheel on the Vailsburg Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The unlimited pursuit bicycle race at the Vailsburg track this afternoon resulted in the collapse of John F. Colgan of Trenton, N. J., in the first heat after he had ridden almost eleven miles. He was completely exhausted and had to be carried from the track to the training quarters. H. E. Bleecker of Brooklyn, the only other competitor left in the race, who was almost as nearly worn out, accordingly was declared the winner, though he had not succeeded in catching Colgan.

There were two trial heats at two miles, which reduced the ten starters to four—Bleecker, Colgan, Harry Caldwell of Manchester, N. H., and Thomas Butler of Boston. The latter two were soon overtaken and forced out of the race, leaving Bleecker and Colgan to fight it out. The latter pair were very evenly matched and neither seemed able to gain the least advantage. At eight miles the spectators wearied of the monotonous and apparently useless riding and began to shout their disapproval. At ten miles the referee saw that both men were becoming exhausted and sent one of the officials on the track to suggest to the riders that they consider the race a draw and divide the purse. Bleecker assented, but Colgan did not seem to hear, as he made no reply. The referee then sent a mounted cyclist after Colgan, but he had not overtaken Colgan before the latter stopped riding and fell from his wheel. The distance was 10¾ miles and the time 25:20.

Joseph Nelson, a younger brother of John Nelson, the well-known racing cyclist, made his first public appearance in a five-mile motor-paced exhibition race, in which he lowered the amateur record of 8:27 1-5 made by Walter Smith of the Kings County Wheelmen, to 8:13 1-5. His time by miles was: First mile, 1:36 3-5; second mile, 3:17; third mile, 4:56 4-5; fourth mile, 6:31 1-5; fifth mile, 8:13 1-5.

The twenty-mile motor-paced race between Arthur Ross of Harrison, N. J., and Benjamin Munroe of Memphis, Tenn., was won by Munroe, who took the lead in the twelfth mile and won by 3¾ laps. Summary:

One-Quarter-Mile Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by Frederick Schilling, Newark, N. J. Time 0:34. Second Heat—Won by J. A. Coleman, Orange, N. J. Time—0:33 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Thomas Garvin, Newark, N. J. Time—0:33 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Morris Smith. Time—0:33 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Joseph Hartman, Newark, N. J. Time—0:33 4-5. Race won by Smith, Hartman second, Garvin third. Time—1:33 2-5.

One Half Mile—Open, Amatsur.—First Heat—Won by A. A. Courter, Newark, N. J.; August Welsing, New York City, second. Time—1:07. Second Heat—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second. Time—1:21. Third Heat—Won by A. G. Rawlins, New Bedford, Mass.; M. T. Dove, New York City, second. Time—1:05 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Edward Forrest, New York City; A. J. Brown, Providence, R. I., second. Time—1:13. Race won by Forrest, Rawlins second, Courter third, Bedell fourth. Time—1:18 3-5.

Unlimited Pursuit Race, Professional; Trial Heats at Two Miles, Two to Qualify.—First Heat—Won by H. E. Bleecker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Caldwell, Manchester, N. H., second. Time—4:30. Second Heat—Won by John T. Colgan, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas Butler, Boston, Mass., second. Time—4:33. Race won by Bleecker, Colgan second, Caldwell third, Butler fourth. Time—25:43. Distance—10¾ miles.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur; Trial Heats at Two Miles.—Won by G. G. Glasson, Newark, N. J., (200 yards;) E. Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (100 yards,) second; H. Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., (150 yards,) third; H. Welsing, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) fourth. Time—11:12 2-5. Winner of Lap Prize—F. Winnington, Brooklyn, N. Y., (400 yards.)

Five-Mile Exhibition, Motor-Paced, by Joseph Nelson.—Time by miles—First mile, 1:36 3-5; second mile, 3:17; third mile, 4:56 4-5; fourth mile, 6:39 1-5; fifth mile, 8:13 1-5.

Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Race Between Benjamin Munroe, Memphis, Tenn., and Arthur Ross, Harrison, N. J.—Won by Munroe. Time—30:19. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.
1..	Ross	2 lengths	1:34
2..	Ross	1 length	3:05
3..	Ross	2 lengths	4:36 1-5
4..	Ross	1 length	6:07 3-5
5..	Ross	1 length	7:39 1-5
6..	Ross	1 length	9:33 2-5
7..	Ross	1 length	11:04 2-5
8..	Ross	1 length	12:35 3-5
9..	Ross	1 length	15:44
10..	Ross	1 length	15:15 1-5
11..	Ross	1 length	16:47 1-5
12..	Munroe	6 lengths	18:17 2-5
13..	Munroe	½ lap	19:48
14..	Munroe	1 lap	21:18 1-5
15..	Munroe	1½ laps	22:47
16..	Munroe	2 laps	24:20
17..	Munroe	2¼ laps	25:52 2-5
18..	Munroe	2½ laps	27:23
19..	Munroe	3 laps	28:51
20..	Munroe	3¾ laps	30:19

Few Cyclists in Century Run.

A second edition of the "Veterans'" century run, which a number of cyclists failed to complete on Sunday of last week on account of rain, was held yesterday over the usual Long Island course. There were forty-six starters, all of whom completed the run. The pacemakers were C. P. Staubach and W. H. Latham of the Century Road Club Association.

A rough surf and a poor cheap bathing suit don't go well together.

Sometimes it's embarrassing.

All our $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50 bathing suits, $1.85.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

BODY FOUND UNDER TROLLEY CAR TRUCK

Had Been Dragged Unnoticed for Hours Beneath the Wheels.

Back and Forth Between Coney Island and Williamsburg Man's Form Held Suspended—Theory of the Police.

Fully an hour after sunrise yesterday morning there was discovered between the rear wheels of a Franklin Avenue (Brooklyn) trolley car the mangled body of a man who is supposed to have been killed early the previous night at the Coney Island loop, and then to have been dragged back and forward between there and Williamsburg for many hours.

With the breast resting on the axle of the car's rear truck, the body was twisted amid the ironwork, the legs and arms protruding downward and touching the ground underneath. The legs were broken in five places and the arms crushed. The man's clothes were in shreds, worn so by contact with the pavement as the car sped along, until their original color—gray—was hardly discernable.

A shirt that had once been white was begrimed with mud of every shade found from the East River to the sea coast, and the openings of the pockets in the clothes were in such positions that it was evident most of their original contents, whatever they may have been, had fallen out.

Only 57 cents in silver remained in one pocket. There were no papers whereby the man's identification could be established. What was left of his wearing apparel showed that he had been dressed stylishly, even handsomely. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighed about 170 pounds, had dark hair, which was parted in the middle, and an almost swarthy complexion.

Simultaneously with the discovery of the body various police stations throughout the borough began to receive reports of plainly perceptible lines of blood along the centre of the track followed by the car, which was No. 524 of the Franklin Avenue line.

It was at Fort Hamilton and Coney Island Avenues that the body was first noticed, by Frank Roberts, a candymaker, of West Eleventh Street, Coney Island. He was standing on the corner waiting to board the car to the island. As it approached he saw a pair of human legs protruding from underneath. Calling to the conductor and motorman, he started an examination. The body was extricated with some difficulty, and an ambulance surgeon from the Kings County Hospital responded to a call, finding after he reached there that the man had apparently been dead for some hours.

The motorman, Bernard Tarpie of 265 Stewart Street, Brooklyn, and the conductor, Harry Rosenberg of 345 Howard Street, that borough, were arrested and locked up, but were later bailed out for $3,000 each by officials of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, to which company the car belongs. Meanwhile an investigation was started by the police of both the Parkville and Coney Island Stations, and the dead man's body was taken first to the former station, and later to the Brooklyn Morgue.

After their arrest the motorman and conductor declared that no man had been run down during the time they had had charge of the car, which had been from 7 o'clock on the night before last. They were to go off duty at 7 yesterday morning, just an hour after the body was found in the wheels. Both of them will be arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court, before Magistrate Voorhees, this morning.

The police, after investigating the affair all day, announced that the man who was killed was supposed to have gotten under the car at the Coney Island loop, at West Fifth Street and Surf Avenue. That is where the cars of this line turn, the other terminal being a loop at the Broadway Ferry, in Williamsburg. So a car is not reversed at either end, and the motorman has the same platform when he goes off duty as when he started.

The theory of the police is that the unknown man was pushed under the car by the big crowd which assembles at the Coney Island loop daily. Perhaps, they say, he crawled underneath to get out of the crush, intending to crawl up to his feet again on the opposite side, but just as he was under the motorman put on his current, and the man's hand, being on the axle, caught the electricity. It is thought that the powerful current then drew the lifeless body against the axle, where it remained until yesterday morning.

According to this theory, it was anywhere from six to ten hours that the body was dragged backward and forward from Williamburg to the island. The theory, the police say, is upheld by the condition in which the man's clothing and body were found. During those six to ten hours the car made from five to nine return trips.

Three detectives who were detailed on the case last night that they found been unable to find any one who could tell anything of a man having been run down along the line or of any one having fallen under the car at either loop. Many, however, saw the trail of blood along the car line during the day.

The police call attention to the fact that if a man had been run down it would have been impossible for his body to have gotten back on the rear truck and that either he must have been killed there or his body must have been placed there after death.

BIG BUILDING ON FIRE.

The Weldon Office Structure in Jersey City Damaged—Law Libraries Destroyed.

The Weldon Building, an office structure five stories high, running from 70 to 80 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was partly destroyed by fire last night. The building was 75 feet deep, except at the west end, where there was an extension 125 feet deep and 50 feet wide.

The fire originated in the upper part of this extension, and spread to the front on Nos. 76, 78, and 80. These were occupied by the Wissner piano warehouse, Shellenberger & Co. harness factory, and the Western Union Telegraph Offices. These were damaged only by water. The upper part of the building was occupied by law offices. All of these on the third, fourth, and fifth floors were burned away, with the law libraries they contained.

There were twenty offices in the burned section, but the names of the occupants could not be learned. The only persons in the building when the fire started were the Western Union operatives and the watchman.

The origin of the fire could not be learned. Insurance agents estimate the loss, including law libraries and furniture, at $50,000. The building is owned by Charles Weldon and James Palmer.

New Cases of Smallpox.

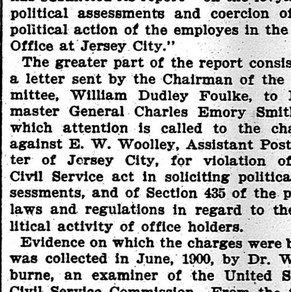
The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Nellie Boggs, four years old, 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Michael Mullens, twenty-nine years old, 236 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Frank Harvey, thirty-eight years old, 552 West Fifty-fifth Street.

O'Neill's.

Trunks and Suit Cases!

MORE BIG VALUES FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING!

Five Hundred $9 Trunks at 6.19 each.



They are made of the best Basswood and covered with canvas, protected by Hardwood Slats and Brass-plated Clamps, Iron bound, two Centre Bands, Strap Hinges, Leather Handles, "Excelsior" Lock and Linen Lined, 32, 34 and 36 inch sizes to choose from, regular value $9.00 each 6.19

TWO GREAT BARGAINS IN SUIT CASES.

A SPECIAL LOT OF SOLID SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES, pig skin grained, linen lined, reinforced corners and sides, brass lock..... 5.00 EACH.
☞ ACTUAL VALUE $8.50.

PEBBLE GRAIN SUIT CASES, in olive, russet and brown, 22 and 24 inch, steel frames and linen lined, very strong hinges..... 2.25 EACH.
☞ ACTUAL VALUE $3.50.

A complete line of Travellers' Requisites, including all the Latest Novelties, at Lowest Prices.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

POLITICS IN JERSEY CITY POST OFFICE

Civil Service Reform League Reports on Political Assessments.

Assistant Postmaster E. W. Woolley Declared to Have Taken an Active Part in Forcing Contributions.

A committee appointed by the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League has submitted its report "on the levying of political assessments and coercion of the political action of the employes in the Post Office at Jersey City."

The greater part of the report consists of a letter sent by the Chairman of the committee, William Dudley Foulke, to Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, in which attention is called to the charges against E. W. Woolley, Assistant Postmaster of Jersey City, for violation of the Civil Service act in soliciting political assessments, and of Section 435 of the postal laws and regulations in regard to the political activity of office holders.

Evidence on which the charges were based was collected in June, 1900, by Dr. Washburne, an examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission. From the testimony it appeared, according to the report, that Mr. Woolley had held the positions of President of both the Jersey City and Hudson County Republican Committees, which bodies sent to carriers in the Post Office requests for subscriptions to aid in furthering the Republican campaigns of 1898, 1899, and 1900. All during that period the carriers knew that Mr. Woolley was at the head of the committees, and his name appeared in the letterheads of some of the requests for contributions.

While Dr. Washburne was making his investigation Mr. Woolley admitted under questioning that he had known of the requests and had hoped, "naturally," that they would bring in good financial results. The civil service people claim that, as his committee received the moneys contributed, he himself received it; that he is therefore guilty of having solicited subscriptions from carriers under him for political purposes, and that, such being the case, having violated the Civil Service act, he should be removed from office.

Attention is also called in the report to the charges against Mr. Woolley and Superintendent of Carriers Bertsch, for coercing the employes of the Post Office into making subscriptions after receiving the requests. In regard to this point the letter to the Postmaster General reads as follows:

The evidence collected by Dr. Washburne shows that these contributions were not made voluntarily by the carriers, but were made through fear of persecution by the officials under whom they were serving. That this fear was well grounded and that the failure to contribute was generally followed by changes of routes inimicus to the carriers affected and by the assignment of vacations in the Winter season, an undesirable time, is also shown. * * * The testimony of certain witnesses is so significant that I feel justified in calling your special attention to it. * * *

George E. Sherman testified that in 1898 those who did not contribute in response to the first solicitation received a second and a third letter stamped respectively "Second notice" and "Third notice"; that he looked upon this second and third notice as a demand.

Sherman further testified that in 1898, before the election, there was a box placed on the little table in front of the time-keeper's desk in such a position that when the carriers came up to report their time they could not fail seeing the box and its contents. "Now this box contained a rabbit's foot for one thing, and it had an official envelope with the corner of a ten-dollar bill sticking out, which could be seen, and there were several official envelopes, and the top one had my name on it. I took the envelope and looked at it. I saw there was nothing in it, and I put it back again. I have always ever since been sorry that I did not keep the envelope, but the rabbit's foot and the ten-dollar bill to me meant this: the rabbit's foot is meant for good luck, and those that paid $10 would be in good luck."

"Since the examination conducted by Dr. Washburne," says the report, "an investigation has been made by certain Inspectors of the Post Office Department, and the charges against Mr. Woolley were dismissed because he denied under oath that he had any knowledge of the use of his name by the campaign committee, and because none of the sixty carriers examined by the Inspectors alleged that any official in the office had suggested the advisability of political contributions.

Postmaster General Smith was asked in the letter sent to him to give his personal attention to the charges against Messrs. Woolley and Bertsch and to reverse the decision of the Inspectors, if it should be found contradicted by the evidence. The facts in the case were also submitted to the Attorney General, who replied on May 9, this year, that the Postmaster General had already decided the charges not to be warranted by the facts.

"The Attorney General therefore declined," reads the report at its close, "to take measures for the prosecution of the offenders, who still remain in office, apparently secure from punishment, and who have actually repeated and continued their political assessments in open defiance of law."

Caught in a "Mystic Maze."

William Wise, fifty-eight years old, of 170 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, and Robert Arnold of 3,415 Third Avenue, Bronx Borough, went into a "mystic maze" place at Rockaway Beach on Saturday, and they got so tangled up in the place that they tore down the looking glasses and doors and forced their way to an exit. They were arrested, but Magistrate Healy was so amused at the tale they told that he fined them only $2 each.

Heat Causes His Suicide.

Solomon Bumburger, formerly a liquor dealer at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, was found dead in the Equitable Hotel, Bowery and Grand Street, yesterday morning. He had disappeared from home several days ago, and had become demented from the heat, it was said. A bottle that had held carbolic acid was found by the side of his bed.

Ex-Gov. Newell Not a Suicide.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Dr. H. P. Johnson, who was the attending physician of the late ex-Gov. Newell, about whose death some question has been raised, it being hinted that he drank poison to hasten the end, denies most emphatically that such was the case. Dr. Johnson says his patient died from old age, pure and simple.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREAT REDUCTIONS

Artistic Mahogany Bedrooms.

Every home can boast that coveted air of old-time elegance with these designs. Some carved, some inlaid—all bringing out the greatest beauties of the wood.

SUITES..... $34.00 to $275.00
(former prices $48.00 to $391.00.)
TOILET TABLES... $14.00 to $115.00
(former prices $20.00 to $165.00.)
CHIFFONNIERS.... $16.00 to $300.00
(former prices $24.00 to $415.00.)

Odd bureaux, washstands, high-boys, work-tables, cheval glasses, shaving stands, etc., equally reduced. Some carved, some inlaid—all bringing out the greatest beauties of the wood.

SPECIALLY REDUCED ORIENTAL CARPETS.

	Were	Now
OSMANIAS,	$75.00	$45.00
SULTANABADS,	125.00	75.00
HAMADIAS,	160.00	110.00
GULISTANS,	175.00	125.00

(averaging 9x7 ft. to 15x9 ft.)

Always the correct background, whether draperies, carpets or rugs—for all the furniture you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

INVESTIGATION OF CATSKILL WATERSHED

Proposed $100,000 Expenditure Declared Unnecessary.

Merchants' Association Said to Have Offered Its Surveys to the City, but the Offer Was Not Accepted.

The Merchants' Association has taken the position that the expenditure by the city of $100,000 to investigate the water supply of the Catskills is unnecessary. That organization at the time of the agitation over the Ramapo contract employed engineers to investigate the entire water supply in this State available for use in the City of New York, expending some $40,000 upon the work as a whole.

S. Christy Mead, Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association, has given out correspondence between that organization and the Mayor's office with reference to an offer made by the association to furnish the city with the full results of its work. The corespondence, coupled with the recent announcement of City Engineer Birdsall that he was already investigating, through his engineers, the Catskill region, and that region alone, and spending the $100,000 that had been appropriated, Mr. Mead considers reveals the indisposition of the Mayor, on behalf of the City Government, to take advantage of the offer that had been made. Mr. Mead said yesterday:

"When it was announced, early in the Summer, that $100,000 had been appropriated by the city for the purpose of allowing the Water Department to conduct a survey of sources of future water supply, President D. Le Roy Dresser of the Merchants' Association, under date of June 17, 1901, wrote direct to Mayor Van Wyck, offering to place the data in possession of the association at the disposal of the city, hoping thereby to save the city a considerable amount of money. This letter was delivered by hand at the Mayor's office.

"Not receiving any reply, or even acknowledgement, Mr. Dresser wrote again, under date of June 24, 1901. On June 27 an acknowledgement was received from the Mayor's private secretary, but since then nothing has been heard." The first letter to Mayor Van Wyck is, in part, as follows:

We are informed that, acting under your instructions, the Department of Water Supply is about to begin an examination to determine the sources of future water supply for this city, for which purpose an appropriation of $100,000 for preliminary surveys has been made. This association has hitherto made a careful examination of the various available sources, and has expended for that purpose about $40,000.

For many months it had in its employ a corps of engineers engaged in making preliminary surveys of several districts not hitherto fully explored for the purpose. Its inquiries embraced the Adirondack region, of which an examination was made by George W. Rafter, C. E., (well known as engineer in charge of Upper Hudson Storage Surveys, Consulting Engineer United States Geological Survey,) and the Catskill and Walkill districts, of which careful field surveys were made by James H. Fuertes, C. E., engineer in charge for this association. In addition, studies were made of the Ten-Mile and the Housatonic district and of the sources of supply on Long Island.

Inasmuch as the work proposed by the city has already been done in large part by the engineers and the legal advisers of this association, for the express purpose of assisting the city authorities in a proper solution of the water question, we beg to tender to you, for the use of the City of New York, the data obtained by us and now on file in this office.

In order to make the information at our command serviceable to you, * * * we tender to you the co-operation of our engineer, so far as relates to the surveys made by us of the Catskill and Walkill districts, and the projects of drawing a supply from the Adirondack region or from the Hudson River above Poughkeepsie. We further place at your disposal the various opinions and citations of judicial opinions and statutes prepared by our Committee on Legislation, which, in our opinion, show conclusively the inexpediency of the Ten-Mile and Housatonic River project.

"Nothing was heard from the Mayor," said Mr. Mead, "so on June 24 another letter was sent, in which it was said that there was a general and well-grounded public demand that instant steps be taken to relieve the water situation." This was the reply received from the Mayor's private secretary, Alfred M. Downes, on June 26:

I am directed by the Mayor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and to say that your previous communication of the 17th inst., therein referred to, has not been lost sight of, but will soon be disposed of.

No further communication, Mr. Mead said, has been received by the Merchants' Association from the city on this subject.

INSANE WOMAN'S ACT.

Threw Her Two Little Girls Into the Water and Then Jumped In with Her Infant Son.

Mrs. Olga Michalek, thirty-four years old, of 136 Morris Street, Jersey City, left home at 10 o'clock yesterday morning accompanied by her two daughters, respectively eight and three years old. In her arms she carried her infant son, eighteen months old.

She told other tenants of the house that she was going to mass. Instead, she went to the South Cove, at the foot of Henderson Street, where she threw the two girls into the water, and then, taking the boy in her arms, jumped in herself.

Luckily the dresses of the woman and the girls became inflated and kept them from sinking. The girls' screams were heard by John Devanney, a watchman at James P. Hall's brickyard, and he and two men who were passing went to the scene and rescued the woman and her children. They were taken to the City Hospital, whence the woman was transferred to the woman's prison at the Oakland Avenue Station as a dangerous lunatic, and the children were sent home.

Mrs. Michalek became insane some time ago, no cause being known for her insanity. On July 28 she threatened to kill herself, and her husband, John Michalek, who is a fireman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, caused her arrest. She appeared to be rational when arraigned before Police Justice Hoos on July 29, and was discharged.

On Saturday Michalek asked Justice Hoos to order his wife to be arrested, but the Justice said it was not necessary to issue a warrant. He granted a summons requiring Mrs. Michalek to appear in court on Monday. This summons was served on the woman on Saturday night, and it is believed that this inspired her attempt at murder and suicide.

BURNED ON A BRICK KILN.

A Laborer at Little Ferry Dying from the Injuries He Received.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Charles Lutge, thirty-eight years of age, employed as kilnman at Mehehof's brick works, at Little Ferry, was fearfully burned in red hot sand last night and is now dying in the Hackensack Hospital. The kiln of bricks which was being burned became red hot at the bottom, and every indication was for a draw. Lutge ascended upon the staging to open a vat at the top.

While he was at work above and his assistant below, a mass of wet earth fell into the hot sand and a cloud of steam ascended, scalding Lutge. It is thought Lutge was badly scalded and leaped blindly out of the steam, but instead of leaping to where safety lay, he leaped directly into the red-hot sand. His companions were so startled that they stood helpless.

Nicholas Mehehof, who was in the office, heard the screams of the burning man and rushed out and dragged him from the sand, being badly burned himself in doing so. Lutge's legs are burned to a crisp.

ATLANTIC CITY "WIDE OPEN."

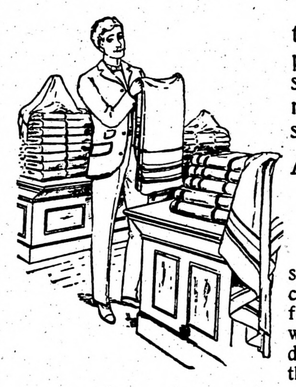
Saloon Keepers Ignore the Order to Keep Saloons Closed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Chief Justice Hendrickson's second edict ordering the closing of all saloons and hotel bars in this city on Sundays was generally ignored to-day, as with few exceptions the hotel proprietors and saloon keepers kept their places open for business. Mayor Stoy declined to be interviewed on the ground of illness, and the Chief of Police said he had no orders to proceed against those who sold intoxicants.

The hotel proprietors and saloonkeepers express the belief that complaint will be made against them by the Law and Order League in order that the Grand Jury may consider the cases.

O'Neill's

Annual Sale of Blankets and Spreads!



It begins to-day and will continue throughout the week. In its opportunities for money-saving it will surpass any offering we have ever made—that means we are going to sell Blankets and Spreads

At Cheaper Prices Than You've Ever Seen Them Sold for Before in the City of New York.

Only the best manufacturers are represented at this Sale—a point well worth considering when you read the prices that follow. Supply your needs now. Don't wait until cool weather sets in. If you do you'll have to pay much more for them.

5,000 Pairs California Blankets

At these Extraordinary Prices:

Ten-Quarter Size,	2.98	3.50	4.93	to	6.50 Pr.
Eleven-Quarter Size,	3.75	4.50	4.93	to	8.25 "
Twelve-Quarter Size,	4.75	5.98	6.25	to	11.98 "
Thirteen-Quarter Size,	12.50	15.50	to	22.00	Pr.

1,000 Pairs Eastern Wool Blankets

At the Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.

Ten-Quarter Size,	95c	1.50	2.25	to	2.98 Pr.
Eleven-Quarter Size,	1.10	1.45	1.75	to	3.50 "
Twelve-Quarter Size,	3.98	4.75	to	6.25	Pr.

Bed Spreads! Bed Spreads!

Never before have they been sold at such cheap prices—Just a hint—Take it and you'll save some money.

Crochet Spreads, Newest Designs.

79c 89c 98c to 1.35 Each.

Marseilles Spreads, Best Quality.

All Handsome Patterns.

1.35 1.75 2.35 to 4.98 Each.

In connection with this sale we will also offer a host of Special Bargains in

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

A trip to the store to-day will convince you that it will pay you to supply your winter needs at this sale—Don't miss it.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave. 20th to 21st St.

FASHIONABLE CARPETS

FALL STYLES NOW ARRIVING.

GREAT MID SUMMER SALE.

A line of MILL ENDS; also odd pieces and full pieces in patterns we do not intend duplicating, at the uniform price of 50c. per yard.

New Hartford Rugs.

The best domestic Rug manufactured, in odd carpet sizes,

AT ABOUT ½ PRICE.

Also an assorted line of large

Carpet Size Rugs,

at $24.50 each.

INLAID LINOLEUM

at a great reduction.

Odd pieces of Oil C

AUG

1901

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 10..	2,260,550
Same week last year.....	687,915
To date this year.....	194,950,951
Corresponding date last year.	73,554,860
Bonds for the week.....	$7,656,000
Same week last year.....	$4,169,000
To date this year.....	$696,698,720
Corresponding date last year.	$321,179,760

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Lake Erie & West.	6
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	7½
Can. Southern	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	National Lead	1½
Denver & R. G.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Diamond Match	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Glucose Sugar	1	St. Law. & Adir.	1½
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	6¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Int. Paper	1	Texas Pacific	1¾
Int. Steam Pump pf.	2	Twin City R. T.	2½
Iowa Central	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Long Island	2
Am. Car & F.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Car & F. pf.	1½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Met. St. Ry.	1¾
Am. Express	6½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Linseed pf.	2¾	N. Y. O. & West.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¾	Norf. & Western	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2¾	North American	1⅞
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2	Ont. Mining	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	3
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	2¾	Pennsylvania	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	People's Gas	5⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	Reading	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2¾	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	5⅝	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1¼
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	15	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅛	St. Jo & Grand Is.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. LU. Southwest.	1⅜
Consol. Gas	3⅝	Sloss, Sheff., S. & I.	1½
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Southern Pacific	1¾
Del., Lack. & W.	3¼	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	2
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	2¼
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Steel	2
Gas & El. Bergen Co.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	2¼
Gen. Electric	4¾	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	3
Hocking Valley	1½	Wabash pf.	1
Ill. Central	3⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1¼
Int. Power	1	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
Int. Steam Pump	1	Wis. Central	1¼
Kanawha & Mich.	2¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s.	1½	Mor. & Essex Con. 7s.	1¾
Flint & P. M. 5s.	2	Panama 4½s	3
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1	So. Pac. of Cal. 6s, stamped	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	1
Cent. R. U. P. 4s	2½	Peo. & East inc.	1
C., Ind. & L. ref. 5s.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class A	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1⅝	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s.	2	Wabash deb. B	1¼
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st, 7s	1⅛		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 10, total transactions included 2,260,550 shares of stock, $7,656,000 bonds, including $35,000 Government bonds and $31,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 13, 1900.	Aug. 10, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	667,915	2,260,550	572,635
Mining	200	240	40

BONDS.

	Aug. 11, 1900.	Aug. 10, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,076,500	$7,580,000	$3,513,500
State	51,000	61,000	*20,000
Government	41,500	35,000	*6,500

*Decrease.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Credit Market Flooded, but Demand Is Lacking.

Government Expenditures So Heavy that Another Stock Issue Is a Possibility Before the End of the Year—Domestic Trade Languishes and Adverse Balance Continues to Increase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The unexpected continues to happen in a modified way. In the beginning of last week the money market made up its mind to the necessity of leaning upon the Bank of England for most of the consol installment money. It did not borrow one-fifth, and pay day slipped past with astonishingly little disturbance of the market rates. The fact is that for the time being the unstinted indulgence in loan raising floods London with a banking credit, much of which would not be available in ordinary circumstances.

For a day of two perhaps a week, the credit collected by payments on account of the large issues of the debt may produce a market impoverishment, but in the present circumstances money has to be paid out as fast as it comes in. The money gathered from all ends of the earth is thrown back upon a market often unable to use it, and a long time may elapse before the City feels the full effects of the recent large additions to the National debt.

We are busy creating a bull account in consols in order to show our confidence. So heavy are the Government payments that more than one-half of the consol loan is already spent, and there remains only £26,000,000 to come in, and my belief is that before the end of the year another stock issue must be made.

The scale of expenditures for that period of the financial year already elapsed means the outlay for the entire year, unless expenses can soon be cut down, of nearly £220,000,000.

We cannot spend so much money without suffering for it in many directions, although the present aspect of the market is one of apparent abundance. Domestic trade is undoubtedly languishing, and our railway traffic receipts continue to indicate the trade depression. Concurrently, however, the movement of the population from place to place, and the holiday wanderings, point to a greater private expenditure than in any previous year. It is as if the nation sought distraction from its cares and anxieties by bustling around, but trade is suffering.

In the seven months of the year already elapsed our foreign trade statistics reveal a continued expansion of imports and contraction of exports, so much so that including everything, the balance of the trading account is now £111,000,000 against us. Our figures thus continue to be in startling contrast to yours, and anxiety is expressed in many quarters about means to liquidate this formidable and increasing adverse balance.

We are entitled to a great excess of imports because all our dependencies owe us so much money, because we conduct so much more ocean traffic than other countries, and because our investments of all descriptions bring us revenue from every part of the world. Yet allowing for all these causes, the steady excess in import values and the balance now against us has grown to such an extent that it might force gold from us toward the end of the year. We should, it is contended, get along all right were our gold let alone.

For the present I see no probability of a break in the smooth surface of European finance at any point. Naturally stock speculation is becoming smaller every week owing to the heat and the holidays. So little goes on that bankers express their thankfulness to the Government for providing them with opportunities to employ so much of their means. If we had no Treasury bills or exchequer bonds to hold, they say, the discount rate might sink under 1 per cent., as commercial demands for accommodation have shrunk to such narrow proportions. Fewer eastern bills are coming forward, the crisis in Germany has contracted the credit demands in that country, we are no longer inundated with Russian bills, and there is less American finance paper on the market than earlier in the year, so that we should be hard driven to find employment for our funds were the Government out of the way.

As it is, rates sink, and I should not be surprised to see three months' bills taken below 2½ per cent. before the week is over. Let a little Indian gold come into the bank and down the rate will go.

A. J. W.

CALENDARS FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 12.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Books close.
Cherry Hill Mining Company—Books close.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Special meeting.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
National Glass Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Twisted Wire Box Strap Company—Annual meeting.
Wool Exchange—Books close for special meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

American Ice Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cherry Hill Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Denver City Tramway—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railway—Books close.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Fireproofing Company—Dividend payable.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pere Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pratt & Whitney Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on second preferred.
St. Paul Gaslight Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit—Dividend payable on common.
United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Warwick Mill, Rhode Island—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on assenting stock.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

Ann Arbor Railroad—Annual meeting.
Baltimore & Ohio Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Boston & Maine Railroad—Books close.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago—Books close for dividend on preferred.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,797,350	23,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,155,675	34,663,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,575	35,511,525
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,946,075	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,986,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,900	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,484,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,900	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,655,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,283,975	18,812,225	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,997,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	22,048,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,988,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,000
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,578	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Aug. 11	$28,125,950	$14,395,375	$33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,062,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,588,925	18,378,525	31,248,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,961,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,400	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,465,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,638,525	26,091,586
Nov. 3	5,960,400	*338,350	19,022,050
Nov. 10	4,006,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,069,725	*312,025	16,067,375
Nov. 24	12,272,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,925	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,328,375	7,025,625	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,625,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Last week witnessed the unusual spectacle of an improvement in home rails and a decline in Americans. This arose, on the one hand, from renewed apprehension regarding the steel strike, while on the other, the fact that British railroad shares descended to about the lowest possible figures was due to reaction.

The outlook for home traffic is exceedingly gloomy. The half-yearly statements of the railway companies are all in, and they show a serious falling off in the gross receipts in almost every case, while the tremendously increased working cost materially reduces dividends. The managers confess that they see no prospect of improvement for years ahead, and there is a general cry for retrenchment.

Retrenchment, however, seems to mean only cheese paring and the cutting of wages without any genuine reform in the antiquated methods of equipment. There is a wide field for improvement in the equipment of both freight and passenger departments, and this fact, combined with the present low price of stocks, seems to offer a favorable opening for American enterprise to do for the steam roads what it is doing for the tramway lines.

So far as the steel strike is concerned, there is a wide divergence of opinion with reference to the relative strength of the men and the employers. There also is a plentiful supply of misinformation as to the American labor situation in general. The only unanimity of belief is in the conviction that the strike is certain to have a disastrous effect upon American industrial interests. Consequently, the outlook for business in the American section of the Stock Exchange is not promising.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 10. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 10, 2,260,550.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 10, '01.
90¼	89¾	120	June 17.	89¾	Jan. 21.	111⅝	112	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	152,059,600	July 29, '01.	12	Q	111⅛	118¾	110	111⅝	...	32,590
...	...	25	June 13.	20¾	May 21.	27	30	— 1	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	19,535,000				29	29	29	29	...	100
...	...	91	June 12.	81	May 20.	97	99	+ 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,000	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	...	100
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	20	May 20.	19	20	...	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	14,994,600				20	20	20	20	...	100
35½	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	28	28½	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	26¾	29¼	27⅜	28	16	7,960
73	57½	85½	July 9.	67	Jan. 18.	82½	84	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	83½	88½	80	82½	68	2,513
87⅜	80	85½	June 17.	34	May 6.	83	85½	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,327,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	34	35¼	33	33	34	14,500
101	99½	91½	Jan. 8.	91	Apr. 10.	90	91½	— ¼	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,126,500	June 1, '01.	3	SA	91	91	91	91	...	2
191	145	205	Apr. 10.	170	Jan. 12.	198	199	+ 6½	American Express Co.	100	16,000,000	July 1, '01.	14	SA	197½	197¼	197¼	197¼	167½	110
45½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 10.	32	32	+ ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	22,021,800	May 15, '01.	1	Q	32	36¼	31½	32	34½	4,130
69¾	66¾	67½	Mar. 22.	57¼	Mar. 4.	68¼	68¾	...	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,827,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	68	69	65	68¼	68	310
37½	25	35¾	July 9.	24	Feb. 4.	34	34	...	American Linseed Co.	100	14,709,000				25½	29¼	25¼	28	11½	285
69	24½	68	July 9.	31	Jan. 21.	65	65½	— 2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,700,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾		62	67½	62	62½	54	210
7¾	5	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	6¼	6¾	— ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6½	6¾	6¼	6½	4	200
51½	20	50	June 20.	28	Feb. 4.	47	48	— 2	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,600,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾		28	28	27¼	27¾	22½	400
87⅝	82½	92	Apr. 29.	82	May 9.	87½	88	— 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	60,000,000				51¼	53¼	50¼	50¼	39⅝	7,110
95	85	104⅝	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	100	101	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	60,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	100¾	100¾	99¼	99⅝	88	2,230
...	...	28	July 9.	23	Feb. 4.	25	26	— ...	American Locomotive Co.	100	20,000,000				23½	25½	25	25	...	1,760
...	...	85	July 9.	58	Aug. 1.	84	85	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	20,100,000				58	85	84¾	85	...	260
135	95	135	July 9.	94	Jan. 21.	134	135	— 1	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	95	135	95	135	85	320
134	95½	130	July 9.	97½	Jan. 21.	125	125	— 5	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	35,000,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	125¾	126¾	125¾	125¾	125½	98,195
133	107	130	July 9.	97½	Jan. 21.	129	130	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,000,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	128¾	129¼	128¾	129¼	117¾	160

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 10. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 10, '01.
114⅝	84½	144	June 8.	90	May 9.	131⅝	132¼	— ⅛	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	95	100
...	...	138½	June 14.	125	July 15.	131⅝	132¼	— ⅛	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.						130¼	132	130	132	...	2,650
23¼	21¼	21½	Jan. 2.	15¼	Mar. 15.	16⅞	17½	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	39,561,600				17⅛	17⅞	16¼	17	...	700
54½	37⅞	54¼	June 10.	37	May 9.	43⅞	44	— ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 23, '01.	1½	SA	44	44½	42¾	42¾	44	5,000
48⅝	18⅝	91	June 5.	42¼	Jan. 21.	71½	72¼	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	June 18, '01.	1½		71⅝	73⅝	69½	72	27	191,190
89¾	58¾	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	94⅝	94⅞	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	94	95½	92	94⅝	70⅜	32,212
89¾	85¼	114⅝	May 3.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	96	96½	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	96	96½	94	96	74⅜	5,100
90	72⅜	97	June 5.	83⅜	Feb. 28.	92½	93½	— ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	92¼	92¼	92⅛	92⅛	80½	250
88½	47½	88⅝	Apr. 22	68½	May 9.	73⅝	73⅞	— 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000				76¼	76¼	72⅜	73⅛	57⅜	28,020
16⅝	6½	14⅝	Mar. 19.	8⅝	Jan. 10.	9⅝	10½	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				10	10	10	10	7⅜	155
125	95¾	128½	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	123	...	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3	SA	125	125	125	125	...	200
61¼	47⅜	78½	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	66½	68	+ 1⅝	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	67⅜	68⅝	66½	68¾	49	1,700
103¾	84⅝	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	108	108½	— ...	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	107⅛	108⅝	107	108	87	6,900
150½	115	167	June 28.	145⅜	Jan. 4.	157	162	— 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,262,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	158	158	158	158	129½	100
42⅝	24	52⅝	May 3.	20	May 9.	44⅛	44½	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,538,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	45	45¼	43	44	27½	11,700
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	36	37¼	...	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,300				37	37½	36	37¼	...	4,750
78½	68¼	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	75½	76	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	...	817
109	88	135¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	120	128	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	3	SA	120½	120½	120½	120½	95	200
18	9⅞	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	21⅜	22	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,315,500				22	22	20¾	21¼	11	10,925
82	68½	90½	June 24.	75	May 10.	81½	81⅝	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	82	82	81¼	81¼	69	300
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	July 27.	45⅜	47¾	— 2⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,000				47¾	47¾	45⅝	46½	32¼	500
94¼	81	94⅜	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	90	92	...	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	84½	50
29	14	40½	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	33⅜	34	— ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000				33	34½	32	34	22¼	3,000
64	45¼	75¾	Apr. 2.	58⅜	Jan. 21.	69½	70	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	68½	70	67⅝	69¼	...	600
148¼	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	156⅞	156⅞	— 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	52,004,700	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	155	155⅝	155	155¼	111⅜	46,385
188	160½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	182½	184	— 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	184	184	182½	182¾	171	595
172⅜	150¼	215	May 1.	163½	Jan. 4.	190	193	— 5¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	190	191½	187	190	163½	2,200
122⅛	102	175¼	June 5.	110⅞	Jan. 21.	138	140	+ 2	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	59,739,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	136½	140	136	138	105¼	9,850
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	180	Mar. 29.	171½	185	— 15	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,300	Feb. 20, '01.	3½		185	185	185	185	...	100
14⅞	8⅛	31	Apr. 16.	10½	Jan. 19.	17½	18	— 1⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000				18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝	9	3,630
39¾	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	36	37	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				37	37⅞	36½	36½	33	2,300
76	55	92½	July 19.	72½	May 15.	90½	91	+ 1⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90	91½	89¾	91¼	59	3,100
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	66	72	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½		67	67	67	67	...	100
187½	185¼	*195	May 4.	*189	June 24.	189	...	...	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	189	189	189	189	...	20
56½	29¼	136½	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	92¼	93⅜	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	93	95	90	94½	35	2,575
8⅝	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,965,000				13	14	12¼	13⅝	6⅝	6,530
47¾	36	56½	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	52	52½	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	50	52	50	52	41⅜	2,100
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 20.	22	22¾	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				22	22¾	21	22¾	16½	1,600
21	11½	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	21⅛	220	— ...	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,903,060				19½	20¼	19	20	...	900
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	218½	220	— 3⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,333,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	221	221	217	218¾	170¼	7,600
...	...	69¼	July 3.	63¾	July 22.	65⅞	66¼	— ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.						65⅞	66½	65	66	26⅞	3,200
134½	106½	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	158½	160	— 2½	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	159	159¾	157	158½	112	3,600
194¾	176	244	May 29.	188½	Jan. 3.	222	225	— 3½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	221½	227½	220	226	171	1,400
34½	16¼	53½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	40	41	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				40½	42½	40½	42	15½	2,300
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	July 22.	89	89½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	38,386,300	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	90½	92	88½	90¼	67	4,093
...	...	146	Aug. 7.	140⅜	Aug. 7.	...	...	...	Diamond Match Co.	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	146	146	146	146	...	210
...	...	10¼	June 19.	1¾	Aug. 7.	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,495,282				8	8	7⅝	7⅝	...	1,350
...	...	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	27	29	+ ½	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,818				28½	28½	28½	28½	...	100
6¼	4	12¼	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	9	10	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				10	10	9	10	...	700
17⅜	12	22	June 5.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	17½	18	— ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅜	12	800
27⅞	10½	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	35⅜	35⅞	— 1½	Erie.	100	112,347,400				36⅜	37	35½	35⅞	11	65,225
63½	30⅜	73¼	June 20.	59¾	Jan. 21.	63½	64	— 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,800				64	65½	63	63¼	32⅜	8,710
45¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¾	Jan. 4.	46½	50	— ⅞	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				48½	50	48	50	15½	1,450
54⅜	38¼	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	53½	54	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	51	55½	50½	54	...	1,340
81	64	101¾	June 19.	30	July 12.	...	...	— 1	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000				34	35	34	35	76⅝	500
200	120	209½	June 24.	183¼	Jan. 10.	247½	249½	— 4½	General Electric Co.	100	24,501,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	252	252¼	246¼	249¼	132¾	3,610
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	56	56¾	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	54½	57¾	53⅝	56¾	54¾	1,940
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	104	106	+ 6⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	107	107	107	107	99½	510
191½	143⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	176½	178	+ ½	Great Northern pf.	100	98,721,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	173	175½	173	176	152	2,000
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	52	53	— 1¾	Hocking Valley.	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	50	52½	48⅜	52	...	940
74⅜	58	80	May 2.	69½	Jan. 21.	74	75	...	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,301,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	74⅜	75	73½	74	62¼	1,565
79½	65	100	Apr. 16.	75	Jan. 8.	97	101	...	Homestake Mining.	100	21,000,000	July 25, '01.	50c	M	100½	100½	100½	100½	...	25
133	110	154⅜	June 29.	124	May 9.	142⅜	143	— 3⅝	Illinois Central.	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	144½	145⅜	141½	142	117¼	8,789
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	13½	Jan. 10.	20¾	21	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '00.	1		20⅝	21½	20½	21½	22⅜	2,000
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	60	Jan. 21.	75	76	— 1¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	76	75	75	65¼	400
55⅜	24	100¼	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	90	91¼	— 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000				91½	91¾	90	90¼	29	3,100
10⅞	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	6½	7	— ⅞	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				..	6¼	6⅞	6¼	4	510
29¾	28	42	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 21.	35	40	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	37	37	37	37	...	100
77½	76	84	Mar. 28.	74	Jan. 24.	80	84	+ 2•	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,830,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	83	83	83	83	...	100
37⅜	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	37½	38	+ 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900				37	40½	37	38	19¼	7,585
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	72½	73½	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½		72	77¾	71	73½	42½	7,100
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	31	33	— 3⅜	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	9,000,000				31¾	31¾	31	31¼	...	900
52	20¼	68½	Mar. 29.	39⅜	Jan. 21.	60	63	+ 6	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000				53	63½	50¾	60	27¼	2,900
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108½	Jan. 21.	120	125	+ 7½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	120	128	120	125½	93	2,330
80	47¼	82½	June 27.	75	Jan. 3.	75	77	— 2	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1		76	76	75¼	76	60¾	327
89¼	68¾	111¾	June 17.	76	May 9.	100⅛	100½	— 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	100¼	101¾	99⅜	100⅛	71¼	24,365
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	116¾	116¾	— 1½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	116¾	117½	114¼	116½	90¼	29,610
182	143⅜	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	164¼	165	— 1¾	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	166	166	163	164½	154¾	5,250
37½	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	35½	36½	...	Met. West Side El. of Chicago.	100	7,498,700				36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	...	10
17⅞	10¾	30	May 2.	12⅜	Jan. 4.	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100				22½	24	22	23	12	4,500
5	2⅜	15	Apr. 16.	3¾	Jan. 18.	10	10⅜	+ ½	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000				9¼	11	8⅜	10	3¼	18,445
71½	45½	111¼	July 19.	67¾	Jan. 19.	107⅜	108	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	106	110	106	107¾	56¼	2,000
104¼	87½	117½	Aug. 9.	103¾	Jan. 21.	115	117¼	+ 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	114	117¼	114	117¼	94¼	1,100
27	14	37½	June 24.	15	May 9.	23½	24	...	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				23½	25½	23¼	24½	...	1,550
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	71	72	+ ⅜	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				71	73	70	72⅞	58¼	950
17⅜	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	25	25¼	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,290,300				25½	26	24¾	26	9¼	2,640
47½	25⅜	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	52	52¼	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				51½	53¾	51	52¾	30	4,010
72⅝	38⅝	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	99¾	100	+ 2¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,049,700	July 20, '01.	2½		95¾	101⅛	94⅞	99¾	51⅜	48,870
40¼	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42¼	42½	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	42	42¼	41	42¼	31	1,800
96	79½	103	July 17.	92	Jan. 2.	100	103 •	...	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101	100	100	88¼	150
28¼	15⅞	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	20	21	+ 1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19½	21	19	21	16¼	4,900
106½	83	93⅝	June 13.	81	May 16.	87	92	...	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	83	800
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	41½	43	+ ½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	...	200
79¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	75	76	...	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	...	40
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	135	140	— 3	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	135	135	135	135	136½	125
145⅝	125⅞	170	May 2.	139⅜	Jan. 21.	150¼	150⅝	— ½	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	150⅜	152	149¼	150½	129⅜	14,080
24½	11	41¼	Aug. 9.	16	May 9.	39½	39¾	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000				37⅞	41½	36¾	39½	11⅜	17,250
58½	29	82¾	July 1.	47	Mar. 4.	47½	70½	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	78	81	77½	79½	...	3,300
32¼	18¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	31¾	32	— 1½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900				32⅝	32⅝	31⅛	31⅞	21⅛	19,410
45¾	22⅜	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	51	51½	— 1¼	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	51½	52⅞	49½	51	34	26,700
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	87	90	1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	89	89	89	89	78	100
...	...	100	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	96⅞	98	— 3⅜	North American.	100	11,938,700				99	99	97	97	...	860
91¼	67	113½	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	...	...	...	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	96½	96½	96½	96½	71¼	35
9	6	10½	Mar. 1.	6¼	Jan. 4.	8	9½	— 1¼	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c		8	8	8	8	...	530
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	64	70	— 7	Pacific Coast.	100	6,800,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	51¾	100
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	67	72	...	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	70	70	70	70	61¾	100
57	25⅜	47¼	Jan. 29.	30½	May 9.	38	39¾	— 3	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		40	40	37¾	38	31	1,720
149½	124⅜	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	142⅝	142⅜	— 1¼	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	202,154,300	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	143½	144½	141⅜	142⅜	129	48,728
111¼	81⅝	120½	June 21.	93⅞	Jan. 21.	108¼	108⅜	— 5⅝	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	113⅜	114½	107¾	109⅜	99¼	43,800
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅝	Jan. 22.	22	26	— ½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				25½	25½	25½	25½	...	100
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	100	103	...	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,640,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	102	102	102	102	81	300
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	41	43¾	+ ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	42½	42⅞	41½	42⅞	40½	1,700
89¼	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	83	85	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	82¼	84½	82¼	84½	73	470
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	193½	Jan. 21.	205	207	...	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	205	205	204½	205	186½	420
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	4	4⅛	— ⅛	Quicksilver.	100	5,708,700				4	4	4	4	...	100
26	15	48⅛	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	39⅜	39⅝	— 1⅜	Reading.	50	69,900,000				40⅜	41	39	39⅜	16⅜	41,670
71⅝	49	80⅜	June 17.	63	May 9.	76	76½	— ⅜	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	76	77⅜	75⅝	76½	59	7,400
39½	23⅜	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	50¼	51	— 2	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				51⅜	52	49¾	50¼	28	10,530
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	12⅜	Jan. 22.	19	19¼	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000				19	19¾	18½	19¼	10¾	3,460
70¾	49	92	Apr. 1.	51½	Jan. 21.	73	74	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,308,900	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	74	74	72½	73½	53	2,010
...	...	38¼	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	28	29	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	29	29	26	28½	...	4,200
...	...	90	May 2.	76½	Aug. 9.	75	77¼	— 2	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	77	77	76½	76½	...	200
8⅝	5	15¾	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	11	13	— 1½	St Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,600,000				11	11	11	11	6¾	100
64½	38¼	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	64	69	— 1½	St Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	65	65	65	65	...	100
...	...	116	Aug. 8.	57	Jan. 29.	115⅝	115½	+14⅜	St Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,500,000				102½	116	102	115⅝	...	31,300
24¼	8⅝	54¼	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	39¼	39½	— ½	St Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700				39	39¾	37½	39¼	9⅝	6,200
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	73	July 15.	78	80	+ 2	St Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77¼	79	77½	79	67⅜	400
55	31¼	76¼	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	66⅜	68	— 1½	St Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	67	68½	65½	66⅜	33½	4,300
18½	8¾	30½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	27⅞	28¾	— 1⅝	St Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				27½	29¼	26¼	28½	10¾	3,010
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	60⅜	62	+ ⅞	St Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				58½	62⅝	56	60⅞	27	7,830
26	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	31	32¼	— 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				32½	33	31½	31½	...	400
45⅜	30⅜	63⅜	June 5.	29	May 9.	53⅛	53¾	— 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,832,100				53⅜	55¼	51¼	53¼	33⅜	140,050
23⅜	10⅜	35⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	28¼	28⅜	— ½	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000				28¼	29⅜	28	28⅜	11	37,050
73⅜	40⅜	88⅝	June 17.	67½	Jan. 21.	83½	83¾	— ⅝	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	85⅜

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 10. $7,656,000

	Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	104½	104½	10½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	95½	95½	95½	17
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97⅞	97¼	97	97	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103¾	103⅞	03	103⅝	200
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96¾	97	96	96½	60
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	94½	94	94½	66
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95⅞	95	95	23
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	103	103¼	02¾	103¼	61½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	89⅞	89	89⅝	215
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1011, 6th in. pd.	104⅝	105⅞	04½	104⅞	73
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100½	100⅝	00⅛	100⅛	25
Brooklyn Wharf & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs.	72	72	72	72	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123	123	23	123	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105⅛	05½	105⅛	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	10	110	3
Canada Southern 2d 5s, registered	107	107	07	107	1
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	91	91	91	91	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106	106	06	106	13
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78½	78½	78	78	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	129½	29½	129½	3
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101⅝	01	101	41
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	101	101½	01	101½	9
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. Div. con. 4s	104	104	04	104	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107½	107½	07	107½	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅝	84⅝	34¼	84½	48
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	98⅝	98⅝	97	97⅝	1,572
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109¾	109¾	09¾	109¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s, reg.	109½	109½	09½	109½	15
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	109	109	09	109	16
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	122	122	22	122	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	113	113	13	113	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	111¾	111¾	11¾	111¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117½	117½	16½	116½	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	118	118	18	118	25
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109	109	09	109	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	109	109	09	109	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117¼	117¼	17¼	117¼	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106¾	107	06½	106½	60
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	94½	93½	93½	8
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102	102	02	102	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	103	103	03	103	1
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80½	80½	80	80½	21
Colorado & Southern 4s	87	87½	87	87½	58
Del. & Hud., Pennsylvania Div. 7s, reg	149	149	49	149	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102	01½	101½	23
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	43
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 4½s	31	31	30½	30½	43
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	18	118	19
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	114¾	115	14¾	115	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	09	109	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	02	102	10
Erie general 4s	86	86	85½	85½	89
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99	98¾	99	58
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¾	93½	93	93½	8
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	114	114	14	114	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	86	86	86	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	106½	107	06½	107	25
International Paper 6s	111	111	11	111	14
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	115½	15½	115½	2
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	00	100	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	111⅞	111⅞	11⅞	111⅞	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	91	92	91	92	28
Lake Shore 2d 7s	108½	108½	08½	108½	25
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104¾	104¾	04¼	104¼	13
Long Island unified 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¾	101¾	01¾	101¾	25
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅞	100⅞	00⅛	100⅛	5
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118⅞	118⅞	18⅞	118⅞	1
Met. West Side Elev. of Chicago 4s	101	101	01	101	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118¼	118¼	18	118	15
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	2
Mexican Central 1st income	30¼	32¼	30¼	31⅝	342
Mexican Central 2d income	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	95
Michigan Central consol. 7s	103½	103½	03¼	103¼	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136⅞	36¼	136⅞	5
Mil., L. S. & West., Michigan Div. 6s	139⅝	140	39¾	140	7
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	104½	104½	04½	104½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97¼	98	97¼	98	10½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81	81	80	81	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105½	105½	05¼	105¼	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121¾	122⅝	21¾	122⅝	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106½	107	06¼	107	14
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	98½	106½	99½	107	186
Morris & Essex con. gtd. 7s	138½	138½	38½	138½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126⅝	126⅝	26⅝	126⅝	2
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95½	96	95	95	33
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	07	107	5
New York, L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. 1st cur. 6s	118½	118½	18½	118½	19
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¾	104	03¾	104	34
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	105	105	05	105	12
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¼	102	01	102	44½
Northern Pacific 3s	72½	72¼	71¾	72	157
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	04	104½	75
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	02½	102½	11

	Week Ended Aug. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 1st 4½s	105	105	105	105	32
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	97¾	97¾	15
Peoria & Eastern income	66	66	65	65	19
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, tr. rects	100	100	100	100	2
Reading general 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	56
Rio Grande Western 4s	101	101½	100½	101	37
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116¾	116	116¾	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class A	111	111	111	111	15
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115	115	115	115	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128	128	128	128	6
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97⅝	97⅞	97	97¼	71
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	75	76½	74½	76	53
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85¾	41
San Francisco & Northern Pacific 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. cons. 5s, stamped	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	4
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	90¾	91¾	120
Southern Pacific 4½s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	11
Southern Railway 5s	116½	116½	115¼	115⅝	23
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Texas & Pacific 2d income	99	99	99	99	3
Third Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	83¼	83¼	9
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104	104½	103¾	104½	1301½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106¾	107¼	105½	106	2,111
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	3
Wabash 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Wabash debenture, Series B	61	62⅜	60	60½	381
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113⅝	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	108½	100	108½	100	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¾	93	92¾	93	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87½	88	87	87¾	67

Total sales.....$7,500,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	136⅞	137	136⅞	137	11
United States 3s, registered	108	108	108	108	2
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113½	113	113½	14

Total sales.....$35,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

Alabama, Class A	108	108	108	108	1
Virginia def. 6s, certificates	7½	7½	7½	7½	10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	20

Total sales.....$31,000
Grand total.....$7,656,000
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE S, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅜	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106⅜ June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon. Q. Jan.	108¾	June 29	106½	Jan. 17	107⅝ July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	112⅝ July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115½	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113¾ Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137½	Jan. 7	139 July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136⅞	Aug. 6	137 Aug. 8
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110 May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113¾	Jan. 4	108½	July 22	108½ July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108⅝ Aug. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108½ June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108 Aug. 6
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	126	Apr. 26	126 July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96 Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109¼ Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	109¼ Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½ Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	106½ Aug. 1
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	105	July 26	105	July 26	105 July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½ July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	99½	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96 Aug. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96 Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10⅜	Mar. 30	7½	July 30	7½ Aug. 9
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	94¼ Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6	
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6	
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	.....
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 3
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Louis. & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 12	July 22	Aug. 12
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 23	Aug. 9	Aug. 22
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Père Marquette pf.	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 23	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	.....
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry., (month)	15c	Sept. 1	Aug. 28	Sept. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
West Chicago guaranteed (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	.....

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Am. Radiator Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Bethlehem Steel Co.	20c	Aug. 13	Holders of record	July 30
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co. (quarter)	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	Aug. 15
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	5	Aug. 20	July 31	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	25	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	3	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Cherry Hill Gold Mining Co.	¼c	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 21	July 30	Aug. 22
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	.....	.....
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico	$0.20	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers (Limited) pf.	2½	Aug. 15	.....	.....

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Fireproofing (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 15	July 23
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1½	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 25
Pratt & Whitney pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 23
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 22	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 22	July 23
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 21	Aug. 7	.....
Standard Oil	$8	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
Warwick Mill, R. I. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. assenting (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
Ann Arbor	July 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 17	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad	.....	Sept. 6	Sept. 3	Annual
National Enameling & Stamping Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 12	Special
National Glass Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 13	Annual
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.	July 29	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Annual
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wool Exchange	Aug. 14	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Special

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 10	$1,149,009,986	$74,916,022
Aug. 3	1,188,150,610	78,874,146
July 27	1,291,008,473	87,233,023
July 20	1,257,066,673	84,207,011
July 13	1,201,146,405	86,566,013
July 6	1,174,708,699	84,704,699
June 29	1,218,201,128	83,726,888
June 22	1,227,888,888	84,033,132
June 15	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
June 8	1,227,888,888	87,888,888
June 1	1,227,888,888	81,888,888
May 25	1,227,888,888	81,888,888
May 18	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
May 11	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
May 4	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
April 27	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
April 20	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
April 13	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
April 6	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
March 30	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
March 23	1,227,888,888	82,888,888
March 16	1,227,888,888	82,888,888

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 9	1,527,967,806	88,401,024
March 2	1,362,316,767	84,994,502
*Feb. 22	1,293,790,794	65,566,706
*Feb. 16	1,339,035,686	68,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,367,966	68,728,962
Feb. 2	1,460,597,396	68,396,983
Jan. 26	1,454,773,625	62,379,630
Jan. 19	1,732,045,424	60,367,196
Jan. 12	1,850,827,717	67,606,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,516,398	63,986,539
*Dec. 29	1,283,848,899	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,874,186,219	61,393,336
Dec. 15	1,830,722,401	62,182,413
Dec. 8	1,419,966,790	47,414,398
*Dec. 1	1,168,898,346	47,477,391
*Nov. 24	1,288,239,179	54,614,189
Nov. 17	1,646,362,775	54,669,981
*Nov. 10	1,673,624,887	48,236,811
Nov. 3	1,457,766,998	48,220,010
Oct. 27	1,141,267,800	53,275,795
Oct. 20	1,063,262,161	51,368,326
Oct. 13	1,054,020,503	53,562,356
Oct. 6	898,267,743	54,699,121
Sept. 29	917,288,170	49,379,376
Sept. 22	1,017,288,888	47,379,376
Sept. 15	1,017,288,888	51,714,376
Sept. 8	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
Sept. 1	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
Aug. 25	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
Aug. 18	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
Aug. 11	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
Aug. 4	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
July 28	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
July 21	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
July 14	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
July 7	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
June 30	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
June 23	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
June 16	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
June 9	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
June 2	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
May 26	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
May 19	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
May 12	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
May 5	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
April 28	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
April 21	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
April 14	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
April 7	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
March 31	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
March 24	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
March 17	1,017,288,888	47,664,376
March 10	1,017,288,888	47,664,376

*Five days.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 10, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97 Aug 8	97	98
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O	104¾ Mar 13	101¾ May 14	103 Aug 10	103¼	103½
Do registered..A O	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103 July 23	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1995....Nov.	98 Jun 14	96¾ Jan 4	96½ Aug 10	96½	97¼
Do do registered....Nov.	95 May 17	.. May 14	.. ..	..	..
Do stamped....Nov.	96¾ Jun 20	90 Jan 26	95¼ Aug 9	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946..J D	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 May 18	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	96 Aug 10	95	95½
Do do registered..Q J	95¾ Mar 18	95¼ Mar 18	95 Aug 10	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948..A O	105 Mar 11	90 May 9	103¼ Aug 10	103¼	106¼
Do do registered..Q J	104 Mar 8	101½ Jul 1	101 July 30	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold.					
4s, 1911, all installments paid....	110 May 3	100¼ May 15	100 Aug 8	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..J J	92 Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	89 Aug 10	89	90
Do do registered..J J	91 Jun 4	90¼ Jun 4	.. June 4	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 23	.. July 30	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. Oct 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	My 22.00	105½	..
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. June 5, 90	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 4s, 1937..M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118 July 9	118	118¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	125¼ June 3	125¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 23	.. May 23	..	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	.. Ap 14.97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	No 18,98	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	105¼ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	104 Aug 9	105¼	..
Do cons. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934..*A O	127½ Mar 10	111½ Jan 15	.. Aug 9	122¾	..
Do do registered..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	.. Mr 14,97	..	..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921.A O*	.. ..	.. ..	.. De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	109 Jan 27	105¾ Jul 1	106¾ July 31	106	106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111 Jan 23	107¾ May 10	110 Aug 9	..	110
Do do registered..*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	.. Aug 5	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948....J D	93 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	90 Aug 9	90	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. of Ga. coll. g.5s,1937..*M N	104¼ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	101¾ Aug 9	100	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945..F A	120¾ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	.. Mar 25	..	119
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¾ Jan 18	101¾ Aug 9	100½	100½
Do do reg., $110,000,000.....M S	.. ..	.. ..	Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	83 Jun 21	60 Jan 9	.. Aug 6	55	56
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	36¾ Jun 21	20 Jan 3	.. Aug 9	20	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	21 ..	8 Jan 18	¾ July 22	16	18
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	No 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902....M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	¾ July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	137¼ Mar 2	127 Jan 23	127 Aug 9	129	130
Do do registered.....Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	.. July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	105 July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1,					
1910.....Q March	105¼ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	4½ Aug 9	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	2 July 25	111	118¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	117 Apr 10	115¾ Jun 8	3½ July 26	113¾	116
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	118 Feb 19	115¾ May 15	7¾ July 16	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	.. July 29	120	121
Do do registered.....*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	5 July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	103¾ Apr 18	103 Apr 18	3 Apr 18	..	106
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	107¼ Apr 30	104 Aug 1	4 Aug 6	105	105¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 13	9 July 13	99¼	101¾
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	No 26.00	106	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M S	.. ..	.. ..	Ap 29,99	106	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102¼ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 4	2 Aug 9	101¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105½ Jan 9	103¾ Jun 4	3¾ June 4	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	3¾ Oct. 96	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94 Jan 12	90 Apr 4	9 July 16	..	90
Do certificates of interest.....	93¾ Jan 4	91¼ Jan 3	3¾ June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	87½ Jun 21	86 Jan 14	4½ Aug 9	84	84¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	109¾ Jan 28	106¾ Jul 8	4½ July 8	107	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾ Mar 1	100¼ Apr 9	0¼ Apr 23	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112¾ Apr 16	109¾ Jul 29	3¾ Aug 5	109¼	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	106¾ Apr 12	105 Feb 11	4¾ July 29	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....A O*	114 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	4 Apr 12	115¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 8	104¼ Apr 17	5¾ July 22	105¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	101 Mar 8	101¼ Apr 17	5¾ July 8	99¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¾ Jan 7	100¾ Jun 4	0¾ June 4	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	103 Jan 4	100¾ Jun 4	0¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	2¾ July 23	102¼	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	101¾ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	2¾ July 27	101¾	111¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	111¾ Apr 2	110¼ May 17	0¾ Aug 9	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	112¾ Apr 17	109¾ Aug 9	0¾ June 25	121¼	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	123¾ Feb 25	121 Mar 15	2 Aug 1	112	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	115 Mar 29	135¼ Jan 11	7 June 25	135	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	140 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	2¾ Aug 1	121½	123
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	127 ..	.. ..	5 May 11,00	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	0 July 2	119½	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	0 July 2	119½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	7 Apr 26	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. & 5s, 1947.....J J*	114½ Jun 6	106¾ Jan 31	9 Aug 7	121	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	2 Aug 6	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	102¼ Apr 23	180 May 31	0 May 31	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	.. ..	.. ..	72¾ Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190 Jan 28	188¾ Jan 28	0 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	194 Apr 29	180 Jul 25	0 July 25	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	188 Apr 9	185¼ Jan 14	8 Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117¼ May 22	113 Jul 30	3 Aug 8	112¾	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1910.....J J*	117¾ Jan 2	117¾ Jan 2	8 June 14	113¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¼ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	6 July 26	113¾	117
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	126¾ Apr 13	125¾ Jan 23	6¾ Apr 13	..	..
Do do 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¼ May 22	117¾ Apr 24	6¾ May 24	107¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119 Feb 7	118 Jan 9	8¾ May 28	113¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 6s, 1921..*J J	122 Mar 5	116¾ Aug 8	6¾ Aug 8	115¾	117
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 6s, 1926..J J*	128¾ Apr 18	125 Jan 2	6¾ Aug 8	125¾	119¼
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	110¾ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	08 July 30	107¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	121 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 1	6¾ July 1	115¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	121 Apr 13	117¾ Jul 1	6¾ July 1	115¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¾ May 2	114¾ Apr 2	3¾ June 11	110¾	114
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	3¾ Jul 18,99	130¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.....*J J	116¾ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	3¾ July 27	111¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	114¾ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	0 July 17	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ..	.. ..	05¼ Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J D	119¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	16 July 2	114¾	118¼
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Mar 11	121½ Feb 7	1¾ Mar 12	116¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. Q F	142¾ Apr 17	139¾ Jan 15	41 July 26	135¾	142
Do gold 7s, 1902.....*Q F	105 Mar 20	104¾ Jan 22	05 July 29	104¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 1	04¾ July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113½ May 13	16 July 23	..	117
Do do registered.....	.. ..	.. ..	Oc 13,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110¼ Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	00 Aug 9	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	07¾ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	112 May 7	110 May 7	22½ May 7	122	123¾
Do do registered.....*M N	123 May 22	122 Jan 11	23 May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	00 Aug 8	109¼	110
Do do registered.....M N*	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	08¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	117¾ Aug 6	116 Jan 18	17¾ Aug 6	..	..
Do do registered.....A O	15 ..	.. ..	17¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.....F A	15 112	Mar 20 108¼ Jul 1	08¼ July 1	..	110
Do do registered.....F A	15 ..	.. ..	07 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¼ Mar 20	100¼ Mar 18	10 Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ..	.. ..	03 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J F	.. ..	.. ..	03¼ Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	.. ..	.. ..	20¾ No 10,00	116¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	13 Jan 23	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909..*M S	111¼ Mar 29	111¼ June 29	.. June 29	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	11 June 4	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	141¾ Apr 19	135¾ May 20	36 Aug 5	130¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	07¾ Feb 21	104¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¾ Jun 25	123½ Feb 4	27 July 8	124¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	40 Aug 8	138¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	40 Aug 8	140¾	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	13 Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	131½ May 6	127¼ Jul 16	28 Aug 2	127¼	..
Do registered.....J J*	130¾ Mar 27	126¼ Jul 22	26¼ July 22	122¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 16	06¾ Aug 10	106¾	107
Do do registered.....*J J	108 May 27	105½ Jun 18	05¾ July 26	105	..
Do Mont. & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1003..J J*	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	86¼ Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112½ Mar 21	110¼ Apr 1	17¾ Aug 5	110	112
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	00 Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	142 May 7	134¼ Jan 16	39 July 26	133½	140
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	129½ Mar 11	124 Feb 5	38¾ July 23	125¾	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132 ..	.. ..	31½ July 9	130	131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	40 Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 3	93¼ Aug 10	93	94
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1910..M N*	107¾ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	07¼ July 11	107¼	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	18 July 26	118	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	.. ..	.. ..	00 Oc 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J	.. ..	.. ..	03 Ja 15,00	..	..
C. H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.....A O*	.. ..	.. ..	15 De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	.. ..	.. ..	12½ Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	03 July 24	112	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	105¾ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	03 July 24	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	96¼	102½
Do St. L. & T. of H. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	03 May 16	102	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	00 June 14	100	..
White Riv. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	00 Nov. 94	114	..
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	02 Apr 30	102¼	..
C., I. S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	04½ July 9	103	..
Choc., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 5s, 1941. M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	03 July 24	112	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. J D	105¾ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	03 July 24	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	96¼	102½
Do St. L. & T. of H. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	03 May 16	102	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	00 June 14	100	..
White Riv. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	00 Nov. 94	114	..
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	02 Apr 30	102¼	..
C., I. S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	04½ July 9	103	..
Choc., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....*J D

O BOND LIST.

s a list of bonds which do
eir proper alphabetical or-
plete Bond Quotation List,"
rranged. Opposite each is
of the system under which
the table referred to:

.ROAD BONDS.

	System.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
anna.....	Delaware & Hud.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
ern.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
mprove...	Central of N. J.
s.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
stern.....	Southern Pacific.
r.....	Michigan Central.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
fferi.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
uk.....	Long Island.
tern.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
& Erie....	Erie.
estern....	Erie.
wneston....	Illinois Central.
.....	Seaboard & Roan.
dack.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Falls & N..	Buf., C. R. & N.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Erie.
s.....	At., Top. & S. Fe.
Orleans..	Illinois Central.
sburg.....	Pennsylvania Co.
s & C....	C., C. & St. L.
Cleveland..	C., C., C. & St. L.
ning.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
burg.....	Pennsylvania Co.
ville.....	Southern Railway.
ng Valley..	Hocking Val. Ry.
Term.....	Norfolk & West.
Southern...	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Ga.....	Southern Railway.
Big Sandy..	Ches. & Ohio.
& Northern.	Lehigh Valley.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
Superior...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
ette.....	Pere Marquette.
B. H.....	St. L. & San F.
& S. A.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
Northern..	Southern Pac. Co.
wego.....	N. W. C.
nd.....	Pennsylvania Co.
minal.....	St. Louis South.
oseph.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & H.
Texas.....	Southern Pac. Co.
Central....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Erie.
& G. R....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
.....	Tol. & Ohio Cen.
cific.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	L. & San F.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
pines.....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
.....	Southern Railway.
higan South.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
River.....	Central of N. J.
arre.....	Central of N. J.
Valley....	Missouri Valley.
.....	Erie.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
astern....	Del., Lack. & W.
& Western..	Erie.
sland.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
y Beach...	Long Island.
na & West..	Erie.
Mexico.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Erie & West.
of Cal.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ral.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
stern.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
Navigation.	Union Pacific.
ia.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
St. P.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
ade.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	C., C. C. & St. L.
& St. L..	Pennsylvania Co.
& Chicago.	Pennsylvania Co.
& Yough..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ore.....	Delaware & Hud.
ille.....	Southern Railway.
lenburg....	Southern Railway.
burg.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
& Ogdens..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Mobile & Ohio.
ountain...	Missouri Pacific.
St. C. Bge.	Wabash.
ts' Bge....	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
n.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Northern Pacific.
rn Pacific..	Northern Pacific.
.....	C., C. C. & St. L.
nnsas Pass.	Southern Pac. Co.
E.....	Norfolk & West.
ort & South.	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
& G.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
Georgia....	Southern Railway.
ahama.....	Louis. & Nash.
on.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
ans.....	Southern Pac. Co.
& C. Co...	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Rio Grande West.
.....	Union Pacific.
ver.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
d. & W....	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
astern....	Southern Railway.
.....	Northern Railway.
rolina....	Southern Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
ston.....	Erie.
alls.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
l.....	Chi. & Northwest.

LANEOUS BONDS.

g Co.....	Tenn. C., I. & R.
ks Co.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
ous Coal...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
& Iron Co.	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
of N. Y...	N. Y. Gas & Elec.
.....	L., H. & P.
of Brook..	Kings Co. El. & P.
ual.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
o.....	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co.....	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	108	May 24	104½ Jul 24	104½ July 24		104⅝	..
Do registered	*J J	107	May 17	107 Feb 4	107½ May 22		..	..
Do Cons. 7s of 1884-1904	*M S	106¾	Jan 16	104 Jul 9	104 July 9		..	..
Do do registered	M S	106¾	Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105½ May 20		..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 30	102¼ Jan 16	103½ Apr 30		..	..
Do do registered	*J D	102¾	Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16		..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103¾	Apr 30	101 Jul 26	101 Aug 1		..	101
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	.. ....	102¾ Au 1, 99		..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	*J J	110½	Apr 24	06¾ Jul 12	108¾ July 13		..	108
Do do registered	J J*	109½	May 20	06¼ May 20	109½ May 20		..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 15	93¾ Aug 1	94½ Aug 8		94	94½
Do do registered	F A	97	Jan 15	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27		..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99	Jan 25	95 May 16	95 Aug 10		95	96
Do do registered	*F A	97¼	Jan 10	94¾ May 1	97 July 17		..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¾	Mar 5	111 Jul 9	112¾ Aug 9		112¼	..
Do registered	*J J	115¾	Mar 28	104½ Jul 12	111½ Aug 2		110	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112¾	Jan 30	11 Mar 1	111 Mar 1		108	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	.. ....	106 Jne 17,08		..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J*	..	....	.. ....	93 Jul 29,98		..	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97		..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	....	.. ....	115¾ My 2, 00		..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	.. ....	102 Fe 3, 00		102	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	125¾	Mar 18	25¼ May 20	125¾ Aug 5		126	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1915	*M S	..	....	.. ....	108 Jan., 97		..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	.. ....	113 Ap 13, 99		112	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	.. ....	110 Oc 15, 00		..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	.. ....	107½ Jul 6, 00		104½	..
Do Income 5s Sep., 1992	Sep.	108¼	Aug 8	99¼ Aug 6	107 Aug 10		..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122¼	May 8	121 Jan 18	122¼ May 8		..	124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾	May 15	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15		..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾	Feb 21	08¾ Jun 11	108¾ Aug 7		108½	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D	110¾	Jan 8	111 May 2	110¾ May 2		..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	111¼	May 17	08¾ Jun 11	108¾ July 11		109	110
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	.. ....	110¾ Mr 17,00		..	..
C. & St. L. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901	*A O	..	....	.. ....	108¾ De 1, 97		..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128	Jun 19	28 Jun 19	128 June 19		125½	127½
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146¾	Apr 12	46¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12		..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	102¾	May 20	100½ Aug 7	103¾ Aug 7		103¾	106
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼	Mar 11	02¾ Jan 30	103¾ Mar 11		101½	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119	Jan 3	18¾ Apr 19	119 June 20		118½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131¾	Jun 25	27 Jul 29	127 July 29		127½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	.. ....	128 Oc 30, 00		..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8		..	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	.. ....	106¾ No 26,00		..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¼	Mar 14	06 Apr 12	107 Aug 8		107¾	108
Do registered	A O*	107	Apr 8	06 Jun 19	106 June 19		..	106
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102	Feb 26	02 Feb 28	102 Feb 28		..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203½	Jul 25	96 Apr 11	203 July 30		203	..
Do registered	..	..	....	.. ....	187 No 17,99		200	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	197	Jan 17	96 Feb 21	195 Feb 21		..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136	Mar 12	34 Mar 8	134¾ July 28		..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	.. ....	125¾ Fe 6, 97		..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00		..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J*	110	Apr 12	10 Apr 12	110 Apr 12		..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108	Jan 8	063/4 Aug 2	104 Aug 10		103	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	.. ....	101¼ No 30,98		..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Mar 28	10¾ May 14	112¾ July 29		..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Apr 2	32 May 21	132 May 21		133	136
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133¾	Mar 4	31 Apr 4	131¾ Apr 20		131	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	132¾	Jan 7	31 Feb 25	133 July 11		131	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107¾	Jun 3	07¾ Jun 3	107¾ July 30		..	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103¾	Mar 14	99 Jul 16	100¾ July 30		100	101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104	Mar 1	99¼ Jan 21	101 Aug 8		101¼	101¾
Do registered	..	..	....	.. ....	97¾ Jul 18,00		..	..
N. F. Ry p. l. n. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	103 Jul 15	104¾ Aug 10		104	104½
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Mar 28	03¾ Jul 15	104¾ Aug 12		..	..
Do gen. lien 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73¾	Apr 30	09¼ Jan 21	72 Aug 10		71½	72
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun 7	72¾ Jun 7	72¾ June 5		..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102	May 2	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 11		..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s,	J J*	101	Apr 30	97 Aug 6	97¾ Aug 10		..	..
C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	131½	Feb 18	131 Jul 25	131 July 25		..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	..	....	.. ....	132 Jul 23,99		..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	.. ....	88¾ May 31,00		88½	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	....	.. ....	.. ....		..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122¼	Feb 1	22¼ Feb 13	122¼ Feb 13		114½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	J D*	117	Jan 2	10 Apr 10	117 June 10		116½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106	Jul 1	02 Feb 13	106 July 12		102	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Jun 2	15¼ Jul 8	115¼ July 8		..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½	Jun 3	12 Feb 27	112½ June 3		..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	.. ....	95 De 12,00		..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	..	....	.. ....	75 Ap 4, 00		..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108 Jan 9	110½ July 3		..	109½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	.. ....	101 De 16,00		..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 3	02 May 17	105 Aug 10		103½	105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¾	Mar 12	12 Jul 23	112 July 23		112	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½	Mar 8	10¼ Jul 16	110¼ July 16		..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	.. ....	102 No 11,98		..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	*F A	126¼	Mar 2	22¼ Apr 15	122¼ Apr 15		..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	..	....	.. ....	121 Oc 22, 00		120¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00		..	..
P., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt 4½s, A., 1940	A O*	118	Mar 28	14¾ Jun 12	114¾ June 13		..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾	Feb 13	13 Jun 6	114 July 2		..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½	Feb 14	16½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14		..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾	Jul 24	06¾ Jul 24	106¾ July 24		..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾	Aug 15	97 May 16	97 May 16		97	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾	Feb 15	36¼ Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29		..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	*J J	136¾	Apr 1	35 Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12		..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O*	136¾	Jan 2	28¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11		..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	....	.. ....	108 May 12,97		..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00		..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00		..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112¼	Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30		..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	.. ....	102 No 10,97		..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾	Jan 26	33¾ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26		..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00		..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4		..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Mar 5	08 Jan 10	114 Aug 10		..	114
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115¾	Mar 28	09 Jan 19	115 July 19		114½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	.. ....	137 No 17,97		..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	.. ....	107½ Oc 26, 98		..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	.. ....	121 No 26,98		..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B., 1928	A O	..	....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93		..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	....	.. ....	90 Jne 24,99		..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118	Feb 16	13¾ Mar 8	116½ July 30		..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97		..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¼	Apr 4	99 Jul 15	99 July 15		..	..
Do J. P. M. & C. certs.	..	100¼	Apr 26	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8		98	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121¾	Mar 12	21 Feb 15	121¾ Mar 12		118½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99	Jun 21	92¾ Jan 3	95¾ Aug 10		95	95½
Do registered	*J J	92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16		..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾	Jun 25	98¼ Jan 4	101 Aug 10		100½	101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O	96¼	Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8	96 June 21		..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	....	.. ....	85¾ Se 27, 00		..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb 27	05 Feb 27	105 Feb 27		..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84	Mar 25	80¾ Feb 13	82¾ July 1		..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼	May 22	92¼ Jan 8	92¾ July 22		..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98	Jun 19	89¾ Jan 11	96 July 27		95	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112¾	Feb 14	111 Aug 8	111 Aug 8		..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¾	May 3	113¾ Jan 22	114½ June 6		..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾	Apr 25	13¼ Jan 8	114¾ May 23		..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96		..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136¼	Jun 25	27¼ Jan 8	128 Aug 5		125	130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119	May 31	12¾ Jan 8	115 Aug 9		114	115
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	.. ....	102¼ Oc 17, 00		..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	.. ....	103 Oc 4, 97		..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼	Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	100 May 24		96	98
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	....	.. ....	100 Jne 18,00		..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100	Apr 29	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29		..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾	Jun 22	97 Apr 9	100 July 23		..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¼	Mar 14	96¾ Jan 22	97¼ Aug 9		97	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¼	Jun 7	71 Jan 18	76 Aug 9		75½	76½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾	Feb 2	18¼ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20		..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¼	Feb 2	16 May 17	116 July 24		..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142	Feb 1	39 Jul 2	139 July 22		..	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	.. ....	137¾ Fe 23,99		..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼	Jun 1	13 Jul 15	114 July 20		113½	..
Do do do registered	J J*	116¾	Apr 1	15 Apr 15	116¼ Apr 15		..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J J	107¾	May 1	05¾ May 1	105¾ June 13		103½	..
Do do registered	*J D	106	May	06 May 6	106 May 6		..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00		..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140	May 2	32 Jan 21	140 May 24		138	142
Do registered	J J*	..	....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97		..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122	Mar 6	121 Apr 22	122 June 26		121	124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110	Feb 14	06¾ Jun 7	107 July 30		107	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	.. ....	120 Ap 11,99		122	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	.. ....	116 Ap 24,96		107	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	104	Jan 9	04 Jan 9	104 Jan 9		107	110
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	110¾	Aug 1	10½ Aug 9	110¾ Aug 9		..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	.. ....	125¾ Je 13, 00		129	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99		..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾	Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15		..	95½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾	Feb 1	06½ Feb 25	106¾ Feb 25		..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87	Jan 1	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12		..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾	Jun	91¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3		..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 5, 97		..	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼	May 3	98¾ Jan 24	99¼ Aug 10		99¼	99½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾	Feb 15	83 Jan 3	91¾ Aug 10		91½	91¾
Do do registered	J D	..	....	.. ....	85 Nov 6, 99		..	..
Con. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¼	Jul	00 Feb 14	101 Aug 10		101	101¼
Do registered	..	..	....	.. ....	99¾ Jne 1, 00		..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¼	Apr	83¾ Jan 18	87½ Aug 9		87½	87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	115½	Jun	06¼ Mar 22	113¾ June 24		..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1905	*J D	107¾	Feb	07¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25		..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	106¾	Jun	06 Jan 3	106¾ June 26		106¼	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	113¾	Jun	10 Jan 2	110¼ July 15		110¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	111¾	Apr	10¾ Apr 8	111¼ June 21		111½	113
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	95	Mar	86¾ Jan 22	89¼ July 13		..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	108¾	Feb	08 Jan 2	106¾ Feb 26		..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125	Feb	25 Feb 25	123 Feb 26		..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137¾	Apr	29 Apr 29	137 June 19		..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	107¾	Mar	05¼ Mar 16	107¼ Mar 23		..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	91¾	Jun	77¾ Jan 8	85¾ Aug 8		85¼	86
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110¾	Feb	10 Apr 11	110 Apr 11		..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	.. ....	106¾ Nov 17,97		..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	111¾	Jun	08¾ Jan 2	106¾ July 29		..	..
T. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10	J J	114½	Jun	04¾ Apr 1	114½ June 10		110	112
of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	111¼	Jan	06¼ Jan 21	106¾ July 26		106½	111
Do do Series B		106¾	Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22		108	111
Do do Series C and D, 1906		105¼	Jun 16	108 Jun 4	108½ July 16		108½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120	Feb 15	115 Jan 19	120 Feb 15		..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	.. ....	107 No 27,00		..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	103¾	Mar 28	06½ May 3	103¾ Aug 8		105½	106¼
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111	Jun 25	98 Jan 8	111 June 26		..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J*	112¾	Jun 21	10 Mar 22	112¼ June 21		..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107	Mar 2	105 Jun 9	105 June 7		..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97		..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113	Jan	4 113 Jan	4		..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121	Jun	25 111¾ Jan	4 115¾ July 9		115¼	116
Do registered	J J	119	Jun	22 116 Jun	4 117¾ July 12		110¾	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	110½	Apr	1 109 Jan	21 100 Apr 24		100¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	96¾	Aug	8 95¾ Aug	8 96½ Aug 8		96½	97½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	115¾	Feb	5 113¼ Jan	15 113 Aug 9		115	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120	Mar	25 120 Mar	25 120 Mar 25		115	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	95¼	Apr	25 93 Jan	13 93 July 13		..	95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121	Jun	12 119¾ Mar	21 121 June 12		118¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼	Apr	25 117½ Jan	29 117½ July 30		..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121	Apr	10 117 May	28 118 Aug

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	260	270
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	600	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	295	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	325	340
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	670	680
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	378	380
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	400	415
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	735	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	235	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	142	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	127	135
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	325	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	680	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug. 10, 01	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	155	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142½	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	180	102
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	190	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 15, 01	145	155
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	78	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	103	110
State	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	265	285
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	550
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	360	400
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	400	415
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1500	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	305	310
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	275	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	940	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1100	1400
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1310	1350
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	965	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	255	260
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	235	265
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1300	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	80½	82½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92¾	96½
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40½	41
Do 1st 5s, 925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	96½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	22	25
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,582,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,898,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	103	108
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1913	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis 5s0	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	98	..
Ind., Nat. & L. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July '9. 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Ind.) deb. script	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	51	52
N. Y. & E. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 193	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	80	83
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,235,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (Wilkee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 5s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*56	58½
American Cigar	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	82	86
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37½
Am. Thread ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4½
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do. 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107‡	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	14½
Brit. Exch. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14	15½
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrigerating	.....	..	..	.....	6½	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	540,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	17	20
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	44	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	12	15
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	8¼	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43½	45½
H'ing-Hall-Varnish	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'cay & B'ham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Co. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅝
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	22½	25
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar Ref.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran. ($20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10¾	11¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32¼	33½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P., B. & L. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99¾	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	151	154
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	27	27¾

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	47½	48⅝
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	81¾	82
Singer Mfg.	80,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun. 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,800,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42
Do col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,800,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82¾
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	771	775
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	9
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	106½	107¼
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A., ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*17½	18
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 25, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1926	940,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	63	70
Union Cop. ($10)	8,000,000	..	..	.....	*4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	212	S	Apr. 1, 01	116½	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	6¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	32	33¾
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do preferred	8,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,850,000	16	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	600,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	..
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	125	140
Home	5,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	850,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'k'n ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	130	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1960	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	244	248
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. R. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown Do 1st 6s, 1922	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Chest'r & 10th St.	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Columbus Ry.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	185	190
Do preferred	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46	47½
Coney Island & B.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Do 1st 5s, 1903	1,998,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	330	350
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1900	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Do con. 4s, 1951	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
New Or. City R.R.	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Ninth Avenue	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	101	103
North Jer. St. Ry.	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
Do 1st 4s, 1948	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Rochester Ry.	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Do con. 5s, 1930	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
St. Louis Transit	2,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109¼	112
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	20,000,000	..	..	.....	27¾	28½
Second Av. stock	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	205	218
Do 1st 5s, 1909	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do deb. 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Sixth Av. stock	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Ferry 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Syracuse Rap. T.	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Do preferred	2,750,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do gen. 5s, 1946	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
Twenty-third St. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Do deb 5s, 1906	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s,

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Last week's Boerse was without striking features and more quiet than usual, but the general tone was improved somewhat. Business was limited, bona fide investors being almost totally lacking in the stock market. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that hardly one transaction in shares was made, so far as investment is concerned.

The attention of the market was much occupied with the affairs of the banks, owing to the recent publication of the semi-annual statements, which made a better showing than had been expected. The press points out, however, that these statements, being for June 30, do not show the effects of the Leipziger Bank failure and that the effects of this catastrophe are better shown in the fact that the Reichsbank's discounts are now 160,000,000 marks above the figures of June 23, whereas last year there was a contraction of 50,000,000 marks.

The semi-annual reports have had a somewhat reassuring effect upon the market. The National Bank für Deutschland published to-day a statement showing that its earnings had attained normal proportions. The Vossische Zeitung summarizes the conclusions to be drawn from the statement as follows: "Upon the whole, the balance sheets give the impression that the public has begun to withdraw deposits gradually from the weaker banks and to place them in the strongest institutions. This expresses not so much a distrust of individual banks as a distrust of the general banking situation. It shows also the important fact that the public itself has undertaken the readjustment of the banking situation and is compelling banks to force liquidations which hitherto have been delayed too long, owing to losses connected with them."

The affairs of the Breslau Disconto Bank are regarded now as more hopeful, since the managers of the institution have decided to liquidate the Berlin branch.

Yesterday the Kreuz Zeitung devoted a long article to a discussion of banks of deposit and speculative banks, demanding their complete separation. The article attracted considerable attention on the Boerse and caused some selling of bank stock.

Domestic loans were traded in actively all the week, large buying orders coming from the public. Nevertheless, the result for the week was a moderate fall.

Foreign rentes generally were higher, especially Italian. Interest in American railways was slight. Canadians were very active, closing at 103.50, and on the curb at 103.90.

Prussia's coal production for the first six months of the year was 49,828,383 tons, an increase of 299,233 tons.

Old sugar fell sharply upon heavy offerings of the new crop.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 11.—The holiday feeling throughout most of last week and the drooping tendency in cotton imparted an air of lassitude to the cloth market. The turnover was below the average. More cheerful conditions at the end of the week resulted in a little increase of business. Inquiries were numerous in many directions, and a moderate business was booked for the leading smaller outlets, although many proposals were declined owing to the narrow margins.

China inquiry was stimulated by reports regarding the increase of the tariff, and there were some transactions where delivery could be promised for September.

A prominent feature of the market was the wide difference between the yarn and cloth sections. The former generally was dull, the business executed being insufficient to fortify the position materially, and frequently being due to the acceptance of low offers. Buyers were cautious.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday showed the following: Gold in hand increase, 1,000 pesetas; silver in hand increase, 1,080,000 pesetas; notes in circulation increase, 3,548,000 pesetas.

A NEW ELDORADO.

Discoveries in West Africa by Major Burnham, England's American Scout.

From The London Mail.

Major Burnham, the famous American scout, who helped Lord Roberts in the Transvaal war, has returned to London after six months' gold seeking in the swamps and jungles of West Africa.

His stories of the strange lands into which he penetrated in the Gold Coast hinterland and the gold mines he discovered, showing traces of having been worked a thousand years ago, read like a second edition of "King Solomon's Mines."

The little pathfinder was looking just a trifle thinner and browner for his trip when he described his adventures to a Daily Mail representative yesterday.

Only one other white man accompanied him—his brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Blick, and they set out together on their 1,200-mile march through jungle and scrub, with a long line of native bearers trailing behind them.

"My expedition was undertaken," said Major Burnham, "to find the northern limits of the West African gold fields. As a result of my explorations I am no longer astonished that the Guinea coast furnished the principal supply of gold for the whole world for hundreds of years, until the great finds of California and Australia were made.

"When you get away from the fever-ridden coast the country is undulating and well wooded, with none of the terrible undergrowth that characterises the coast line. There are huge tracts of land like immense parks, with forests and deep, smooth-flowing streams.

"The white man can stand the climate easily. He may get a touch of fever now and again, but we were only down with malaria one day each the whole time we were away.

"One of the most amazing things was to see a stretch of country larger than Ireland absolutely destitute of inhabitants. It was the scene of one of King Samory's gigantic slave raids, and the whole of the population had been killed or driven away. Hundreds of human skulls, bleached by the burning sun, told a tale of terrible slaughter.

"Hundreds of miles up the hinterland I discovered ancient gold mines, with thousands of pits. In some of these places mining is still going on in a primitive way, without the use of explosives or any modern tools. The reefs, when worked, are crushed by beating the quartz with quartz.

"I went to West Africa believing that the one insurmountable obstacle to successful mining was the difficulty of transport, for to carry machinery on negroes' heads is child's play and the Government railways are too slow for any one in this generation.

"But the problem is solved by the navigation of the Volta River. It is a river confined between permanent banks and free from sand bars. Two miles of railway around one rapid will make it navigable for 500 miles from the sea. I hope soon to see a fleet of river boats, steam-wheelers like those on the Nile, at work with light railways bringing the ore to the steamer from the various mines around the Volta's banks.

"As to my adventures, I had none; but Mr. Blick can tell you some good stories about hippo shooting. As a rule the hippopotamus moves away when the hunter comes on the scene, but up the Volta they were mighty fierce. One day Mr. Blick shot eleven. One of them charged his native canoe. It was an exciting moment. The slightest miscalculation would have found us in the swirling waters at the mercy of the hippo; but he did not miss, and it was all right.

"I think the most wonderful thing out there is to see how England maintains her empire. Away in the wilderness I have come across a couple of white men with a handful of Hausas ruling half a dozen tribes of wild savages. But they are holding down a stake on the empire's boundary, and they are content to hang on at that, some day the man of commerce may develop the resources of the country."

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
175	185	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29	147 Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30 June 11	24⅞ May 10		26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11	77 Jan. 7		79	July 11, 1901
3	4	American Bicycle	17,701,000	..	..	8¼ April 23	4 July 31		4	Aug. 3, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180 Apr. 26	180 Apr. 8		180	May 15, 1901
34	39¾	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 3	34 Jan. 30		34	July 15, 1901
41	46	American Snuff	11,001,700	..	..	49⅞ June 8	26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,383,300	..	..	2½ Mar. 29	2 Jan. 10		2½	Mar. 29, 1901
98	101	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¼	100 Apr. 13	95 Mar. 8		100	July 16, 1901
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150 July 12	137 Jan. 2		150	July 12, 1901
75	80	American Woolen pf	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	1¾	82¾ July 1	70 March 22		78	July 12, 1901
21¼	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	30 Apr. 22	20 Feb. 20		24	July 11, 1901
52	55	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	64 Apr. 22	52½ May 15		53	July 15, 1901
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..	..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	July, 1901	1	..	..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
103	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
214	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	228 April 16	175 Jan. 18		215	Aug. 3, 1901
85	90	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	2	95 June 20	77 Mar. 19		93	July 15, 1901
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	135¼ May 21	120 Feb. 25		133	July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103⅜ Jan. 9	103⅜ Jan. 9		103⅜	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..		20⅜	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	..		39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	133	Chicago & East Illinois pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 Apr. 22	120½ Jan. 3		130	May 17, 1901
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf	22,326,000	July 18, 1901	1¾	248 April 11	207 March 1		222	June 29, 1901
125	135	Chicago, St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145 Apr. 11	125 Mar. 2		130	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	..	..		120	June 4, 1898
16	20	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	..	..	20¾ May 28	12 Jan. 17		17	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 May 28	54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
114	116	C., C. C. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1¼	121 April 19	115¾ Jan. 12		117⅞	Aug. 1, 1901
30	35	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	..	37 Mar. 6	27⅝ Jan. 7		33	June 20, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	..	..		1⅝	Nov. 21, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	..	..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	1	142½ Apr. 29	116 Mar. 19		128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	5,429,200	..	..	..	..		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	..	..	..	..		29	June 12, 1900
180	190	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7	168½ Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
61	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug. 2	56½ Jan. 30		63	Aug. 2, 1901
115	116¼	Continental Tobacco pf	48,816,000	July 2, 1901	1¾	124 June 10	103¼ Jan. 2		116	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	27⅞ Feb. 15	24½ May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15	81¼ Feb. 26		82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	May 8, 1901	1½	71 June 27	69 July 9		69	Aug. 1, 1901
..	..	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	May 8, 1901	1¼	69 July 29	69 July 29		69	July 29, 1901
33	38	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	..	..	45 June 15	18 Jan. 30		38½	July 18, 1901
115	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,300	Aug. 1, 1900	7	130 April 1	123 Feb. 13		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,000	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May 11	74 Aug. 2		74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77¼ Apr. 11	75¼ Apr. 2		77¼	Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	..	..		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
86	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95 Apr. 11	81 Jan. 4		94¾	Apr. 23, 1901
22	30	**Fort Worth & D. C.**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 20	17 Jan. 18		28½	July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	5,108,100	..	..	29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..	..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	60½ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18		59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 11	110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	..	..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	..	..	..	..		*105	May 20, 1899
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30	105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
33½	39¼	International Silver pf	5,197,500	April 2, 1900	1¾	39⅞ June 24	32½ June 15		35	July 24, 1901
18	20	**Kansas City, Southern**	27,903,500	..	..	25 Apr. 30	13½ Jan. 4		20¾	July 19, 1901
38	41	Kansas City Southern pf	21,000,000	..	..	49 April 30	35 Jan. 4		40	Aug. 1, 1901
7	8	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	..	..	10½ Feb. 13	5¾ Jan. 3		8	July 8, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4	24 Jan. 2		32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..		*32	Jan. 29, 1898
..	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	..	10 May 7	8 Mar. 6		10	May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13	45 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
20	29	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 June 18	12 Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
50	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½ June 14	50½ April 26		55	Aug. 2, 1901
85	95	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901	2	95½ July 8	70 Jan. 18		91	Aug. 3, 1901
100	101	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	100 Feb. 28	95 Jan. 21		99	July 17, 1901
250	275	Lake Shore	49,465,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250 July 18	*230 April 11		250	July 18, 1901
12	18	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	22 April 16	8¼ Jan. 28		14	Aug. 1, 1901
70	78	Maryland Coal pf	1,870,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6	70 May 16		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	..	..		*102	May 31, 1899
92	95	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901	1¼	92 June 5	79½ Jan. 15		91½	Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4	107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
82	83	Mob. & O., J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	..	..	83½ July 12	78 May 9		82	July 22, 1901
193	195	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197½ April 9	192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June 19	*70 June 11		*75	June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	..		3½	June 8, 1899
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 8	27½ May 23		27½	May 23, 1901
105	112	N. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115 Mar. 22	91 Mar. 1		111½	June 27, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,639,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3	420 Apr. 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	139 Feb. 21	136 Mar. 29		136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295 Jan. 12	294 Feb. 4		294	Feb. 4, 1901
214½	216	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	53,707,100	June 29, 1901	2	217 June 24	210 Feb. 14		215½	Aug. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1¼	*173 June 5	*173 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..	..		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	*700 May 9	77¼ Jan. 21		95	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	..	..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..	..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,341,300	July 2, 1898	1	..	..		*45	Nov. 24, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,500	July 1, 1901	2	..	..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
93	100	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	98 Apr. 26	89 Feb. 25		*100	July 11, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	..		*95	Sept. 22, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	..	..		*110	June 26, 1899
..	75	Penn. Marquette	14,145,500	..	..	75 June 18	33¾ Jan. 9		74¼	July 30, 1901
..	81	Penn. Marquette pf	10,512,300	Feb. 1, 1901	4	80 June 17	72 Jan. 2		80	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 30, 1901	1½	109 May 27	90¼ Mar. 22		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..		*117	May 10, 1901
72	78	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,000	..	..	80 June 17	57 Jan. 30		74¾	July 22, 1901
189	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	3¾	*190 June 21	*183½ June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	..		*157	Mar. 5, 1900
10	10½	**Quicksilver pf**	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	½	12⅜ May 28	7 Mar. 20		10⅜	June 21, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..	..		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	8,467,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	168 June 19	93 Feb. 16		100	July 12, 1901
138	141	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1¼	140 April 24	135 Jan. 5		140	Apr. 24, 1901
24	28	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 2d pf.	8,500,000	..	..	36 June 5	20 Jan. 24		26	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certfs.**	..	..	..	65½ Jan. 3	59⅜ Mar. 28		60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	2½	..	..		200	Mar. 10, 1899
78	82	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	July 1, 1901	1½	86 Apr. 2	65½ Jan. 22		80	July 13, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1901	2½	..	..		100	Feb. 11, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
120	122	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	129½ Jan. 29	117 May 9		122	July 31, 1901
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,970,900	..	..	10 Jan. 11	10 Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
70¼	74	**Union Bag & Paper pf**	11,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	75 June 17	65 April 11		72½	July 25, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	..	..		64	July 13, 1897
85	89	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1½	100 April 10	54 Jan. 25		87	July 31, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	..	..		165	Sept. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
140	160	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1901	3	155 June 5	135 Jan. 19		*159	July 12, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, 1901	1½	..	..		120	Aug. 3, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	..	..		*98	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	11,267,200	..	..	49¾ April 17	38½ Jan. 17		42	Aug. 21, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash 1,000." All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

German Bankruptcy Statistics.

From The London News.

The bankruptcy statistics in Germany during the past few years seem to indicate that the present commercial depression is merely the accentuation of a movement that has been in progress for some time. The figures for last year are not yet complete, the latest available covering 1898 and 1899. In the first year the bankruptcies numbered 6,737, and in the second 7,057, an increase of nearly 4 per cent. The aggregate liabilities rose from £9,760,000 in 1898 to £10,600,000 in 1899. The net assets sufficed to pay an average dividend of 5s. 10d. in the pound in 1898, and of only 5s. in the following year. The period in question, therefore, shows that the bankruptcies increased in number, in aggregate importance, and in average embarrassment.

AUG 1901

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$8,853,887
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	10,470,315
From Jan. 1, 1901	343,142,455
From Jan. 1, 1900	339,403,393

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1901	$10,549,268
Week ended Aug. 7, 1900	12,751,719
From Jan. 1, 1901	314,247,110
From Jan. 1, 1900	327,953,873

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$67,420
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	16,566
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,746,829
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,555,436

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$11,500
Week ended Aug. 10, 1901	8,650,003
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,201,518
From Jan. 1, 1900	38,315,608

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	8,633,437
From Jan. 1, 1901	$27,454,689
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,760,172

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$55,830

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$90,700
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	100,350
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,297,047
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,752,021

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$617,610
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	864,873
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,089,752
From Jan. 1, 1900	31,351,545

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$526,850
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	764,523
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,792,705
From Jan. 1, 1900	28,599,524

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$158,120
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	116,916
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,043,876
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,307,457

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$629,200
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	9,514,876
From Jan. 1, 1901	59,291,270
From Jan. 1, 1900	69,867,153

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1901	$471,120
Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	9,397,960
From Jan. 1, 1901	55,147,394
From Jan. 1, 1900	65,359,696

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The New York Times.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,099. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

STEEL STRIKE LEADERS GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

Accessions to Ranks of the Idle Not What They Expected.

Say They Have Some Surprises in Store for the Trust—Action of Western Workers to be Investigated—An Appeal for Aid.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The struggle for mastery between manufacturers and men in the steel industry is now fairly launched, and on the first show of strength the advantage is with the former. The general strike order issued by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association has so far been obeyed by only about 14,000 men, according to the best figures obtainable here. The first two preliminary calls were answered by about 45,000 men, so that the total number now out is in the neighborhood of 60,000. The strikers made gains here to-day over the showing of last night, and their prospects for further accessions at both McKeesport and Wheeling during the week are very favorable.

The action of the Amalgamated men at South Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View, in refusing to come out, and their failure to secure any recruits in the Carnegie group, throughout the Kiskiminetas Valley and the big plants at Youngstown and Columbus, Ohio, have been markedly disappointing to the strike leaders. They are keeping up the fight, however, and claim that they have strength in reserve which will surprise their opponents. They assert that they have gained a foothold in the Carnegie mills in this city, and at the time desired the men will come out.

They are pressing their advantages at McKeesport and Wheeling, and their organizers are still at work in those two cities. President Shaffer has decided to personally visit Wheeling, and will go there Wednesday to address a mass meeting of his followers. He plans to spend to-morrow here, directing the fight and conferring with his associates as to plans for the future.

An appeal for financial aid has been made to organized labor and the general public, and it is expected that the responses to it will be liberal.

STRIKERS CLAIM GAINS.

The Amalgamated leaders were not disposed to do much talking to-day. They would not discuss the desertion of their Western fellows, although Mr. Shaffer made what was evidently intended for a brief reference to them in a short statement he gave out at noon. Another declaration in the same interview was regarded as highly significant here. It was to the effect that no effort would be made to call out members of the American Federation of Labor, and that any action on their part must be voluntary. President Shaffer at noon said:

"We have no official information about the situation in the West. I do not believe Vice President Davis of Chicago has accepted a Superintendency from the trust, as reported. My only regret is that some men working in the slave pens of the trust had not spirit enough to come out and join the strikers. I will not take any part in calling out the American Federation of Labor. Its action must be voluntary: The Amalgamated has not lost anything, but has made gains."

Secretary Williams said: "I think the greatest surprise of the strike will come to the steel officials when they find we have invaded the Carnegie plant. We have reliable reports to the effect that the lower city mill is tied up and that but one mill in the upper mills is out. We have not made known our plans, and still have some surprises for the manufacturers."

THE APPEAL FOR AID.

The appeal for financial assistance was prepared on Friday last, but was not sent out until to-day. It reads as follows:

"To the members of organized labor:

"Brethren: As you are undoubtedly aware the United States Steel Corporation is now waging war against organized labor by making the Amalgamated Association the subject on which to begin operations. At our last convention it was unanimously decided to ask the United States Steel Corporation, when settling their annual scale with the Amalgamated Association, that they sign or recognize the scale of the Amalgamated Association in all their mills. When the matter was broached the matter was peremptorily refused.

"After the holding of several conferences the demand of our organization was modified so as to take in only the mills of three of their constituent companies, viz.: The American Sheet Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company, where local lodges had been formed, and where the men were very desirous of being union men, and we are now out on strike for recognition.

"In the conferences which were held by the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association, the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation's only arguments were that they did not desire the Amalgamated Association to become powerful, and that they should hold the balance of power. Later conferences were held with the heads of the steel company, who submitted a proposition that we sign only for the mills signed last year, with the exception of the sheet mills in Saltsburg and Scottdale, which were signed for the year previously. Their proposition was rejected, as it meant that the Amalgamated Association would merely have to remain in a quiescent state, while they were expanding and adding to their non-union possessions.

"They are waging a fight for the extermination of the Amalgamated Association and preventing workingmen from combining, a principle, which they have demonstrated to the people of the United States, they desire themselves, and so persistently refuse to grant us. This blow is not alone directed at the Amalgamated Association, but at organized labor in general, and should they succeed in defeating the Amalgamated Association, it will affect every organized body in the United States.

HELP ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

"To succeed in this struggle it will be necessary to seek the aid of every organized body, as well as the general public, whose sympathies we know are with us in the present struggle. To this end we ask that you give us your more than financial aid; a liberal response financially will materially assist us in conducting a victorious campaign for a principle which is the inalienable right of every American freeman. If you desire to aid the Amalgamated Association in the present struggle financially, all money should be forwarded to John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Penn."

The Amalgamated Association also issued an appeal to its local lodges, urging the members who are employed to give liberally to the cause. Continuing, the call says:

"Much financial assistance could be obtained, as we could in our large cities start a popular subscription through the medium of the local newspapers. Public sympathy is with us and will support us if given an opportunity. The above plan would be an excellent one if placed in operation. Do what you can in this direction, as it will enable all fair-minded people to demonstrate their practical sympathy. If there is any other plan you thing of that would answer the same purpose, then place it in operation, as it is absolutely necessary that we have practical results along this line."

WHERE MEN ARE WORKING.

The men who are directing the fight in the field for the steel corporation and its constituent companies would give no indication of their plans for the future, and would only discuss the situation generally. A statement alleged to have been given out officially by them at noon was repudiated by them later in the day. Their reports showed that the Carnegie group, South Chicago, Bay View, Joliet, Youngstown, Columbia, the Kiskiminetas Valley group, Wellsville, and Monessen were going along full-handed. Bellaire, their advices showed, was badly crippled, but had held on until 5 o'clock in the afternoon and would be started up again to-morrow.

They admitted the loss to-day of the National Rolling Mill, at McKeesport, which they had expected to hold, and that the Boston Mill and Monongahela Steel Works, at McKeesport, and the Republic and Elba Mills here were tied up. Their tube workers at McKeesport and here were still at work, but menaced by a possible shortage of material. Their tube men at Wheeling were out, but the furnace and coke men there were at work, and their steel men there showed an inclination to stay on unless intimidated. They also claimed that many of their men at McKeesport desired to work, but were being terrorized by the disorderly element. They also charged that many of their men were being frightened from their places at Wheeling and insisted that adequate protection for the men there would insure continued operations.

Reports to-night from Lorain say that the mills are working as usual and that there is no prospect of trouble. Mingo Junction reports that there may be an early attempt to start the National Steel plant there with non-union men. Altoona wires that the seven-inch mill of the American Steel Hoop Company at Duncansville, which has been idle for months, was started to-day and that the prospects of trouble in the mills there are slight. The Oil City plant of the National Tube Company is moving without trouble.

It is reported that an attempt will be made at once to reopen the Crescent Plant of the American Tin Plate Company at Cleveland. Four skilled men from the Monessen works are said to have left there for Cleveland this afternoon and others are to be obtained in this State and Ohio. An effort is also to be made to start up the Humbert plant of the American Tin Plate Company at South Connellsville. If the effort fails this plant may be one of those dismantled and consolidated with Monessen.

It was also stated by the steel officials that Clark's mill here was moving along with its non-union crews, engaged last week, and that another mill manned by old Amalgamated men had started up at Wellsville, representing a gain of one there since Saturday.

TROUBLE IN McKEESPORT.

Officials of the National Tube Company and Mayor Black clashed to-day at McKeesport over the question of protection for non-strikers and property. A large crowd of strikers assembled around the works this morning, and their pickets intercepted tube workers on their way to the mills. There was some excitement, and the mill officers, claiming that their men were being threatened and in danger of violence, called on Mayor Black to clear the streets and protect them. The Mayor said that he would interfere only to stop actual rioting and assault. Two other appeals were made to him later in the morning, but he insisted that there was no danger of an outbreak. Another crowd gathered at noon when the tube men were leaving the plant, and while the workers were jeered, no violence was offered.

The strikers say that it is only a question of time when material will give out, and the tube men must quit. Otherwise it is believed that there would be serious trouble in McKeesport. Reports from Wheeling and Bellaire indicate that there may be trouble there. At the latter place an attempt is to be made to keep the plant in operation, and the mill officials say that if they or the men who did not go out are interfered with, they will ask for State militia to protect them. At Wheeling reports that men were to be imported have brought out crowds bent on preventing their admission, and it is predicted that there will be serious clashes there before the strike is settled. Most of the strike centres, and Pittsburg in particular, are very orderly, however.

WESTERN MEN DENOUNCED.

The strikers at Canal Dover, Ohio, have had men watching the mills since 2 o'clock this morning on the strength of a report that non-union workers were to be brought there. Superintendent Harris of the tin mill has notified the men that unless the plant is reopened within a reasonable time he has orders to commence dismantling it. Manager Warner of the sheet mill has made the same announcement to the men who went out of his service.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association will probably make an exhaustive investigation of the action taken by the lodges at South Chicago, Bayview, and Joliet in refusing to make the strike. President Shaffer has been urged to go West to personally investigate the matter, but it is unlikely that he will be able to spare the time for the present. A radical element in the local lodges bitterly denounces the Western members and insists that there was something irregular about the matter. Others intimate that influences that would not bear investigation were used on the men. It is claimed that a canvass made a week ago showed a majority in favor of striking, and that no reasonable explanation of the change of front has been made.

President Shaffer refrains from any direct criticism of the action of the Western men, but it is known that he deeply regrets the loss of their support. He says that he will await official reports before acting, and that he can do nothing until he returns from Wheeling. He is to be accompanied to Wheeling by the Rev. Charles H. Fitzwilliam of Atlantic City, who will also address the strikers. The two were close friends when the strike leader was in the ministry.

GOMPERS GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Did Not See Either Mr. Morgan or Mr. Schwab While in This City.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here mysteriously last Saturday, with the object, it was supposed, of trying to see either J. Pierpont Morgan or President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, returned to Washington yesterday without seeing either of them.

A labor man who is close in the counsels of Gompers, said:

"Mr. Gompers came to the conclusion when he arrived in this city that it would be worse than useless to try to reopen negotiations with the steel magnates. That was after he had had a talk with one or two of the organizers. The strike is on for good or for bad, and matters must take their course."

Ralph M. Easely, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, was in this city yesterday in the interests of arbitration. It was stated that he will try to bring about a conference between Mr. Morgan and Samuel Gompers if it is possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, said to-night that his organization would use every peaceable means in its power to assist the Amalgamated Association in its strike. Personally, he hoped that an amicable adjustment of the trouble might be arranged, and expressed his willingness to co-operate in any effort to bring about a settlement of the conflict.

He declined to discuss further the attitude of the American Federation toward the strike, and reiterated his refusal of this morning to say whether a meeting of the Federation's executive council would be called to consider the strike situation.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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SECRETARY LONG TO BE SCHLEY'S WITNESS

His Testimony Wanted to Show Why Rear Admiral "Hesitated."

Gen. Greely's Report Shows Washington Knew Cervera Was at Santiago Eight Days Before Sampson Notified Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—One of the most important witnesses for Rear Admiral Schley before the coming court of inquiry will be the Secretary of the Navy. It was he who evoked from Rear Admiral Sampson the comment upon Rear Admiral Schley that the conduct of the latter was "reprehensible" prior to the fall of Cervera at Santiago, and that language was adopted by the Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Schley's friends say that, although Secretary Long overlooked the "reprehensible conduct," and advanced Schley, that course cannot be regarded by Schley as completely justifying the Secretary of the Navy. It is insisted by the students of the case, from the Schley point of view, that Secretary Long must be called for Schley, and that Brig. Gen. Greely must be asked to sustain the testimony drawn from Mr. Long to prove beyond doubt that if Schley hesitated before May 27, he did so under orders, and that Secretary Long could have removed all necessity for "uncertain," "unsteady," or "reprehensible" hesitation if he had sent him promptly the information which he had, and which he admits in the documents that he did have.

Mr. Long, in his own account of the Santiago campaign, introducing the documents submitted to the Senate on Feb. 6, 1899, says that Rear Admiral Sampson on May 19 sent the Flying Squadron to Cienfuegos to blockade that port, mentions some events occurring on May 20, 22, 23, and 24, and then refers to the fact that "about this time" the department and Rear Admiral Sampson were informed that the Spanish force was at Santiago. After that assertion was made, Mr. Long referred to the instructions, on May 21, by Sampson to Schley, to proceed from Cienfuegos to Santiago, "if satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, and to blockade the enemy in Santiago, if there," and suggested that "communication be established with the inhabitants to learn definitely that the ships were in the Port of Santiago."

This is all documentary. But there is more that Secretary Long has not put in to complete the story, according to Schley's friends. They say that Mr. Long had definite information of the arrival of Cervera on May 19, the very day Schley left Key West, and that he should have given this information to Sampson, who should in turn have given it to Schley, and so enabled him to go direct to Santiago instead of lingering at Cienfuegos, on the way consuming coal that could have been saved for later use and perhaps relieved Schley of the concern he had about a shortage for blockading purposes.

These documentary proof, Schley's friends declare, that Mr. Long knew that Cervera was in Santiago on the day of his arrival there, on May 19, but he did not remember to mention that fact when he made his report to the Senate. It was not "about this time," meaning apparently May 24, the Secretary knew of Cervera's arrival, but on May 19. Whether he told Sampson or not is another thing, but Sampson was informed eight days later. Sampson sent word to Schley, who himself proved the information to be correct, a day or two later, by observation. This is what Sampson wrote on May 27:

United States flagship New York, first rate, St. Nicholas Channel, May 27, 1898.

Sir: Every report, and particularly daily confidential reports, received at Key West, from Havana, state Spanish squadron has been in Santiago de Cuba from the 19th to the 25th instant, inclusive, the 25th being the date of the last report received.

You will please proceed with all possible dispatch to Santiago to blockade that port. If, on arrival there, you receive positive information of the Spanish ships having left, you will follow them in pursuit. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, &c.

Commodore Schley.

With great care and caution Gen. Greely established at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain important and trustworthy agencies in Cuba. Under express orders from the President, he was to inform the Chief Executive as soon as news arrived of the appearance anywhere of Cervera and his fleet. In his report for 1898 to the Secretary of War he tells what the President and Mr. Long learned from him on May 19 "not about" May 24, and how the Navy Department was supplied with the information that Sampson declared on May 27 they had had from day to day ever since May 19. In this report Gen. Greely says:

"On May 19 Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago with his squadron. That day Col. Allen (at Key West) telegraphed in cipher to the Chief Signal Officer:

"'Five Spanish vessels arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Have notified Admiral commanding (Sampson) the Spanish flagship arrived Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral (Cervera) hastily wired Madrid.'

"On the folling morning he added the following information:

"'Pelayo and four cruisers in Santiago. No destroyers or torpedo boats arrived there.'

"This information was commuicated immediately to the President, and by his orders to the Secretary of the Navy, who, being impressed by the assurance of the Signal Officer of the army as to the entire reliability of this report, proved himself equal to the emergency, and on that very day gave such prompt and effective orders as resulted in the blockade of Santiago and the ultimate destruction of Cervera's fleet."

Admiral Schley's friends, notwithstanding Gen. Greely's compliment to the Secretary of the Navy for "prompt" orders, do not understand, but hope to learn during the court of inquiry, why Sampson, whom Greely says he notified on May 20, did not act decisively upon his information until May 27, and why he and the Secretary of the Navy have neglected to invite attention to what looks like an oversight which it was out of the power of Schley to guess at or to prevent the ill results of.

Rear Admiral Sampson's relief from service at the Boston Navy Yard is discussed by careless persons here as indicating serious ill health, but officers of the navy say that he is entitled to some rest from active duty prior to appearing as a witness in September, which it is confidently expected he will do. It is not at all expected at the Navy Department that he will appear by special counsel, as he is not a defendant in the case. His counsel may be sought by the Judge Advocate General, but he has not been asked to explain any "unsteadiness," or to justify his references to another officer as having been guilty of "reprehensible conduct," or of having escaped court-martial.

ILLINOIS CROP FIGURES.

Reports of Aug. 1 Showed Good Results in Wheat and Oats, but Bad in Corn.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Illinois Department of Agriculture to-day issued a summary of reports from crop correspondence, dated Aug. 1. The area of harvested wheat land was then 1,870,000 acres, and the estimated yield was 31,100,000 bushels, the largest crop produced since 1894. Valued at 62 cents per bushel this amounted to $19,230,000, the best total returns of a harvest since 1892.

The area of harvested land was: Oats, 3,775,000 acres, the yield 110,500,000 bushels, and the value $34,880,000, a value that has been exceeded but twice in thirty years.

The number of acres planted in corn was 8,083,000, the largest number since 1878, but on Aug. 1 the condition was the most disheartening known in the crop history of the State, owing to unprecedented hot weather and drought. From most reliable estimates the department finds that on Aug. 1 there was but 46 per cent. of an average corn crop.

REWARD FOR BURGLARS TAKEN ALIVE OR DEAD.

Queens County District Attorney Will Pay Any One $100—Police to Shoot When Command to Halt Is Disregarded.

District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens County yesterday caused to be published in a paper printed at Flushing, notices by which he, as an official, offers to pay $100 for the body of any burglar taken dead or alive. He was driven to this step by the fact that for months there have been very few nights when there have not been from one to seven burglaries in the county.

In one of his notices the District Attorney says he will pay promptly upon conviction $100 to the person or persons who arrest the burglar or are instrumental in causing his arrest. He calls upon every householder to co-operate with the authorities in making Queens too hot for burglars.

The second notice says he will pay the same sum if the burglar is shot and killed. The notice states that the money will be paid if the burglar is shot while on the premises of any citizen, or is shot while attempting to escape.

The District Attorney then goes on to give warning to all persons not to run if challenged at night upon the streets. He says it is the duty of every one to submit to questioning, and directs all persons to answer. He states that every officer and deputy Sheriff is under orders to shoot if a person called upon to halt continues to move away or runs from the officer.

Police Inspector Clayton, who is in charge of the police in Queens, had the Captains under his command before him on Saturday afternoon, and gave them a strong talking to. He told them the condition of affairs had come to pass where it could be stood no longer. Every man, from the Captains down to the patrolmen, he said, must exert himself to capture the burglars who had been operating at will. He directed that at the next few roll calls an order should be read notifying the men on post that in the future they would be placed on trial whenever a burglary took place on their posts.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE.

Robert S. Tanner, Father of "Harry Tabor," Victim of Accident on Eighth Avenue.

An automobile which it was intended should take May Irwin, the actress, out for the evening last night, ran over and killed Robert S. Tanner, eighty-four years old, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, soon after 8 o'clock.

Tanner's wife has been housekeeper for Mrs. Maggie Billings, at 341 West Forty-first Street, for some time past. Tanner himself, who was too feeble to do hard work, did the chores for his wife. He was returning from Mrs. Billings's house when the accident occurred.

In crossing Eighth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street Tanner had dodged a northbound trolley car safely enough. An automobile of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, however, with Rufus B. Eldridge on the seat, he did not hear. It was going south, and struck the old man and knocked him down. Eldridge, it is agreed, rang his bell and shouted, but Tanner was slightly deaf and apparently did not hear. He was carried into a corner drug store, but all efforts to revive him were futile. He had been killed almost instantly.

His ribs had been crushed in over the heart. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Russell responded. He said death had been almost instantaneous.

Eldridge, the driver, was arrested, and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

Tanner was a farmer for many years, and still had a farm at Albion, N. Y. He is a member of a Masonic lodge there. His son is "Harry Tabor," the actor, who recently played with the "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" company.

TWO SALARIES AT ONCE.

Washington Department Clerk Has Also Had Position in the Census Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Some departmental excitement was created to-day by the reported discovery that a clerk employed in the census service had been doing double service for the Government, getting pay for both day and night duty. He would work all day in one office, get his dinner, and then work at the Census Office from 5:30 until 11 o'clock. His annual pay for day service is $1,400, and he receives another salary, said to be less, at the Census Office.

The question that arises is whether this double service, with two salaries, is contrary to the law stipulating that an office holder shall receive but one salary from the Government. An investigation is to be made to ascertain whether this is the only such instance, and whether the reports, as circulated at the department in which the industrious clerk works in the day time, are true.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

Prices of Wheat and Corn Reached High Mark Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The speculative grain market was in a panic at the opening this morning. Prices went up fast at the start, and there was a wild scramble among the shorts to get under cover, while heavy buying, both locally and outside, added to the excitement.

September wheat sold up to 72¾ cents, an advance of 2¼ over Saturday's close, while December sold at 75½, an advance of 1⅞ cents. September corn sold 3¼ cents over Saturday's close, up to 62⅞, while December was 3¼ higher, at 64¼. These are the highest prices in the history of the Exchange.

At the advanced prices there was realizing in corn, but the market stood it well. Receipts of both wheat and corn were only fair, and considerably below last year. The Government reports of 84 per cent. for August shows a decrease of 15 points on wheat, while the report of 64 per cent. on corn, one of the lowest figures ever reported, shows a decline of 27 points from last month.

MADE MONEY BY BEING ROBBED.

Rochester Woman Lost Her Purse, but Thief Left a Diamond Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—When Mrs. James Wilson of Bristol, near Rochester, stepped from a Pan-American train in the Central Station here this afternoon and went to pay for some lunch at the lunch counter, she found that her pocketbook was missing, but in its place was a diamond ring. Mrs. Wilson had no money with which to continue her journey, and a policeman directed her to the home of some friends in Rochester. In company with her friends Mrs. Wilson took the ring to a jeweler and was told that it was worth $250.

In leaving the Exposition grounds Mrs. Wilson says she took a Belt Line car and was forced to share her seat with a stylishly dressed young man. When the train entered the Buffalo yards it lurched over the numerous switches and the young man was apparently thrown against her. She thinks it was at this moment that he picked her pocket, and that in withdrawing his hand the ring fell off. There was $14 in the pocket-book.

The Best of Everything
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THREE SHOT FROM AMBUSH

Samuel Verplanck, His Wife, and Another Woman Wounded.

Were Driving Through Woods Near Fishkill Landing When Attacked—Searchers Find No Clue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Samuel Verplanck of Matteawan was shot from ambush this evening while out driving. His wife and Mrs. Rankin of Newburg, who were driving with him, were also shot and slightly injured. Mr. Verplanck is one of the wealthiest men of Dutchess County, and probably its largest real estate owner. His wife, Katherine Wolcott Verplanck, is State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State.

After dinner to-night, Mr. and Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. Rankin, who is their guest, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Verplanck, went out for a drive. They visited one of Mr. Verplanck's farms, above Matteawan, and spent some time there. At about 7 o'clock they began their homeward drive. Mrs. Rankin was on the front seat of the surrey, with Mr. Verplanck, and Mrs. Verplanck and her son were in the rear seat. The route home led through a piece of woods. When about a mile north of Fishkill Landing and midway through the stretch of woods, a shot was heard, and almost simultaneously Mrs. Verplanck felt a stinging sensation on the right side of her neck. She immediately put her hand to the side of her neck and was surprised to find it covered with blood.

She called her husband's attention to the presence of the blood, and he told her to lean forward that he might examine. This she did, and as Mr. Verplanck was examining the wound there was another shot, and he fell forward in the wagon, dropping the reins on the dashboard. Mrs. Verplanck discovered that he had been shot in the back. She aided her husband to sit erect in the seat, and with one arm around him she took up the reins and started on a drive to their home about two miles distant.

When the village was reached word was immediately sent to Dr. Williams, who hurried to the Verplanck home. Mr. Verplanck was unconscious and had to be carried into the house. Mrs. Verplanck followed, and Dr. Williams immediately made an examination of the wounds. It was discovered that the wounds were made by medium-sized buckshot. The attending surgeon probed for the shot, but was unable to locate any of it to-night. Mr. Verplanck's condition was so serious that further work was postponed until to-morrow. He remained unconscious until 9:30 o'clock to-night, when Dr. Williams announced that the extent of his injuries would probably not be known until to-morrow.

The police of Matteawan and Fishkill are of the opinion that the person who did the shooting meant to kill both Mr. and Mrs. Verplanck, but they were never known to have an enemy in the locality. It is evident that the shots could not have been accidental, as there is no game in the woods and the locality is never frequented by hunters.

The authorities immediately began a thorough search of the immediate vicinity, but up to a late hour had obtained no clues as to the identity of the guilty persons. The villages of Matteawan and Fishkill were thrown into a state of excitement when the news became known, and every effort will be made to unravel the mystery.

GOLD COIN WEIGHING MACHINE.

Introduced in Several Chicago Banks —Does the Work of Six Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A machine which does the work of six bank clerks in weighing gold coins was introduced in several Chicago banks to-day, and its operation caused consternation among the bank employes. George Sites of the First National Bank is one of the two inventors of the machine. Under his direction 3,600 gold coins at the Commercial National Bank yesterday were weighed, sorted, and counted. Last night a machine was installed in the Corn Exchange Bank.

The fact that gold coins are accepted at weight value and not at face value is responsible for the invention of the machine. For some time banks have been receiving gold by weight, and the work of the teller has become arduous. Every grain that has been worn from a gold piece in circulation means a loss of a cent in value, and this amount has to be deducted.

Mr. Sites conceived the idea that the work of weighing the coin might be done by machinery. With the assistance of his brother-in-law, C. M. Reeves, he worked out the delicate mechanism. The coins are fed to the machine much as wheat to a mill. The standard weight coins are returned to one compartment and the underweight coins to another. The machine makes no mistakes.

LIEUT. WATTERSON TO MARRY.

Cuban Girl Will Become the Wife of the Kentucky Editor's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., of this city and Señorita Blanca Casanova of Cienfuegos, Cuba, will be married Thursday at Philadelphia. They will leave for the Atlantic Coast immediately after the ceremony, and will later visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson at Mansfield, their country home.

All the members of Senorita Casanova's family, including her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Juan Casanova, and her sister, Mrs. Beeten, who have been in Philadelphia for some time, will be present at the wedding. The members of Lieut. Watterson's family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Miller and son, Miss Ethel Watterson, and Harvey Watterson of New York, will also be present. Lieut. Watterson has been transferred from the Tenth Infantry to the Twenty-ninth, now stationed at Fort Sheridan.

Track Elevation in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Mayor Fleischmann to-day received a proposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad relative to the elevation of tracks at railway crossings in Cincinnati. The railroad company offers to stand 65 per cent. of the expenditure, which amounts to $630,000, provided the city will pay the balance. Where the street railway company is concerned, the railroad company thinks it should pay 40 per cent., the city 35 per cent., and the street railway company 25 per cent.

Baptist Church May Lose Legacies.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 12.—Palmer L. Perkins of this State left a valuable estate, which was bequeathed chiefly to various interests of the Baptist Church, including the American Baptist Conference of New York City. The legatees are now all in danger of losing their bequests from the fact that ten relatives of Perkins have brought suit to have the will set aside, the widow being one of the dissatisfied. Perkins's estate was estimated at $2,000,000, but the proceeds have been found too small to meet the bequests.

A Happy Anticipation and a pleasant memory are borne of a Hudson River Day Line Trip. Music.—Adv.

CROKER'S PASSAGE BOOKED?

It Is Understood that He Will Reach Here Sept. 5—J. Sergeant Cram Spent a Day with Him.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—It is understood that Richard Croker has booked his passage for America, and that he will reach New York on Sept. 5.

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Department of Docks and Ferries of New York City, who spent Sunday at Wantage with Mr. Croker, started last night for Scotland preparatory to his return to New York.

SALOONS OPEN IN LAWTON.

Most of Them on Woods's Claim—Oil Prospectors Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma, Aug. 12.—Lawton has now sixty saloons in full blast, that many having opened this morning. Comparatively few of them are located on the town site. The favorite location is on the homestead of J. R. Woods. Cold-storage plants have sprung up as if by magic on Woods's claim, and frame houses have been built for bottled goods.

Woods's application for troops to eject the trespassers has been referred by ex-Gov. Richards to the Secretary of the Interior. The Woods homestead has the appearance of an independent town. There is one main street of tents a mile long, and almost the entire homestead south of the business thoroughfare is covered with all manner of tents and rough frame buildings.

The northeast corner lot in the Lawton land office block sold to-day for $2,000. The lot faces C Street, and the adjoining lot sold for $1,000. The northwest corner lot in the same block sold for $1,080, and the southwest corner for $1,606.

Two companies have been formed to supply Lawton with water, but Lawton wants to own its own water works, and a movement has been started to obtain an appropriation for this purpose from the sale of town lots.

Oil companies with fabulous sums announced for their capital stock are being organized hourly, on paper. In Lawton twenty or more "promoters" and "oil experts" from the Beaumont district have bottles of oil on display.

Evidence of oil can be found in all directions, but what is known as the oil district is in Township 3, Range 11 west, about eleven miles north of Lawton. Not a homestead nor an Indian allotment in the "oil district" has escaped the oil locaters. They have plastered the entire district with mineral claims, and an Ottumwa (Iowa) company has 2,000 acres staked in one body.

One company composed of Oklahomans, Kansans, and Missourians has organized, with a capital stock of $250,000, and claims a large tract nine miles northeast of Lawton.

Miss Beals Will Not Sell Her Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 12.—Miss Mattie Beals, who returned from Lawton this afternoon, says that just before leaving her claim she received an offer of $25,000 for it. She refused the offer, since she intends to take up farm life. She stated that she would not contest Woods's claim, and that she was of the opinion that her quarter section would be worth quite as much as his within a short time.

DAMAGING MEXICAN RAINS.

Bridges and Portions of Track of Tehuantepec Railroad Washed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

COATZACOALCOS, Mexico, Aug. 12.—Heavy tropical rains hereabout have caused bad washouts. Several large bridges on the National Tehuantepec Railroad have been swept away, and all traffic is suspended. The road will be idle for several months during the replacing of the bridges and the rebuilding of a large portion of the track.

This railroad is owned by the Mexican Government, but it was recently leased for fifty years to Sir Weetman Pearson & Son of England.

THE BAILEY'S LOVING CUP.

Presented to the Torpedo Boat by Relatives of Late Admiral Bailey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—One of the most enjoyable social events of the day was the presentation of a silver loving cup to the torpedo boat Bailey by relatives of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, for whom the boat was named. It had been arranged to have the exercises on board the boat during a sail up the bay, but the unpleasant weather prevented this part of the programme.

The presentation took place at the Naval War College, and was made by Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. French E. Chadwick, President of the college. There were present, besides a small party of relatives of the late Rear Admiral, several naval officers. After the ceremony Mrs. Chadwick entertained the guests.

MONEY FOR JEWISH COLLEGE.

The Hebrew Union of Cincinnati to Get a Legacy of Over $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—The Hebrew Union College of this city received a dispatch from Scranton, Penn., saying that one-third of a one-million-dollar estate left by Simon Rice of that city was bequeathed to that college. Though the college trustees have not been notified, they place full credence in the report, and to-day President Bernhard Beltman wrote for full particulars. He said:

"There is no doubt that we are one of the legatees named in Mr. Rice's will, though as to the amount we are not so sure. Such a sum would do wonders for the college and make it one of the foremost Jewish educational institutions in the country. For twenty-seven years we have been hampered for lack of funds."

A MOUNT SHASTA PHENOMENON.

Hot Spring and Mud Lake Dry—Volcanic Disturbances May Be the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 12.—Tourists who have returned from the summit of Mount Shasta report a phenomenon which may have an important meaning. Every Summer that men have scaled the peak a spring has bubbled boiling hot in a rock basin close to the monument. Eggs were often dropped into it to boil. Near by was a mud lake.

Now both the spring and the lake are absolutely dry. The disappearance of the water is attributed to disturbances within the mountain. There are many who believe that the ancient volcano is not as lifeless as it has seemed.

When so many freight trains slipped their brakes and ran away on the grade in the vicinity of Sisson last Summer the theory was advanced that volcanic disturbances within Mount Shasta were to blame.

Another International Engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Times announces the engagement of Arthur Wellesley Anstruther, brother of Sir Ralph William Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie, County Fife, to Miss Rose Trapman, granddaughter of the late Arthur Gordon Rose of Charleston, U. S. A. The marriage will take place in October.

Mr. Anstruther was born in 1864. He is Chief Clerk to the Board of Trade, and lives at Woking. In April, 1893, he married the Hon. Mary Elma Cumming-Bruce, daughter of the fifth (present) Lord Thurlow. She died on Feb. 11, 1894.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. —Adv.

POLICE CORRUPTION BEFORE GOV. ODELL

He Will Sift the Collusion with the Gamblers.

WHITNEY PRESSED FOR MORE

His Confession of Conspiracy in Mr. Osborne's Hands—Preliminary Inquiry Before Warrants Are Issued—Mayor May Act—Devery's Purpose.

Gov. Odell, moved by the disclosures of police collusion with poolroom proprietors, as shown by the revelations of Frank Moss and the confession of Edgar A. Whitney, yesterday took official notice of the matter and formally requested District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Mr. Moss to give him full information bearing upon the police situation.

Justice Jerome replied to the Governor's letter, delivered to him by Private Secretary Graham, at once. Mr. Philbin will communicate with the Governor at length as soon as he investigates Whitney's confession, with a view to corroborating his statements. Mr. Moss will reply to the letter to-day.

Some decided action on the part of the District Attorney and Justice Jerome is expected to follow a long examination of Whitney held yesterday afternoon behind closed doors. Justice Jerome termed the proceedings a "judicial inquiry required by law before the issuance of a warrant." That a warrent will be soon issued for the arrest of at least one member of the police force is confidently predicted.

The handwriting expert, David N. Carvalho, was sent for during the examination and given some papers and checks found in Whitney's possession for examination and comparison. Edward J. Reardon, an agent of the Anti-Policy Society, was also examined regarding a report that Whitney had given another person money for Reardon. The lat

Mr. Philbin, it is said, have grown quite well acquainted since both officials went to Seabright for the Summer.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

Police Situation Here Under Consideration, but No Definite Course Yet Accepted as Advisable.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Gov. Odell arrived in this city to-night. He has the New York City police situation under consideration, but has not reached any determination as to what course he may take. He stated that he did not come to this city for the purpose of taking any action on that matter, and that he did not know what might be done.

He arrived on the 9:15 o'clock West Shore train, accompanied by James G. Graham, his private secretary. To a reporter he said:

"I have not come to this city to confer with the Attorney General or any other person relative to the poolroom matter. The purpose of my visit is to inspect some plumbing work at the executive mansion. No conclusion has been reached by me as to what may be done in the police situation. I have not decided to call a special grand jury to consider the matter."

"Will a conference be held to-night with Attorney General Davies?"

"I think not. I see no reason for holding one."

"The Attorney General is at the Ten Eyck. Will you see him there?"

"He is not there at my request. We have no appointment."

"Have you decided what course you will take in the police matter?"

"I have not. I cannot tell what will be done. I have arrived at no decision as yet."

"Have you been furnished with a copy of Whitney's confession?"

"I have not. I have not seen it."

"Have you received any communication from District Attorney Philbin?"

"No."

"Can you tell when you will be able to make an announcement as to your course of action?"

"I cannot. I will be in Albany to-morrow and at the Executive Chamber a portion of the day."

The Governor and his Secretary were driven to the Ten Eyck, where they had dinner with Controller Knight.

Attorney General Davies was in his room. After dinner the Governor remained for some time in the lobby of the hotel, and when again asked if he would see the Attorney General to-night replied: "There is absolutely no reason why I should see him. There is nothing about which there is any reason for a conference."

The Governor saw Attorney General Davies before he retired, but they did not hold any conference.

MR. MOSS'S CASE COMPLETE.

Significance of Whitney's Confession—He Can Tell More — Police Trusted Him Fully.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst society, was seen at his home last night. He was asked:

"Did you have a case against Burgdorf and Whitney when you gave out your first statement, or were you correctly reported when it was said that you declared you had only hoped for the moral effect?"

"We had a perfect case against them, and now, of course, that Whitney has confessed it removes all shadow of doubt. Before that time we were not sure of corroboration."

"By that corroboration, do you refer to the corroboration of Whitney's statement?"

"If I answered that I would be telling what occurred in the chambers. But I will say I was referring to the corroboration of testimony against Whitney himself."

"Are you satisfied with the progress so far in the investigation, Mr. Moss?"

"Most assuredly I am. It has gone immensely beyond my expectations. Of course Whitney's confession was a big thing, and it was unexpected by us."

"You say that you have only begun in the investigation. Do you think Whitney could tell more than he has already told?"

"I believe that he could and that he will. Whitney's relations with the police were not only those of the gambling elements. He had personal knowledge. They treated him as one of the set. They trusted him absolutely."

"What is your opinion of the man?"

"I always looked upon him as a peculiar, morose, yet courageous man. When the rest of the fellows were skylarking and having a good time, he sat apart, glum. I never doubted his ability or capability of doing what he wished to do. I had such confidence in his courage that I kept Dillon away from him as much as possible for a time after this business came up."

"What made him confess after he had been assured by his counsel that there was no case against him?"

"When the bond was increased he became very downcast. 'This means that you are going to keep me in jail,' said he. Then he decided to confess."

"Will his confession tend to bring him leniency at your hands?"

"No promises of any kind were given to him, but it is an old tradition of criminal law that a prisoner who gives important information to the State is entitled to some consideration."

"Can you state your opinion as to the benefit of the work of the present investigation as compared with the Lexow committee's work?"

"Oh, I can't say as to that. I hope from present indications that public feeling may become even more excited than before. Concerning results, I will not speak at the present time."

WHITNEY MAY TELL MORE.

Examination, Which Justice Jerome Calls an Inquiry, Preliminary to Issuance of Warrants.

The hearing in the cases of Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Burgdorf, charged with aiding and abetting in a criminal act in "tipping" poolrooms regarding proposed raids, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The postponement was had at the request of the District Attorney. Bail in Burgdorf's case was reduced from $5,000 to $1,500.

Whitney and Burgdorf were brought from their cells in the Tombs at 1:30 o'clock and placed in the prisoners' pen adjoining the courtroom. At that time Justice Jerome was in conference in his chambers with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sandford and Mr. Moss. It was after 2 o'clock when he took his seat on the bench.

The prisoners were at once arraigned before him. Emanuel Friend, their counsel, asked that they be allowed to waive examination. Justice Jerome denied the motion, saying that the District Attorney's office desired an adjournment in order to permit the District Attorney to corroborate Whitney's testimony in the case. He said there were other complaints against Whitney, but not against Burgdorf, and then ordered the adjournment.

Mr. Friend then began an argument for the reduction of Burgdorf's bail. Nothing was said in regard to the bail of Whitney, which was placed previously at $5,000, but in the case of Burgdorf Mr. Friend argued that he was not guilty and could not be so proved. He therefore asked that Burgdorf be paroled in his custody.

Justice Jerome refused to comply with this request, but reduced the bail to $2,000. The argument was again resumed, and Mr. Friend asked that bail be made $1,000. A compromise was effected, the bail being fixed at $1,500. The prisoners were not at once taken back to the Tombs, as Justice Jerome announced that he might have further need of their testimony.

WHITNEY AGAIN EXAMINED.

From that time on until 6 o'clock the proceedings in Justice Jerome's chambers were held behind closed doors. Whitney was subjected to a long examination, and it is understood that efforts were made to secure from him additional facts in connection with his original confession. Besides the Justice, there were present at this conference Assistant District Attorneys Sandford, Schurman, and Garvan, and Mr. Moss. While no one was willing to say just what was accomplished, Justice Jerome admitted that the proceedings were in the nature of a judicial inquiry, required by law before the issuance of a warrant. A number of persons were examined, among them being four agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

During the course of the afternoon David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, arrived at the Criminal Courts Building and was immediately closeted with Justice Jerome and the District Attorney's assistants. He had been called, it was said, to give testimony as to signatures on checks found in Whitney's possession, and to compare the writing on the papers thrown out of the window of Mr. Moss's office at the time Whitney was arrested, with other specimens of his and others' handwriting. The papers in question were alleged by the society's agent to contain a duplicate of the list of poolrooms furnished by Whitney to Agent Dillon when he made his arrangement with the latter to "tip off" the poolrooms prior to contemplated raids.

Late in the afternoon Whitney and Burgdorf were taken back to the Tombs and strict orders were given that no one be allowed to communicate with either.

At about 6:30 Assistant District Attorney Schurman came out and announced that no information would be given out, and that nothing had been done that could be made public at present.

"You can rest in peace to-night," he said, "there will not be any further developments to-night. That is absolutely certain."

Finally, after another quarter of an hour's wait, the reporters succeeded in seeing Justice Jerome. He came out smiling and announced that he was quite ready for dinner.

"What have you done to-day," was asked.

"I am unwilling to express any opinion on that subject," answered Justice Jerome.

"But what was the nature of the investigation that has been going on?"

THE INQUIRY JUDICIAL.

"It was a judicial inquiry before the issuance of a warrant."

"Have you accomplished anything?"

Justice Jerome laughed. "Well," he said, "I passed some very agreeable hours in good company."

After Justice Jerome had asserted positively that he could give no information as to the nature of the investigation or its results he was asked if he had heard from Glennon.

"No," he answered, "I have not. Neither officially nor unofficially."

Mr. Friend, when asked how he thought matters stood for his client, said:

"Whitney's statement has been prejudicial to his case. There was nothing against him before that."

"Will you continue to act for him? There have been statements that you would withdraw."

"I am his counsel," said Mr. Friend, "there is nothing further for me to say."

WHITNEY'S TONGUE LOOSENED.

Of Headquarters Tipping He Says, "I Do Not Say that Devery Made No Arrangements."

Edgar A. Whitney repeated his previous statements in the Tombs yesterday. He declared that he had not only come in contact with Deputy Commissioner Devery at Police Headquarters, but that he had also seen Inspector Brooks, Chief of Detectives Titus, and Sergt. Cohen. He declared that his business at Headquarters was for the most part "legitimate detective work."

Whitney persists in his declaration that Burgdorf, his partner, is innocent of any wrongdoing, despite Agent Dillon's charges. He does not scruple now about mentioning Glennon's name as the man he had dealings with as the representative of the Police Department, declaring that Justice Jerome first made the statement.

Whitney denies that he made his confession because the poolroom men deserted him after his arrest, but that he resents this lack of interest on their part in his trouble, is manifest.

"Did you ever talk with Deputy Commissioner Devery personally about the poolroom combination and the 'tipping' system?" he was asked yesterday.

"I won't say anything about the 'tipping' arrangements now. I have been incorrectly quoted though, to the effect that I did not come into personal contact with Devery."

"Did your statement implicate Devery as well as Glennon?"

"I won't answer that question. I would like have mentioned Glennon's name if Justice Jerome hadn't. I won't mention any other names, as it might defeat the ends of justice."

"It is said that you were employd by the Parkhurst Society to spring this trap on the police?"

"That's not true. Even if it was, that is no excuse for letting the 'tips' go over the wires. The Captains all admit receiving the 'tip,' but say they didn't act on it. While I deny that I arranged with Mr. Devery at Police Headquarters for telephone connections with the different precincts, yet I do not say that Devery made no arrangements."

DEVERY MAY SPEAK LATER.

His Conferences with Glennon and Tammany Leaders at Saratoga—To Remain There.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—It was rumored here this noon that Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery had suddenly left for New York City, intending to return in a few days, but there appears to have been no basis for the report that he had taken his departure.

Mr. Devery is with his family still at the United States Hotel, and to-night he was seated in the mineral water section of the hotel, enjoying the company of friends. He appeared to be less nervous than he was twenty-four hours ago, and again said that he had no statement to make at this time, but could not at present state what he might be compelled to do later on.

There is a report current that while here Glennon was the guest of a Tammany politician in the southern part of the village, and that it was at this cottage that frequent conferences were held between Devery, Glennon, and others. Devery proposes not to leave Saratoga for some time to come.

GLENNON ON DUTY AGAIN.

Returned from His Vacation Tour Upon Seeing Reports Affecting Him.

Edward G. Glennon, "wardman" in the Nineteenth Precinct, walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 10 A. M. yesterday and reported for duty. He declined in any way to discuss his absence for two days or reports about himself which came of Edgar A. Whitney's admissions and betrayals.

He, however, asserted, and his statement was partly corroborated by his superiors in the command, that he started on his vacation on Saturday, a date set six weeks ago. He visited his family at Saugerties, N. Y., went to Saratoga, and returned on seeing statements which affected him in the newspapers.

"Do you know this man Whitney?" was asked of Glennon.

"I won't say anything in regard to Whitney."

"But did you ever see him?"

"I won't say. I won't answer that question."

Glennon was surrounded by a crowd of his acquaintances, who desired to shake hands with him and wish him luck.

"I came direct here from Saratoga," he said, "and made no efforts to slip into town, as I am charged with doing. I am here, will be here all night, probably, and can be found here if anybody wants me. I have not any bondsman going about with me, either, as I am credited with having."

Capt. Flood would say absolutely nothing. He would not even listen to questions.

MR. PHILBIN'S PREPARATIONS.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne to Prosecute the Police Cases—He Has Whitney's Confession.

District Attorney Philbin's official day was filled with many conferences and court proceedings yesterday. It was the busiest Summer day the attaches of the office could remember in many years.

The District Attorney arrived at his office somewhat earlier than usual, and immediately sent for the members of his staff engaged on police matters.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman and Deputies Gans, Sandford, and Garvan responded to the summons and were in close consultation with their chief for some time. The situation was carefully gone over and the points of Whitney's revelations most susceptible of corroboration were pointed out to Mr. Philbin, and plans mapped out to obtain this corroboration if possible.

Immediately upon the departure of his assistants Mr. Philbin sent for Detective Sergeants McNaught and Cuff, who are attached to the District Attorney's office, and gave them secret instructions. McNaught, accompanied by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skidmore, left the building at once. It was stated that their errand had nothing to do with the police situation.

Mr. Philbin had scarcely finished his instructions to the detectives when he was summoned to the Supreme Court to appear in the Scannell-Marks matter. He had just left his office when Mr. Graham, the Governor's representative, called.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who went away on his vacation to Great Barrington, Mass., immediately after successfully prosecuting Bissert, rushed into the District Attorney's office shortly after Mr. Philbin's departure. He declared that he had received a telegram from Mr. Philbin Sunday directing his return. He expressed himself as anxious to get back to the Berkshires.

The District Attorney, upon his return, held an extended conference with Mr. Osborne, and turned over to him Whitney's confession. Mr. Osborne will give the statement his careful study for a few days in an endeavor to pick out those points which may be corroborated.

Mr. Osborne, who has been assigned to prosecute all police officials who may be indicted, will return to Great Barrington within a short time. He may take with him a transcript of Whitney's testimony before Justice Jerome.

Capt. Diamond's case will be taken up by the Grand Jury to-day or to-morrow. Messrs. Gans and Schurman are ready to present the evidence against the Captain to the Grand Jury. The Grand Jurors are much interested in the police situation. Foreman Wylie held a short conference with the District Attorney during the day, and after his departure the report went out that Mr. Philbin would ask to have an extraordinary Grand July empaneled to hear the police complaints.

Mr. Philbin stated when asked about this rumor that the present Grand Jury was fully able to dispose of any cases which might arise. Eighteen indictments were handed up yesterday to Recorder Goff by the Grand Jury against gamblers arrested in raids made upon the evidence of the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law. This makes a total of forty-one indictments against gamblers found by the Grand Jury since last Tuesday, when they were sworn in.

Mr. Philbin admitted that he had received from Commissioner Murphy the statements of the telephone operators on duty at the time the Parkhurst Society agents, acting under Mr. Moss's instructions, sent to several precincts over the department wires a "fake" alarm of impending raids, which through police notification caused a subsequent emptying of thirty or more poolrooms. Mr. Philbin turned the report over to Messrs. Schurman, Gans, and Sandford, and declined to make any of it public.

COL. MURPHY'S INVESTIGATION.

He Now Leaves All in the Hands of the District Attorney—Wants the Guilty Punished.

Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy did not yesterday appear perturbed over the situation created by the trap set for the Police Headquarters telegraph operators by the Parkhurst society, and subsequent developments. He attended, as usual, to department business promptly at 9 A. M. and left, as his custom has been, for Far Rockaway at 12:30 P. M.

"I have," he said, "done all in the matter of the telegraph operators that I felt called upon to do, while for purposes of investigation and information I have placed the entire Police Department at the service of District Attorney Philbin. Our relations have been cordial and frank, and I have no reason to believe they have changed.

"Mr. Philbin received to-day from me the results of the inquiry made by Inspector Brooks of the Telegraph Bureau here in regard to its personnel and what went on last Friday at the time when Mr. Moss's report makes the operators active in 'tipping off' poolroom people. With the report is a letter from me to the District Attorney placing the entire police machinery at his service. What more can I do?

"I leave it with Mr. Philbin to make the report and my letter public. I will say, though, that the investigation establishes two errors in Mr. Moss's statement. One was that while they were testing the value of their information that poolrooms could be warned through Police Headquarters an operator telephoned that he was busy with a general alarm. That could not be, as there was no general alarm sent out during the time covered by Mr. Moss's report.

"Instead of four, there were six operators on duty at that very time. They were J. J. Mangin and Lawrence P. Hynes, ranking as Sergeants, and Detailed Patrolmen John Dunn, James T. McMahon, A. A. Soleman, and Francis G. Murphy. They made their statements on oath. Superintendent Brennan made a statement, not on oath, which was sent with those of his subordinates to Mr. Philbin. The report on the Telegraph Bureau in this connection is not practically complete, as is stated—it is complete. It was gotten up with great care on Saturday and yesterday. I intimated on Saturday that I might give a synopsis of the report to-day. I cannot do this, as conditions have changed. Publicity of any sort in this matter rests with the District Attorney."

NO ACTION AT CITY HALL.

Mr. Guggenheimer Says He Has Not Received Official Information—The Controller's Opinion.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer was asked yesterday about the disclosures regarding the Police Department. He said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to these matters. I have received no official information regarding any charges, and it would be improper to take action on charges which have been made in the newspapers."

"Will you take any action in the matter?" was asked.

"Certainly not. I have nothing to act on. I have not been notified that anything is wrong, and until I am I cannot act."

Mayor Van Wyck did not return to his office in the City Hall yesterday during office hours, and because he has been absent ten days Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, under the charter, has the power to remove Police Commissioner Murphy. When asked about this, Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"The power is invested in me by law to remove an official, but I cannot act without ground for so doing. If I received any official information I might act, but without official charges I would not. I will act if evidence of wrongdoing is presented to me. I am the man to act, and act promptly."

The Acting Mayor said that he did not expect Mayor Van Wyck to put in an appearance at the City Hall.

Controller Coler said:

"If there is anything in these latest charges they should be made public at once. There should not be anything hidden from the public. I hope that immediate action will be taken and the charges pressed if they warrant it."

GAMBLING HOUSES OPEN.

About Half the Number in the City Still Running—More Disclosures to Come.

From what could be learned yesterday the exposures made by Mr. Moss and the Parkhurst Society have not had the effect of closing all the gambling houses in the city. It is estimated that fully half of the poolrooms and gambling houses are still running. The only difference as far as they are concerned is that they are not as wide open as they have been at times. No one is allowed to enter who is not personally vouched for by regular patrons of the houses.

A number of well-known gamblers, however, have found it convenient to be absent from the city, and several of the best known of them are at Saratoga and other resorts. James A. Mahoney, the "Poolroom King," is said to be in Saratoga, and Thomas McCabe, another well-known figure in the Tenderloin and the Bowery, has also been missed from his usual places of resort.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was asked yesterday whether any of the gambling houses have closed on account of the present excitement.

"There are in all about one hundred and fifty gambling houses in the city," he said, "and probably seventy-five of them are running now. The greater number does not mean all the places where gambling is carried on. They move about from one place to another, opening up here one day, then being frightened and going somewhere else."

"Have you heard anything about De Lacy's place at 33 Park Row?"

"Yes. I had information that it would be open at 1 o'clock to-day."

The place mentioned is the one which it was alleged was closed on a "tip" sent by Agent Dillon to Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station on Friday last.

Parkhurst Society Agent Fined.

Hubert McLellan, the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime who was arrested last Friday during the raid on the alleged poolroom at 156 East Twenty-third Street for stopping Detective John J. Furley of the East Twenty-second Street Station as he came out of a barber's shop, was fined $5 by Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

STATE PRISON FOR WARDMAN BISSERT

Sentenced by Recorder Goff, but Temporary Stay Granted.

Five and a Half Years and $1,000 Fine the Penalty for Accepting Bribe for Police Protection.

George Bissert, Capt. Thomas J. Diamond's "wardman," who was convicted of accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmitt, a keeper of a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Goff to five years and six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The Recorder passed sentence only after the District Attorney had asked in vain for further delay, and after Bissert's counsel had endeavored strenuously but ineffectually to set aside the conviction.

Immediately after the imposition of sentence, Levy & Unger, of counsel for Bissert, communicated by long distance telephone with Louis J. Vorhaus, also of counsel, at Fredonia, N. Y., and the latter immediately secured from Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker the granting of a temporary stay of sentence pending an argument for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

This action by Bissert's counsel had been anticipated by the District Attorney. On Monday last, when sentence was to have been pronounced upon Bissert, Mr. Philbin, through his assistant, Mr. Sandford, requested an adjournment of sentence until yesterday. The reason assigned in open court was that the District Attorney had other information in his possession bearing upon Bissert's case, which he wished to submit to the Recorder. The principal cause for this action, it may be stated with authority, was the report that a certificate of reasonable doubt had been promised the counsel for Bissert by a Supreme Court Justice.

The District Attorney's position in the matter as outlined by one of his assistants was that the moral effect upon the community of a severe sentence would be greatly lessened by the release of the prisoner on bail pending appeal and the delay incident to legal proceedings of this nature, which would prolong the disposition of the case for months and perhaps years.

THE QUESTION OF A STAY.

The District Attorney was therefore strongly opposed to the granting of even a temporary stay. It was the belief of those familiar with the Bissert trial that the sentiment against granting such a stay was so strong in New York County that no Supreme Court Justice would grant the certificate of reasonable doubt, although the preliminary application might be granted.

Justices MacLean and Lawrence sit in Parts I. and II., respectively, of the Supreme Court this week, and the rules of the Appellate Division prescribe that such motions shall be made and argued in these parts. It has been an open secret in the District Attorney's office ever since the conviction of Bissert, however, that in all probability Bissert's counsel would apply to some up-State Justice for the temporary stay and certificate.

Bissert was arraigned before the Recorder for sentence at 1:50 P. M. Abraham Levy immediately began to make objections to Bissert's conviction. He was interrupted by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who requested the Recorder to again defer Bissert's sentence.

"The results of the investigation into the matters we stated to your Honor we had in our possession on last Monday," said he, "are thus far only partial. We therefore ask for a few days to put the facts in proper shape for your Honor's examination."

"I object to any further delay," shouted Mr. Levy. "Sufficient time has already been accorded the District Attorney to inform the Court in regard to these matters. I protest that the defendant's rights are prejudiced by further delay. We insist upon immediate sentence. Information has come to us that the jury which convicted Bissert, upon subsequent investigation, is not at all satisfied with its verdict, and that the District Attorney at its request is making an investigation to see whether the Court has been imposed upon by prejudiced and interested witnesses, and the jury led to convict an innocent man. If Mr. Gans will substantiate this we will agree to a postponement of sentence."

Mr. Gans was on his feet in an instant.

"Mr. Levy is grossly misinformed," he declared, hotly. "The prosecution believes now, and always has believed, that Bissert is guilty. This case is of the greatest public importance, and we feel that we should have an opportunity to lay all the facts in the case before your Honor."

"It is only right," replied Mr. Levy, "that the District Attorney should state openly his grounds for demanding this postponement and not cloak them under the phrase 'public importance.'"

"I deny the motion to defer sentence," ruled the Recorder.

Mr. Levy filed objections to the verdict, and asked that it be set aside. The motion was denied.

RECORDER GOFF'S SENTENCE.

The Recorder, in sentencing Bissert, who stood erect and faced the Court, said:

"Bissert, the crime of which you have been convicted is one of the most heinous that can be committed against society. The people of the City of New York must indeed feel a deep sense of humiliation at the spectacle of one of their sworn police officers—officers sworn to prevent violations of the law—convicted of accepting a bribe from the profits of women's shame. There are undoubtedly honest and honorable men upon the police force, who feel that the uniform they wear is disgraced by your act. These do not sympathize with you, but they must feel that such practices are to be condemned by word and deed.

"It is to be hoped that your conviction will produce good, not only to the police force, but to the public in general. The citizens of New York City would much prefer to repose confidence in their police protectors, rather than regard them with aversion and suspicion.

"The law measures out as a penalty for your crime a severe penalty, but it also lodges in the Court the discretion to lighten the sentence. I will exercise this discretion in mercy to you, in consideration of the fact that your conviction deprives you of your office, its emoluments, and all future gains, and prohibits you from ever holding office again. I will, however, impose a punishment upon you such as I hope will prove an admonition to all like you in the department, if there are any more such, that when brought into courts of justice the law will deal with them severely, withal justly.

"The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of $1,000, and that in default of payment thereof stand committed one day for each dollar unpaid, and that you also serve five years and six months in State prison."

Bissert, when he heard the Recorder's final words, turned without a word and went back to the Tombs in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff. His counsel, without commenting on the verdict, hurried from the courtroom, and to a telephone. They immediately placed themselves in communication with Mr. Vorhaus, at Fredonia and the latter, with his motion papers already prepared, went before Justice Hooker and had the motion for a temporary stay granted. Certified copies of the papers were at once served on District Attorney Philbin.

The latter, whose opposition to such a motion was well known, when asked for some statement, declined to say anything for publication. One of Mr. Philbin's assistants stated that the District Attorney as an officer of the court did not care to say anything in any way reflecting upon a Supreme Court Justice.

Bissert, by good behavior, may commute his sentence one year, seven months, and fifteen days. The temporary stay does not admit of his release on bail, and in the Tombs he will remain until the motion for a certificate of reasonable doubt is decided by Justice Hooker. The order to show cause why such a certificate should not be granted is returnable before Justice Hooker at Fredonia on Aug. 21.

THE APPEAL TO JUDGE HOOKER.

Abraham Levy of Levy & Unger, counsel for Bissert, was asked, after the order of a stay of proceedings had been obtained, why he had gone to Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, instead of a Justice nearer at hand. Mr. Levy, in reply, made the following statement:

"Section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure permits the application made by us to be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court. We do not disparage or reflect upon the integrity or ability of any Justice in our own department, but we suggest that the statement be recalled of the District Attorney that he was fearful that application might be made to some Justice in this department who could be swayed through political motives, a gross libel upon the bench and upon the honor of the gentlemen of the bar.

"It was conceded substantially by Mr. Philbin, or his assistants, that the delay in the imposition of the sentence was sought to permit a change in the assignment of the Judges. We relieve Mr. Philbin of any embarrassment by applying for a stay to a Justice who cannot be moved by political purpose or personal bias or newspaper clamor. It is for Mr. Philbin to say whether he will impugn the integrity of any Judge.

"We are confident of a reversal of this judgment. The hundreds of letters received by us from eminent and respected members of the bar, who have merely the insufficient reports of the trial from the newspapers, in condemnation of the exclusion and admission of divers portions of evidence, to the prejudice of the defendant, encourages us in making the assertion that the conviction was unjustified and cannot be sustained."

When District Attorney Philbin was told of Mr. Levy's explanation last evening he said that he was too overcome by it to make any reply.

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2:12 Pace—The Breakers Purse, $2,000

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The Champion Purse, $10,000

The first Big Race of its kind since 1898.

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Special Pacing Match—Joe Patchen (2:01¼) against Anaconda (2:02½).

2:20 Pace—Metropolitan Purse $2,000

FIRST HEAT AT 1 P. M.

Admission $2. Ladies $1. Field 75c.

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All routes to Coney Island lead to the Brighton Track.

BISSERT'S NAME OFF ROLLS.

Commissioner Murphy Says Convicted Wardman Will Not Be Reinstated.

Police Commissioner Murphy did not receive official notification of the sentence of Bissert until shortly before noon yesterday, when he called in Chief Clerk Kipp and ordered the name of the convicted wardman stricken from the rolls of the department.

"This man has been tried before a just Judge," said the Commissioner, later, "and the jury has found the evidence sufficient to convict him. As soon as I heard of the conviction I ordered his name stricken from the rolls."

"What effect do you think this conviction will have on the dishonest members of the force?" was asked.

"It should be a warning to them. They ought to see by it that with a just Judge they are liable to the same fate. It should teach men to obey the orders of their superiors. If Bissert had obeyed orders he would never have been where he is."

"Some people say that he obeyed one order of his superiors too many and got himself into trouble," was an irreverent remark of an auditor.

"No, he did not," remarked the Commissioner, with emphasis. "He did not obey orders. If he had, he would not be where he is. It is only a matter of inference that any superior officer ordered him to accept money."

"This is the first conviction for taking money in the department for a long time," was suggested.

"Yes, it is the first since Lexow's time."

"The Lexow convictions didn't seem to have much effect on the department."

"Well, the bad thing about that was that so many of the men convicted got back on the force."

"What was the difference between their convictions and this one of Bissert? A great many people say that this wardman will never serve out his term in prison."

"Well, Bissert has been convicted by a just Judge. The trial was calm and deliberate. There has been no excitement. I think his conviction will stand. In Lexow's days a great many officers were tried and found guilty whether they were guilty or not."

"Then you don't think Bissert will ever get back on the force?"

"No, he won't get back. Of course, if his lawyers fight the case and win he may, but the Court of Appeals will have to reinstate him here."

JUSTICE HOOKER A REPUBLICAN.

Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, by whom the temporary stay in the Bissert case was granted, is a Republican. He was formerly a member of Congress from Chautaqua County, having served from 1891 until he was first appointed to the Supreme Court bench in the Eighth Judicial Department, in 1898. He was later elected to a full term of fourteen years, which will end on Dec. 31, 1918. Justice Hooker is forty-five years old, and has been active in politics all his life, having served as special Surrogate of his county prior to being elected to Congress.

GAMBLING IN SALOONS.

Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard Says Proprietors May Be Prosecuted.

Talking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday George Hilliard, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, suggested that persons holding liquor tax certificates who permit gambling on their premises can be prosecuted by the State Excise Department. He made this statement in reply to a question about Richard Canfield's establishment at Saratoga.

Mr. Hilliard discredits the story, attributed to Private Detective E. A. Whitney that agents of the Excise Department have demanded some of the hush money paid for protection by the proprietors of poolrooms and disorderly houses.

"I have seen the statement," Mr. Hilliard remarked, "attributed to Whitney, that agents of this department had asked for some of the hush money and that district leaders had asked for positions in poolrooms for friends. There are no excise agents under my supervision. They are all under the control of the State Commissioner of Excise at Albany. But I don't believe they have asked for any of this money.

"I am a district leader, but I have never asked for an appointment for any one in a poolroom, and never will. I believe the poolrooms and gambling houses are a curse and are ruining thousands of young people. I am told that in some rooms a wager of 50 cents will be accepted from a mere child. That is all wrong. I have no objection to gambling by persons of mature years, because many men will gamble. But I think the system of protected vice is nearing its end in New York."

"Is there not a provision in the Raines law," the reporter asked, "which declares that a man holding a liquor tax certificate who permits gambling in the establishment where liquor is sold violates the law, and upon conviction his license can be revoked and the offender sentenced to fine and imprisonment?"

"There is," replied Mr. Hilliard.

"It is stated, Mr. Hilliard," remarked the reporter, "that Richard Canfield of Saratoga has a liquor tax certificate and permits gambling in the building."

"That may be so," replied the Deputy Commissioner, "but I know nothing of it. Still, if he is doing as charged it is singular that the matter has not been called to the attention of State Commissioner Cullinan. He would certainly act in the premises."

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It is an instructor in the interpretation of difficult parts, phrasing, tempo, expression and the fine points requisite to the intelligent rendition of music. It inclines a child to the study of music.

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STOLE THE MONKEY AND ASKED RANSOM

Charge Laid Against Young Cuban by Wealthy Woman.

Complainant Is Also a Cuban, and Says She Has Been Imposed Upon—Arrest Is Made.

Mrs. Rosalie Abreu, who is said to be a wealthy resident of Cuba, but who spends most of her time in the United States, laid a complaint yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court against Joaquin Calabiero, whose father is said to be a prominent lawyer in Havana, that he had stolen a monkey belonging to her. She said that some time ago when her home in Cuba was destroyed by fire Calabiero assisted her in raking through the ashes searching for money and jewels, and that he had found quite a number of articles, which he returned to her.

She felt very grateful, she said, and wished to repay him in some way, but as he was from a respectable family she did not offer him any money for fear of offending him. When she heard him express a desire to attend the Pan-American Exposition, however, she gave him $150 to defray his expenses.

He seemed to be very grateful, she said, and departed to view the sights at Buffalo. Two weeks ago she was very much surprised when he presented himself at her cottage at Long Branch and announced that he had come for a visit. Her house was full at the time, but she made room for him, though not without some inconvenience to herself and her guests. Joaquin did not seem to appreciate the fact that he was a guest, but, according to her version, seemed to be under the impression that he was the host.

He finally made himself so obnoxious that she was forced to ask him to leave, which he did on Saturday last, coming to New York. An hour or so after his departure she missed a monkey, which she had had for five or six years, and to which her four children as well as herself were very much attached. She employed a private detective named Francis J. Gregory, and he had learned that just before Calabiero's departure he had passed the monkey to a confederate through the window, and the two men and the monkey had then taken the first train for this city.

On Sunday she received a telegram from Calabiero informing her that he was registered at the Hotel America, and that if she wanted to get news as to the whereabouts of Jocco she must meet him at his hotel yesterday. She came to New York yesterday morning and met him according to appointment, when she said, he agreed to return the monkey only on condition that she pay him $500. She demurred that the price was too high, but he was obdurate, and she finally agreed to pay the money and went to the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., where she drew five new crisp one-hundred-dollar bills, and then returned to see Calabiero.

Calabiero, however, noticing that they were being followed by a man, accused her of having hired a detective to watch him. She was forced to admit the truth of the accusation, whereupon he grew very angry, and said that under the circumstances he did not see how he could return the monkey to her unless she also gave him, in addition to the $500, a diamond and emerald bracelet which she was wearing at the time, and which she says is worth not less than $2,000. She emphatically refused to pay such a price, and then Calabiero told her that he would kill the monkey, and would send her the head and tail in the evening. She began to plead with him not to be so heartless, and her cries brought the private detective whom she had employed, and also Policeman Crowley of the Tenderloin Station, to the scene.

They promptly placed the Cuban under arrest, took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and then to the Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Mayo held him in $1,500 bail for further examination on Wednesday.

At the Hotel America, at 15 Irving Place, it was said that Calabiero had stopped occasionally at the house for several years. He was last seen there about two weeks ago, but was not registered. The clerks at the hotel said he appeared to have plenty of money, dressed well, smoked good cigars, and drank good wines.

THE THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

New Police Regulations Supplant the Old This Morning.

The three-platoon, or nine section, patrol system supplants at 8 o'clock this morning the two-platoon, or four section, system. Under the outgoing system practically the whole police force was on duty at night, or rather from 6 o'clock to midnight, as half the men were on the streets and half in bed.

At midnight, however, only half the men who came in from patrol went on reserve. They went to bed, the other half going home. Under the new plan only one-third of the force will be on patrol duty and only one section, or one-ninth of it, on reserve. The duration of patrol at night will, beginning with to-day, be eight hours as against six. The "dog watch," 6 to 8 A. M., is abolished. Under the new rules there will be as many men on patrol duty in the day time as at night.

The worst "tricks" of the new scheme will be from 4 P. M. to midnight, and from midnight to 8 A. M. The men have always grumbled about the six hours "trick," even in fine weather. How they will take to eight hours' continuous patrol in the dead of Winter remains to be seen. The new system so much advocated by the men seems to cut into recreation time, as under the system it succeeds only one-quarter of the force was on patrol in the daytime and one-quarter on reserve.

Under the old system there were 2,370 patrol posts in the City of New York. Under the new one there are but 1,817. The 553 posts which have been done away with will be added to the walking the patrolmen will have to do.

As to detailed positions it was announced yesterday at the Central Office that 350 men will lose them and do patrol duty, so that about 220 men will retain "soft snaps." Many of the detailed jobs will be continued, but will fall into regular patrol duty and will be covered by men going on posts. Street crossing jobs, for instance, will be made fixed eight-hour posts.

It is to be doubted if the 1817 new posts will ever be covered without doubling; that is to say, making one man cover more than one post because of the absence of patrolmen on vacation or through sickness or by reason of other disability or dismissals from the force. It is estimated that the doubling of

COLOMBIAN LEGATION HAS LEFT CARACAS

It Is Not Known Whether Passports Were Demanded.

W. W. Russell, the United States Charge, Is Now Probably Looking After Colombia's Interests.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 12.—The Colombian Legation left Caracas to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Señor Herran, the Colombian Chargé, is still in official ignorance of the momentous events which, according to the press reports, are occurring on the Isthmus of Panama and along the Venezuelan border. He attributes his lack of information to a break in cable communication with his country, the line from Buena Ventura north having been reported to be in very bad working order. Señor Herran characterizes the situation as most bewildering.

The State Department authorized W. W. Russell, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, to use his good offices for Colombia in case the Colombian Minister departed. Mr. Russell telegraphed last week, asking instructions as to his course of action in case of the withdrawal of the Colombian Minister. He did not, however, indicate that this withdrawal was preliminary to any rupture between the two republics. The State Department has no information as to whether Mr. Russell is now acting for Colombia.

Señor Herran regards Mr. Russell's inquiry as significant, but points out that the advices did not state that Señor Rico, the Minister in question, had demanded his passports or that they had been presented to him. Thus the matter loses some of the seriousness which would otherwise have been given to it.

Señor Herran will leave here for New York on Wednesday, to be gone a week, on private matters. He expects his official mail from Colombia to-morrow, and hopes this will enable him more correctly to gauge the situation.

There have been no additional developments as to the situation on the Isthmus of Panama. Consul General Gudger's course in looking after the interests of Chinese is not in pursuit of any specific instructions from Washington, but follows a procedure of some twelve years ago, in connection with points at which the Chinese were entirely without official representation.

The Navy Department has now definitely determined to make use of the battleship Iowa, instead of the Wisconsin, for use on the Pacific side of the Isthmus in case affairs become serious there. The Iowa is the flagship of the Pacific station, and flies the flag of Rear Admiral Silas Casey. At last reports received here the Admiral was on board the Iowa, but it is hardly probable that he will proceed further south than San Francisco.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 12.—The gunboat Machias, en route for Colon, has been loading coal, provisions, and ammunition in Hampton Roads since Saturday. A large part of the supplies came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a great deal of the ammunition is from the St. Helena magazine here.

The vessel is likely to sail at any moment. She will carry a full complement of men. A number of graduated apprentices from the training ship Lancaster have been transferred to her. It is not probable that the Machias will put in at any port between here and her destination.

THE "GREAT COLOMBIA" PLAN.

It Is Said to Have Been Originated Owing to the Fear of Chilean Aggression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Inquiries concerning the significance of Gen. Uribe-Uribe's proclamation announcing his purpose to reconstruct "Great Colombia" have brought out an interesting theory as to the real policies underlying the Colombia-Venezuela imbroglio. It is to the effect that the republics of the northern part of South America, which are small, weak, and torn by internal dissentions, are beginning to realize how powerless they would be in the event of the rise of a conquering and empire-seeking power in South America. Ecuador and Venezuela are said to have realized this much more fully than Colombia, and to have come to the conclusion that the first step toward the putting of the northern republics on a safe basis is the union of the entire northern coast by the reconstruction of "Great Colombia."

Talk about an imperial power in South America has been very freely indulged in of late years, and particularly in the last year, in view of the tremendous strides and menacing attitude of Chile. The fear of Chile has by no means been confined to Peru and Bolivia, though those republics were the first to feel her heavy hand, and are likely to be the first victims of a really imperialistic movement by Chile. There have been many and serious indications that the alarm has spread through the South, and it is not many months since there were reports of an attempt to form a defensive alliance against Chile among the republics of the South. This, of course, did not affect or particularly interest the northern republics.

But a few days ago indications began to appear that Chile was interesting herself in the Carribean Sea. There have been reports, never denied, that Chile was looking for a naval station, and other evidences of an interest in northern affairs which Chile had never felt before. None of them was in any way hostile, and all could have been, and were, explained in a way entirely compatible with the friendliest intentions. Nevertheless, the northern republics were not entirely satisfied.

The attempt to revive "Great Colombia" by reuniting Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador has followed. Gen. Castro's Government is said to have originated the proposition, and it is reported to meet with favor in Ecuador. Colombia has no wish to unite with her neighbors, and will resist any such proposition by force. Uribe-Uribe's slogan, "Great Colombia," is therefore considered significant, in view of the current belief that Castro is backing him and that a war between the two republics is really on, in the guise of a double revolution.

ULSTER'S ENGINES DISABLED.

With her engines broken down, her whistles tooting distress signals, and about 300 passengers in a state of excitement, the steamboat Ulster of the Saugerties and New York Steamboat Company, drifted helplessly down the Hudson River early yesterday morning. For nearly three hours the vessel remained helpless, while the officers and deckhands of the boat reassured the passengers, then the Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line hove into view and took off the Ulster's passengers and brought them to this city.

The Ulster left Saugerties at 7 o'clock Sunday night, and should have arrived at her pier in this city at 5 o'clock A. M. She had on board an unusually large number of passengers, many of whom were unable to secure sleeping accommodations, and therefore spent the night on deck. On the way down she stopped at Hyde Park at 11:15 o'clock P. M.

Shortly after leaving the landing there was a crash in the engine room, and a number of terrific crashes that waked people in their bunks and sent them scurrying to the deck. The boat was then drifting helplessly, as far as motive power goes, but Capt. Snyder managed to keep her in midstream and began sounding his whistle for assistance. The purser of the boat went through all the staterooms to make sure that none was left asleep, and meanwhile the officers and deckhands began to assure those who threatened to become panic-stricken that there was no danger.

The Onteora, which took the passengers ooff the Ulster, was already crowded with an unusual number of passengers, and the double load made accommodations aboard the rescuing steamer uncomfortable. The steamer proceeded, however, on her way to New York, leaving the Ulster in midstream without immediate danger of damage. Later in the morning tugs were sent to the rescue of the Ulster and she was towed into Newburg, where she will be repaired. Upon examination it was found that the shaft of her walking beam had been broken.

GERMAN PRAISE FOR CRISPI.

The Papers Refer to His Friendship for the Empire—The Pope Says He Was "a Good Fighter."

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The papers comment sympathetically upon the death of Signor Crispi, but they do not ignore the great defects of his character. The strongest emphasis is laid upon his unvarying goodwill toward Germany, his fidelity to the Triple Alliance, and his friendship for Bismarck. The Berliner Post says:

"Germany must not forget that in 1870 it was chiefly owing to Crispi's energetic action that Italy did not support France."

The Vossische Zeitung and other journals make the same observation. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung closes a brief review of Crispi's career in these words:

"Thus it is befitting us gratefully to honor the memory of the man who was a zealous promoter of the Central European alliance and a friend of Germany from conviction."

The National Zeitung considers it characteristic that the news of Crispi's death was wired to Count von Bülow after it was sent to the King of Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Almost all the Parisian papers, in referring to the death of Signor Crispi, judge severely his political work and private life, and all deplore his Gallophobism.

The Soleil, the République Française, and the Figaro, however, recognize the fact that his Gallophobism was a consequence of his ardent patriotism.

The Matin calls him a "political adventurer," and all the papers agree that an enemy of France has disappeared, and that Crispi's death will not cause a single regret in France.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Pope was only informed of the death of Signor Crispi this morning. He exclaimed:

"Providence has evidently really decreed that I shall be the last of my generation to go. Well, Crispi was a good fighter."

A few moments later the Pope was on his knees at his prie-dieu, praying for the soul of his ancient enemy.

NAPLES, Aug. 12.—Signora Crispi has received a telegram of condolence from King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. It says, in part:

"Your husband was a venerable and valiant patriot, and he will always be remembered as one of the founders of Italian unity."

The funeral will take place on Thursday, and the burial will probably be in the Pantheon of San Domenico, in Palermo.

The entire garrison of Naples will participate in the funeral procession.

In his will Crispi requests that he be buried without a religious ceremony, and declares that his patrimony and savings were lost during the campaign for liberation in Sicily and in the service of his country.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S BODY IS TAKEN TO POTSDAM.

The Kaiser, King Edward, and Other Royalties Arrive There for To-day's Ceremony.

CRONBERG, Aug. 12.—The body of the Dowager Empress Frederick was removed by torchlight to-night from the church to the railway station, with a ceremony similar to that of Saturday. The coffin was borne from the church by twelve non-commissioned officers, the organ meanwhile playing "Vale Will Ich Dir Geben," ("I Bid Farewell to You.")

Following the coffin were the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse, and a number of Court officials. A crowd of townspeople closed the procession. The cortége was accompanied on either side by torchbearers, and troops lined the whole route.

The coffin was deposited in a car specially prepared and draped for its reception. This done, the drums sounded a muffled roll, the troops presented arms, and the funeral train started for Potsdam at 9:50 o'clock.

By special command of Emperor William, the residents of Cronberg were to-day admitted to the Protestant Church prior to the removal of the body. They moved in a long procession past the chancel. Almost all had reason to remember personally the Dowager Empress's charities and kindness. Many wept. Many others uttered expressions of deep regret.

Flowers continued to-day to arrive in profusion. The tokens include wreaths from the British-American Home for Governesses, in Berlin.

POTSDAM, Aug. 12.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived here this evening. They were met at Wild Park Station by Emperor William, the Empress, and their eldest three sons.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have also arrived.

The Emperor and other members of the imperial party arrived at the New Palace in the morning.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—United States Ambassador White arrived here this afternoon. He will go to Potsdam to-morrow morning on the special train which will convey the Ambassadors and other persons invited to be present at the burial of the Empress Frederick.

The Reichsanzeiger prints to-night an elaborate programme, specially drawn up by Emperor William, for to-morrow's funeral procession and ceremonies.

The Emperor William and Empress will go on Wednesday to the palace of Wilhelmshohe, Cassel, and will remain there until Aug. 25.

SCANNELL CASE POSTPONED.

Justice Gildersleeve Grants Delay in Fire Department Charges.

Neither Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell nor William M. Marks, indicted with him for alleged irregularities in purchasing supplies for the Fire Department, was present yesterday when their cases came up before Justice Gildersleeve. The Justice was presiding over the extraordinary term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court called to try them at the special request of District Attorney Philbin.

Leonard Brenner appeared for Mr. Marks and John D. Lindsay for Commissioner Scannell. Both lawyers asked for a delay of ten days to further examine the papers and prepare their arguments. District Attorney Philbin in person opposed the motion for delay.

"If innocent, Mr. Scannell should be acquitted as soon as possible, and if guilty he should be removed from office at once," he said. "The indictments have been in the hands of counsel more than a month, and they have had plenty of time to decide if they want to attack them. We have done all in our power to expedite matters."

Justice Gildersleeve, however, decided that the counsel for the accused men had not had proper time to prepare briefs, and set Monday, Aug. 26, to hear arguments for the dismissal of and arguments demurring to the indictments.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; fresh northeasterly winds.

Cloudy, showery weather will continue to-day in Southern New England, the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the South Atlantic States, and probably in Alabama and Eastern Tennessee, followed Wednesday by clearing and warmer weather. Fresh northeasterly winds will continue on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts and light to fresh southwesterly winds on the South Atlantic, except along the East Florida Coast, where fresh to brisk southeasterly winds are probable.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh east to northeast winds, showers, and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	81	77	80
6 A. M.	77	73	76
9 A. M.	82	74	74
12 M.	92	74	77
4 P. M.	75	74	76
6 P. M.	75	73	74
9 P. M.	71	72	72
12 P. M.	70	71	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1900	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	74

The barometer registered 30.05 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.04 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 96 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at midnight and the minimum 72 degrees at 8 P. M.

ANTI-IRISH LEGISLATION?

Belief that the British Government Is Meditating It.

Ireland's Proper Proportion of Members of the Commons About Thirty Fewer than at Present.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In the course of their speeches on Saturday at the Unionist demonstration at Blenheim Palace, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain alluded to the necessity confronting Parliament of taking some measures to abate Nationalist obstruction in the House of Commons, and referred significantly to the overrepresentation of Ireland in Parliament.

These hints have been eagerly seized upon by Unionists and the Unionist papers, which are publishing letters and articles explaining how, if Ireland were only represented in proportion to the other parts of the United Kingdom, she would send to the House of Commons about thirty fewer members than at present.

The idea is gaining ground that the Government meditates making this the principal business of the next session, a sort of compensation will be offered to Ireland by the concession of a more extended system of local self-government.

A section of the Ministerialists has long urged this reform upon the Government; but, until recently, Ministers seemed reluctant to enter upon the difficult task of redistributing Parliamentary representation, which might precipitate another dissolution.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

House of Commons Adopts an Amendment to the Factory Bill—"Tim" Healy's Comment.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons last night in the course of the debate on the Factory bill. The House supported by 163 to 141 a proposal, opposed by the Government, that textile factories should close at noon, instead of 1 o'clock P. M., as now.

The Opposition and the Irish members cheered wildly when the result of the vote was announced.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, announced that the Government would accept the decision.

Timothy Healy, (Nationalist,) amid laughter, remarked that the Home Secretary had shown great resignation, but not the sort of resignation the House wanted.

THE PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

Commons Pass the Second Reading—A Nationalist Attacks Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Strathcona.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The House of Commons last night passed to a second reading the Pacific Cable bill by a vote of 183 to 59. In the course of the debate James C. Flynn, (Nationalist,) who opposed the bill, made a personal attack on the Colonial Secretary and upon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

J. Austen Chamberlain, who followed, declined to notice the attack upon his father, but said he thought it a cruel thing to cast reflections upon Lord Strathcone and Mount Royal because the latter had been selected by Canada to sit on the cable board.

BAD WEEK FOR THE BOERS.

They Lost 829 Men from Aug. 5 Till Yesterday—685 Were Taken Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In a long dispatch issued last night reporting the operations of the various columns, Lord Kitchener says:

"I am glad to be able to send you the largest return I have yet had for one week.

"Since Aug. 5 the columns report 39 Boers killed, 20 wounded, including Commandant Moll, dangerously; 685 prisoners, including Wolmarans, late Chairman of the First Volksraad; 85 surrenders, including Commandant De Villiers, and the capture of 24,400 rounds of ammunition, 754 wagons, 5,580 horses, and large quantities of stock. Most of the captures were made in Orange River Colony."

In the course of a description of the operations Lord Kitchener says that Gen. French in Cape Colony is "gradually driving the enemy's scattered bands northward."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Dr. Conroy, One of the Red Cross Men, Among the American Claimants—A. J. Giebener Asks for $50,000.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—At yesterday's session of the South African Compensation Commission, Newton Crane, counsel for the American claimants, submitted the American claims.

Dr. A. F. Conroy of Chicago, a member of the Red Cross Society, asks for £7,000 for the loss of surgical instruments, horses, and wagons.

A. J. Giebener, formerly of Galveston, Texas, now stranded in Saxony, went to South Africa in the capacity of assayer, and was deported from East London. He asserts that he is ruined in health and fortune, and wants £10,000. He makes his claim in a letter to President McKinley, with whom, he says, he fought in the Shenandoah Valley at the time of the civil war.

S. J. Ahrberg of Brooklyn, who was expelled from Bloemfontein, asks £800 for the loss of his grocery and goods.

Anna Wedekend of Brooklyn claims £134 for deportation and loss of employment in the capacity of cook.

Nine miners claim varying sums for deportation. They were accused of complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts.

The Chairman, Thomas Milvain, K. C., said he thought no allowance could be made except to persons with legal claims. Something, possibly, might be given to others as an act of grace, but the Foreign Office had laid down the principle that the military authorities had power to expel any one hostile or inconvenient.

Mr. Crane objected to this view, and pressed the commission for a clearer exposition of its powers.

The Chairman somewhat testily told Mr. Crane that he must not interrogate the Commissioners.

Mr. Crane said the claims were made on behalf of the United States Government. He divided the claimants into three classes —those deported for causes other than the plot against Lord Roberts, those wrongfully deported, and those accused of complicity in the plot. He objected to the term "act of grace," used by Mr. Milvain, saying it was an act of diplomacy for the preservation of the comity of nations. If a diplomatic ambassador were told that his Government's representations were only considered as an "act of grace" it might be dangerous. Less than that had produced war.

Major Gen. Sir John C. Ardagh, the representative of the Foreign Office, contended that Dr. Conroy's expedition was composed of men who threw away their Red Cross badges and joined the fighting Boers. Sir John read a letter from Lord Kitchener asserting that the acts of the miners justified their arrest, the accusation of complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts and their deportation as undesirable persons.

The American claims will be further considered to-day.

Peace Envoy Wessels Was Not Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lord Kitchener has cabled news of the release of the peace envoy Andries Wessels, who was said to have been shot. Wessels was a prisoner in Gen. Celliers's laager, near Kaalfontein, which the British recently surprised and captured.

Fatal Affray in an Albanian Church.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Mail says:

"A murder resulting from a vendetta of twenty years' duration occurred in a church at Obotti on Sunday. A general fight ensued in the church between the respective partisans, with the result that seven persons were killed and twenty-three wounded."

PEKING MINISTERS AGREE

Decide on the Terms of the Final Settlement Protocol.

Rice, Cereals, and Flour to be Free of Duty—American Exports of Wheat and Flour to China Large.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Commissioner Rockhill announcing that the draft of the final protocol has been agreed upon.

A tariff of 5 per cent. ad valorem will be put in force two months after the signing of the protocol, except on goods shipped within ten days after signing, and will continue until the conversion to specific rates has been affected by the commission of experts.

The free list will include rice, foreign cereals, and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin.

The news that cereals and flour have been included in the free list is regarded as important, owing to the growth of American exports of wheat and flour to China. In 1899 these amounted to $2,298,033, which was almost double the shipments of the preceding year. The trade has continued to increase, and the Pacific Coast interests have looked forward to supplying China with a considerable part of her consumption of wheat and flour, most of which, heretofore, has gone from Atlantic ports around the Horn. Recently commercial organizations on the Pacific Coast forwarded representations to Washington, showing that a 5 per cent. tariff on flour would work considerable injury to this trade.

The American shipments of rice to China are not very large, and the inclusion of rice on the free list is chiefly due to China's need for this staple food. Owing to the frequency of drought and famine in China, the local rice product has often been curtailed, and it has been necessary to meet the tremendous demand by allowing rice to go in free of duty from Siam and other rice-producing countries.

CAPT. N. H. HALL COMMENDED.

Navy Department Sends Him a Letter Praising the Legation Guard Under His Command at Peking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day sent to Capt. Newt H. Hall of the Marine Corps, who commanded the legation guard at Peking during a part of the crisis there, a letter of commendation for the heroic services of those under his command during the siege.

The department had previously sent a letter of commendation to Capt. Myers, who was the senior officer in command, but who gave way to Capt. Hall on being wounded. A similar letter would have been sent to Capt. Hall, but at that time he was under charges made by officials of the American Legation relative to his course during the siege. A Court of Inquiry, however, fully exonerated Capt. Hall. The letter of commendation is as follows:

"The department desires to commend in the highest terms the legation guard under your command on July 21 to Aug. 17, 1900. During this period each member of the guard behaved in the most creditable manner, under very trying circumstances. Especially are to be mentioned and commended Sergt. Edward A. Walker, M. C.; Corporals Martin Hunt and John O. Dahlgren, M. C.; Seaman Emil Stogsreit, and Alexander Westermark for their conspicuous conduct for the defense of the legation."

WALDERSEE LAUDS THE KAISER.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Count von Waldersee, at the reception given to him in Hanover to-day, said in the course of his speech:

"If I succeeded in some measure in China, it must be attributed solely to the circumstance that I had Emperor William behind me and was able to act in accordance with his intentions. What has been done in China for Germany will, I hope, come to light soon."

The Field Marshal went on to praise the conduct of the troops, adding:

"The young men of the mounted artillery achieved results hitherto not heard of. Our friends certainly learned to respect us more than ever; but our enemies now know us fully. We have taught the latter to respect us thoroughly. They know that a collision with Germany would be a bad job and that the Kaiser is backed by great power.

"We owe it to the Kaiser alone that we have opened great highways for German trade and industry. I am convinced that the German name will soon have quite a different sound there [in China.] Other names pall. The German name was borne aloft."

Senator Beveridge in Peking.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—United States Senator Beveridge has arrived in Peking for a two days' visit, after traveling extensively in Manchuria with the Russian Commander in Chief.

TWO NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED.

One Goes to Prof. Finsen, Discoverer of the Light Treatment for Lupus; the Other to Prof. Pavloff.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—Two of the prizes created under the terms of the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, will be awarded respectively to Prof. Finsen of Denmark, for discovering the light treatment for lupus, and Prof. Pavloff, the Russian physiologist, for his researches in nutrition.

Alfred Nobel, the Swedish chemist and expert in high explosives, died at San Remo, Italy, on Dec. 9, 1896. He left personalty valued at $2,170,465. About half the estate went to relatives, and the remainder was to be invested, the interest to be divided into five parts, and to be used as awards for those persons adjudged to have done the most "for the benefit of humanity" during the preceding year.

The various Swedish academies award the prizes, with the exception of that for the propagation of peace. This is awarded by a committee of five persons elected by the National Parliament.

Consul Brodowski at Solingen Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Edmond Z. Brodowski, United States Consul at Solingen, died suddenly yesterday morning at the house of a friend, a surveyor, named Kubicki, in Eberswalde. Mr. Brodowski left Solingen on Friday night and passed through Berlin on Saturday, seemingly in perfect health. His wife has arrived at Eberswalde. The burial will be there. Mr. Brodowski was originally appointed Consul at Breslau, but the Foreign Office refused to grant him an exequatur, whereupon his location was changed to Solingen.

King Alfonso's Cooks on Strike.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The general feeling of discontent prevailing here has reached the royal kitchen, and the principal chef and five cooks at the King's palace have gone out on strike.

AT THE HOTELS.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—C. T. Griffith, Indianapolis; A. S. Hamilton, Toronto.

PARK AVENUE—J. R. Scales, Mexico.

GILSEY—James H. Dean, St. Paul; James P. Ramsey, El Paso, Texas.

GRAND—F. M. Hayes, Havana, Cuba; W. B. Schofield, United States Army.

SAVOY—F. A. Kingsley, Pittsburg; Joseph E. Durrell, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana; Dr. E. N. Culver, Bay Shore.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Edgar Kern, Philadelphia; J. B. Savage, Cleveland; Dr. James W. Ward, San Francisco; William H. Crane, Cohasset, Mass.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Samuel Rea, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Harris J. Chilton, Philadelphia; Raymond Du Puy, St. Joseph, Mo.; William Wilmerding Moir, Lake Placid, N. Y.

VICTORIA—Judge John M. Fuller, Buffalo; Congressman Charles H. Camp, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—L. G. Wilkerson, Boise, Idaho; Charles Dugleid, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Swift, Cincinnati.

BARTHOLDI—The Countess of Santa Luce, Spain.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. J. Gutman, skirts, waists, and children's cloaks; A. Younker, pictures, umbrellas, and hosiery; J. E. Falan, dress goods and linings; 55 Franklin Street.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Crippen, carpets and mattings; C. B. Bowers, curtains and upholstery goods; 33 Leonard Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Busse, white goods; 104 Worth Street.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 708 Broadway; Holland House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Adamson, infants' wear; Miss L. Riley, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, china, lamps, and glassware; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Puie, linens, white goods, and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Haag, domestics and linens; S. Z. Lorsch, cloaks, suits, and waists; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, linens and white goods, "foreign"; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte City, Mon.; E. Siegel, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice, Weil & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. Rice, notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Flanagan, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets and waists; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Kennedy, notions, fancy and leather goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, furnishing and fancy goods, 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganapohl, upholstery goods, rugs, and mattings; Hotel Albert.

Hasemeier & Silkmann, Richmond, Ind.; J. E. Peltz, dry goods; H. R. Silkmann, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; W. Schwentzer, furnishing goods, laces, and hosiery, 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss L. Scheuerman, millinery; A. E. Vetter, corsets; Miss McKibben, millinery; G. Pfeiffer, laces, embroideries, trimmings, and ribbons; D. Scholl, hosiery and gloves; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; Miss F. Morrison, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Thomas, John W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. D. Adams, notions, laces, jewelry, and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

"May Company," Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, laces and embroideries; E. H. Clark, domestics; W. H. Ellis, upholstery goods, 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. P. Allen, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. I. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Schick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; R. B. Collins, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Maher & Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; T. J. Maher, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Wachtel, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Brydon, linens; W. Page, cloaks and suits; Miss Robertson, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Pettus Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. M. Hoag, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Walker Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. E. H. Morris, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, Minn., notions and furnishing goods; 78 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; W. G. Jamieson, furnishing goods; D. H. Steele, cloaks and suits; H. Choate, general buyer; Hotel Marlborough.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; R. Cleary, white goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Jennings, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Kelly, corsets; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 57 White Street.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. T. Stephenson, dress goods; 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Buchan, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Gardiner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Gerard House.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; Miss McGrath, optical goods; Hotel Netherland.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Browning, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. L. Eddy, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; O. W. Day, housefurnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barie, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. E. Mitchell, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Murphy, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Fiddler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, carpets; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Cairo, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; E. Jacobus, boys' clothing, 621 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Morrison, D., & Co., Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Burdick-Pecher-Murray Dry Goods Company, Madison, Wis.; J. J. Pecher, cloaks; A. L. Burdick, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linings and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. V. Sill, yarns and fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Mansbach, H. H., & Son, Piedmont, West Va.; G. Mansbach, clothing; C. Mansbach, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, notions, gloves, fancy goods, jewelry, and housefurnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; B. Hillman, notions; 337 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Parish, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss N. Holland, yarns, needlework, and art embroideries; 253 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Munzesheimer & Daube, Ardmore, Indian Territory; S. Daube, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. J. Moriarity, curtains; W. Russell, colored dress goods; Mrs. K. Weiler, ladies' wear; Hotel Rossmore.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, fancy goods and toys; 621 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, millinery and ribbons; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear; 487 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Lehman, B., Fort Wayne, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Olds, china, glass, and silverware; 488 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Meyer, domestics; A. O'Donnell, prints, ginghams, and linings; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; D. B. Goldberg, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; L. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and white goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kraus Bros., Wheeling, West Va.; B. F. Kraus, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss A. Whitman, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Bros., Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Bros., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamerslough & Co., Trinidad, Col.; R. Hamerslough, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, art and upholstery goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Mendelsohn, S. S., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. McCling, upholstery goods; 337 Broadway.

Tate Mercantile Company

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

A Comparison---And What It Proved

The facts about this August Trade Sale of Furniture are brought home with startling surprise at times. Many of the statements which we make are not fully comprehended by the public. For instance, yesterday we said that the valuations placed on furniture in this sale were lower than the prices for equal goods in other stores. This was illustrated very sharply to one customer.

She had just bought a handsomely inlaid desk at a store that keeps very fine goods. The price was $102. She came on our floor and was naturally attracted toward the desks to be sure that she could not have done better.

To her amazement she found the same identical style of desk—of the same wood, inlaid in same manner. It was marked "$50, worth $100."

She thought it must be a mistake—some cheap copy; but examination and inquiry proved absolutely that the two desks came from the same manufacturer. In the regular way, we should have marked the desk $100. The other store had it marked $102. Yet our sale price was only $50.

And you couldn't have found such a fine desk on sale in any but a high-class furniture store.

Our floor is full of just such splendid values; yet direct comparison is not easy to find; because the same customer does not frequently see the same pattern in other stores.

When found, the testimony of the comparison is startling and absolute.

In principle and methods this August Trade Sale of Furniture stands alone.

Some information about prices:

Women's Desks—

A very fine assortment in all the popular woods, also a special lot of very handsomely inlaid mahogany desks of the Louis XV. period.

$6, from $8—Golden oak desks in quartered oak finish; drop lid; French legs; one long drawer; 8 inside compartments; well built and highly finished. This desk also in imitation mahogany.
$10, from $15—Bird's-eye maple desks; drop lid; swell front drawer; moulded edges; straight fluted legs; 6 inside compartments; polish finish.
$10, from $15—Mahogany.
$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$17, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Bird's-eye maple.
$37.50, from $75—Mahogany, inlaid.
$45, from $90—Mahogany, inlaid.
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany, inlaid.
$50, from $100—Mahogany, inlaid.
$75, from $150—Mahogany, inlaid.

Library Tables

Almost every sort of a library table in an ample price-range.

$12, from $18—Golden oak; quartered oak top; 28 x 48 in.; heavy turned legs with claw feet; one lower shelf; deep rim with embossed edges; well built and finished.
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak.
$27, from $33—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$45, from $65—Golden oak.

Fourth floor.

Bookcases

Mahogany, bird's-eye maple, golden oak, natural birch and Flemish oak are represented in our line of bookcases. All sizes in many prices. Most unusual values:

$12, from $18.50—Imitation mahogany bookcases, 54 in. high, 32 in. wide; four adjustable shelves; moulded edges; carved panel each side of door frame; finest construction and finish.
$22, from $33—Golden oak in quartered oak finish; three section; 52 in. high, 54 in. wide; three sliding doors; four adjustable shelves in each compartment; moulded edges; claw feet; highly polished.
$9, from $12.50—Natural birch.
$10, from $15—Golden oak.
$11.50, from $15—Natural birch.
$16, from $26—Mahogany.
$19, from $25—Natural birch.
$20, from $25—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$25, from $32—Natural birch.
$25, from $38—Mahogany.
$27, from $42—Golden oak.
$38, from $50—Golden oak.
$50, from $72—Mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany.

Couches

$16, from $20—Oak frame, figured velour; tufted.
$18, from $23—Plain velour, fringed; not tufted.
$25, from $32—Imitation mahogany, plain velour; tufted.
$25, from $35—Oak frame, striped velour; tufted.
$28, from $35—Leather, plain seat; tufted head.
$40, from $50—Oak frame, moquette; plain seat.
$42, from $55—Oak frame, leather; tufted.
$50, from $70—Red leather, fringed; tufted.
$55, from $75—Mahogany frame, embossed velour; tufted.
$65, from $85—Leather; tufted and fringed.
$80, from $100—Mahogany frame; embossed velour.

Library Suites

$48, from $70—Three pieces; golden oak; red leather.
$50, from $70—Three pieces; Flemish oak; red leather.
$65, from $100—Two pieces; golden oak; green leather.
$65, from $100—Three pieces; mahogany; green leather.
$70, from $90—Three pieces; Flemish oak; red leather.
$70, from $125—Three pieces; mahogany; green leather.
$75, from $100—Two pieces; imitation mahogany; green leather.
$75, from $110—Three pieces; golden oak; green leather.

Library Chairs

$18, from $25—Mahogany chair in tapestry.
$22.50, from $30—Easy chair in green leather.
$25, from $35—Fireside chair in velour.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak chair in red leather.
$30, from $40—Easy chair in green leather.
$40, from $55—High-backed chair in velour.
$42.50, from $55—Easy rocker in green leather.
$48, from $65—Easy rocker in red leather.
$50, from $75—Easy rocker in green leather.
$55, from $75—Easy chair in green leather.

Library Sofas

$50, from $70—Flemish oak in red leather.
$50, from $75—Golden oak in embossed velour.
$50, from $80—Golden oak in moquette.
$60, from $90—Golden oak in embossed velour.
$75, from $110—Mahogany in moquette.
$80, from $125—Mahogany in moquette.
$100, from $130—Mahogany in embossed velour.

Imported Capes and Paletots

The finest collection of these handsome garments that came from abroad this season, came to Wanamaker's. Exclusive in design, yet prodigal in variety—little wonder that some dozens of garments still remain unsold.

They are mostly of lace or silk; made in the smartest fashion known to best foreign makers.

They will serve handsomely for evening wear during the coming season.

Capes, Paletots and Jackets that were $40 to $75, now

At $25 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's FRENCH UNDERWEAR

For Less Than Usual

These are the fine, dainty garments that mothers of little ones have seen and enthused over during the present season.

Of course French underwear is expensive, and deservedly so; but nothing else makes baby look so charming; and parents are pardonably extravagant in dressing the little tot.

But today the extravagance is eliminated; and these exquisite pieces may be obtained at the prices you would need to pay for domestic garments.

But quantities are small; and those who wish to share them must do so quickly.

These prices:

Drawers were $1.50, now 75c.
Petticoats were $3.50, now $2.50.
Nightgowns were $3, now $2.
Aprons were $6, now $3.50.
Guimpes were $4.50, now $2.50.
Hats and Bonnets were $15, now $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' DRESSES

For $1

This is an attractive collection of girls' washable dresses in guimpe and high-neck styles; made of lawn, gingham and pique. Sizes mostly for ages 6, 8 and 10 years.

The former prices ranged up to $3. Now choose for $1 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Radical Clean-Up Of HANDKERCHIEFS

In making room for the incoming stock of new goods, we picked eleven thousand pure-linen handkerchiefs out of our regular stock, and cut the prices sharply, as the figures below tell.

Men, particularly, have rarely, if ever, had an equal opportunity to buy such splendid handkerchiefs so much under-value.

For Men—

At $2.75 a dozen, from $4.20—Extra size, plain linen; hemstitched; splendid quality; assorted width of hems.
At $4 a dozen, from $7.80—Same style; much finer quality.
At $6 a dozen, from $10.20—Extra fine grade of plain linen, hemstitched.
One-half dozen of any at same rate.

For Women—

At 12½c each, from 25c—Fancy printed sheer linen, hemstitched; nice assortment of colorings.
At 40c each, from 75c—Lace-edge embroidered, scalloped embroidered, and hemstitched embroidered; very choice patterns.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Initial, hemstitched, unlaundered, with row of open work.
At 10c each, from 12½c—Plain, fine linen hemstitched.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Scalloped edge, embroidered by hand.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Plain fine linen, hemstitched.
At $2 a dozen, from $3—A lot of fine, plain linen, hemstitched; assorted widths of hems. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3 a dozen, from $4.20—Same as above in style, but of finer linen. Half dozens at same rate.
At $3.50 a dozen, from $6—Extra fine plain linen, hemstitched. Half dozens at same rate.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Japanese Goods

These pretty and practical things from Japan cost very little in the first place, when they are bought right. Now, when we find that we have too many of certain things, the cost is quite insignificant.

Lacquered Handkerchief and Glove Boxes; at 25c and 50c. Worth a half more.

Metal Trays, suitable for favors; for the smoking table, bureau and desk; at 10c, 15c and 25c each.

Colored Photographs on silk fans, very decorative; 25c each, worth 35c.

Also a lot of Trays, of papier mache, in Japanese decorations; were 40c, now 25c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

The Wanamaker Store

This Opportunity For CARPET Buying

Carpets are a particularly good thing to save money on. First, because the saving, if you buy here and now, is large; and secondly, because you are likely to get just the quality and color you would buy later; and the change in designs is a matter of small moment in carpets.

Here are fine Axminster and Velvet Carpets, in very wide variety. The designs were choice enough to be selected by us for our present season's stock, and the quality in each grade is of the highest class. In every case the combination of colorings is artistic and in good taste. The thrifty housekeeper would count it extravagance to pay more, when such excellent Carpets can be bought so much under-price.

The rain kept many people from coming yesterday, and they will be reassured by the news that the variety is practically as good today as yesterday.

No need to worry about the laying of the carpet, if you are away from home, or don't want it down yet. You can pick out what you want, and we will deliver and lay it later on, at your convenience.

There are about a hundred patterns to choose from. These are the prices:

$1.40 Axminster at $1
$1.40 Velvet Carpets at $1
$1 Velvet Carpets at 75c
70c Tapestry Carpets at 45c
85c Tapestry Carpets, best quality, at 55c
65c Ingrain Carpets at 50c

Third floor.

Clean-Up Offerings Of CLOTHING

For Men and Boys

This is an inexpensive time to feel compunction about the clothes that have served you so well this Summer.

Having a good time in a free and easy way makes a new man of the wearer, but makes old clothes of a suit.

But it would cost more than the clothes were worth, to take good care of them; now every man may be glad he didn't when new clothes can be bought for so little as this:

Sack Suits of blue or black serge—guaranteed all-wool and fast colors; made up in the careful manner that a good-looking, well-fitting serge suit demands; selling formerly at $8.50 to $12; now marked at

$7.50 a Suit

Line of sizes is not complete; but most men can be fitted. It's well worth finding out about—that's certain.

We also have some Mixed Cheviot and Wool Crash Suits, with single-breasted sack coats, in sizes 33 to 44. They were $15. Now at

$10 a suit

Then this news for the boys:

Boys' $3.50 to $7.50 Suits at $2.50 and $3

This is a group of about a hundred and seventy-five Sailor and Vestee Suits, in various styles and colors—but only in sizes for ages 3, 4 and 5 years. Prices have been $3.50 to $7.50; now $2.50 and $3.

A rare chance for the little fellows.

$5 to $7.50 Bicycle Suits at $3

These are in broken lots, very much broken in sizes, but can fit most boys of 6 to 10 years. Decided bargains for all who are suited.

About fifteen dozen Blouse Shirt Waists, made of good madras; with or without collar. Worth $1.15 to $1.35. Now at $1 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CURTAINS and Draperies

Under-Price

Carpets, Furniture, Draperies—what splendid opportunities for thrifty housekeepers here now.

Some of the Upholstery goods usually bring the same prices continuously—always staple; but we offer these August inducements.

Drapery Materials

SILK DAMASKS—
At $2, $2.35, $3, $4.25, $4.50 yard
Were $2.65, $3, $3.85, $5.25, $6.50
ARMURES—
At $1.80, $2, and $2.25 yard
Were $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75
FIGURED VELOURS—
At 95c, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.50 yard
Were $1.50, $2.50, $3 and $3.50
SASH MUSLIN—By the yard—
Thirty-six inches wide, with double border in three patterns; very desirable for full-size and half-sash curtains. At 15c yard, from 20c.

Lace Curtains

TAMBOUR—
At $3.75, $5.75, $7 and $7.75 pair
From $5, $7.25, $9 and $9.75
RENAISSANCE—
At $4, $5.50, $9.50 and $12.50 pair
From $5.25, $7, $12.25 and $15.75
IVORY IRISH POINT—
At $5.85, $8.35, $11 and $14.25 pair
From $7.50, $10.50, $14 and $18
WHITE IRISH POINT—
At $3.85, $4.65, $5.50 and $7.75 pair
From $4.85, $6.50, $7.50 and $10

Lambrequins

For mantel and piano. Made of figured China silk; various colorings; trimmed with a silk tassel edging. Only a few of these. At $2.50 each, were $3.

Cretonnes

A large and varied stock of cretonnes have we here, in the newest patterns and colors; both domestic and imported in this lot. Especially good for hangings and coverings. A large portion from this lot are now priced as follows: At 35c and 65c yard, were 50c to $1.

Sofa Pillows

Splendid variety of coverings, in tapestry and damask, down filled.
At $1.65, $3.75 and $7 each
From $2.25, $5.50 and $9

Third floor.

Lawn Aprons

Pretty, Practical, Under-Price

Lawn Aprons are always worth their regular value, if nicely made of good lawns, as are these. Here are all sorts and sizes, for mistress and maids—little sewing aprons, extra size aprons; nurses' aprons; with bibs or bretelles, and without; some trimmed with lace or embroidery.

These prices:

25c and 30c Aprons at 18c
35c and 45c Aprons at 28c
50c and 60c Aprons at 35c
65c and 75c Aprons at 50c
85c to $1.25 Aprons at 75c

Main aisle.

Attractive Offering Of Embroideries

We bought twelve thousand yards of insertions and ribbon beadings—just exactly the embroideries most wanted now. They were the sample pieces of an importing house—fine and perfect, of course, except for the soil on the outside of the piece.

The variety is almost unlimited, for there are scarcely two pieces alike in the entire collection. Now priced this way:

At 10c, worth 15c
At 12½c, worth 20c
At 15c, worth 25c
At 20c, worth 30c
At 25c, worth 38c

Main aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GARBAGE CONTRACT VALID

Justice Gildersleeve Dismisses the Temporary Injunction.

Says He Thinks Mr. Nagle Acted in a Strictly Lawful Manner—Refers to "Disappointed Contractors."

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Percival E. Nagle and his friends yesterday scored a substantial victory in regard to their much criticised garbage contract, for Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision dissolving the temporary injunction obtained by James F. Madden, a taxpayer, restraining them from putting the contract into effect.

The Judge's denial of the motion to continue the injunction carries with it a severe censure of Mr. Madden, and likewise $10 in costs.

The contract calls for the payment of $232,000 a year for the destruction of the city's garbage for a period of five years. The Justice holds that the complaint is defective, in that it contains no proof of fraud by any affidavit.

The substance of the complaint, Justice Gildersleeve declares, is that Commissioner Nagle's advertisement for bids required that the contractor should build and put in operation a suitable plant within thirty days, and begin the work, although the Commissioner and the Board of Estimate knew that the only party possessed of such a plant was the New York Sanitary and Utilization Company, and that it was impossible to erect such a plant within one month; that the Commissioner knew when he called for bids that the Sanitary and Utilization Company alone could comply with them; that the contractor was also required to deposit $40,000 as security for the performance of the contract, and that, although two other parties bid for the work sums which were much less than the amount bid by the Sanitary and Utilization Company, the contract was awarded to that company, and that the board knew that the price allowed was "extravagant" and calculated to injure the rights of other bidders.

"There is no evidence," says the Judge, "available for the purpose of this motion before me that the Commissioner knew anything of the sort."

Judge Gildersleeve then referred to various points of the complaint, and continued.

"But, aside from these defects in the complaint, and viewing the case on the merits, I think that the board and Commissioner have conducted themselves in a strictly lawful and judicious manner. They have followed the provisions of the charter of Greater New York and have wisely used the discretion which that charter intrusts to them, and which, from the necessity of the case, is essential to a responsible and effective discharge of their functions.

"This case exemplifies the facility with which the leisured taxpayer in modern times lends himself to the designs of jealous and disappointed contractors, who, for the sake of reprisal upon the municipality, bring desperate suits for injunctions, with no expectation of success, thereby vexing the city officials, and impeding the prosecution of public works, to the detriment of the health, comfort, and convenience of the community. This is a practice which cannot be too severely reprehended."

CHINAMAN ON A RAMPAGE.

Tried to Kill a Countryman in Chinatown, Fought a Dozen Others, and Bit a Detective.

Henry Sing, twenty-eight years old, a Chinaman who runs a laundry at Woodside, L. I., caused great excitement in Chinatown last night. He tried to kill a countryman, fought half a dozen others, bit a piece out of a policeman's hand, and finally landed in the Elizabeth Street Station.

Several years ago John Sing Wing, a prosperous merchant of 11 Pell Street, had Sing ejected from the Hip Sing Tong Society in San Francisco, and ever since the latter has borne an intense hatred against the merchant, and has on several occasions threatened his life.

Last night Wing was sitting in his shop with a dozen countrymen, when Sing walked in. He flourished a 32-calibre revolver, and shouted that Wing's end had come. The Chinamen all sprang to their feet and rushed at Sing, one of their number knocking the revolver from Sing's hand with a long bamboo pipe.

Sing recovered his weapon despite the Chinamen who fought him, but before he had time to shoot he was thrown out to the street. The Chinamen rushed after him, vowing to kill him.

A big crowd had collected outside Wing's store, which attracted Detectives Maloney and Carroll of the Elizabeth Street Station; but by the time they reached the scene of the trouble Sing had fled through Pell Street and had boarded a Third Avenue car going toward the bridge. The detectives followed, and saw him enter a laundry at 211 Park Row, kept by his brother, Wah Sing.

When the detectives tried to enter, Wah promptly locked the door. The door was battered down in less than a minute, and the search for Sing was begun. Wah fought the detectives in the back room, and Carroll, grabbing him, threw him into a tub of water, where he staid until Sing was dragged from underneath a bunk.

All the way to the station house Sing struggled to get free, and the detectives were compelled to put handcuffs on him.

When near the police station Sing suddenly turned on Detective Maloney, and, sinking his teeth in the officer's left hand, held on like a bulldog. He was clubbed badly on the head by Carroll before he could be forced to release his hold. A loaded revolver and a box of cartridges was found on Sing when he was searched at the station.

INHALED GAS AND DIED.

Mrs. Coffman, After Several Attempts, Succeeded in Killing Herself.

After several attempts at suicide Mrs. Mary A. Coffman, the wife of Byron S. Coffman, a well-known Denver mining engineer, killed herself yesterday afternoon at her home, 520 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by inhaling illuminating gas. Mrs. Coffman had been ailing for some time and came to this city five months ago to regain her health. The change did her little good, however, and she developed a suicidal mania. Four weeks ago she tried to walk into the North River with her daughter, May, but was prevented by longshoremen. A week later she tried to throw herself in front of an Amsterdam Avenue trolley car, but was saved by the motorman.

Yesterday morning she locked herself in the bathroom with her daughter and turned on the gas. The young woman screamed and was rescued by neighbors. Thereafter Mrs. Coffman seemed calmed, and Mr. Coffman went to his business. When he returned at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Coffman was found dead in the bathroom, a rubber tube leading from a gas jet into her mouth. An ambulance surgeon summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital pronounced life extinct.

PHILADELPHIA'S UNION TICKET.

Allied Organizations' Committee Suggests Names for Candidacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The sub-committee representing the allied organizations in the political reform movement here in opposition to the regular Republican nominees, except the candidate for City Controller, met to-day to draft a union ticket for the next election. Although the sub-committee has no power finally to name a ticket, it can suggest available candidates to the General Committee, which, in turn, is to submit the names to the allied organizations for approval. The following list of candidates was agreed upon by the sub-committee:

District Attorney—P. F. Rothermel, Jr.; Recorder of Deeds—John Virdin; City Controller—John M. Walton; Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions—Frank A. Hartranft; Members of the Board of Revision of Taxes—Simon Gratz and R. A. Lukens; Judges of Court of Common Pleas—G. Harry Davis and John R. Read.

Mr. Rothermel is the present District Attorney, Mr. Virdin Recorder of Deeds, Mr. Walton City Controller, and Mr. Gratz a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes. They are Republicans.

Mr. Walton is also the Republican nominee for the office of Controller.

Messrs. Hartranft, Lukens, and Read are Democrats. Mr. Hartranft is a lawyer and Mr. Lukens is the minority member of the present Board of Revision of Taxes. Mr. Read was formerly United States District Attorney and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Mr. Davis is a lawyer and a member of the Board of Managers of the Municipal League.

TO CUT FALL RIVER WAGES.

Cotton Manufacturers Vote to Reduce Pay for Weaving—Operatives Inclined to Resist.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Fall River cotton manufacturers this afternoon, at a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of wage reduction, unanimously voted to reduce wages to a basis of 17 cents for weaving, the reduction to go into effect Sept. 3. This is about a 14 per cent. cut, the present price of weaving being 19.8 cents.

An agreement will be drawn up for the signatures, and will be passed by the Executive Committees of the association. It will require a representation of 100,000 spindles to make operative an agreement to reduce wages. At the meeting and voting there were representatives of nearly 1,250,000 spindles.

The manufacturers agreed in the statement that the only objections offered had to do with the amount and the time of the reduction, and had nothing to do with the reduction itself. A very significant fact in connection with the meeting was the absence of Simeon B. Chase, Treasurer of the King Philip Mills, and George H. Hills, Treasurer of the Davol Mills. The King Philip Mills are engaged entirely upon what is known as fine goods.

In the event of a resistance to the cut down, a matter which has been talked of more seriously than anything else in connection with the proposition, it is not thought that the fine-goods mills will be asked to assist in the fight in order to make the reduction agreement operative. If the reduction is opposed it is expected, of course, that these mills will aid the others in other ways.

Representatives of the various labor organizations in Fall River met immediately after the announcement of the action of the manufacturers' association, and a meeting of the Textile Council was called for next Thursday night. At that meeting a plan of action, and possibly of resistance, will be formulated, and the matter discussed.

The labor men say they do not believe the operatives will accept the reduction. Neither is it expected that they will accept the sliding scale, talked of some time ago. To-night the sentiment of operatives seemed wholly in favor of resisting.

TROLLEY VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

Man Whose Body Was Dragged Under Car Trucks Was Nels Nelson.

Morris Johansen of 19 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night identified the body of the man found wedged between the flooring and the rear truck of a car of the Franklin Avenue line, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning as that of his nephew, Nels Nelson, twenty-three years old, of East Ninth Street and Avenue U, in the Homecrest section of Brooklyn.

Mr. Johansen said that his nephew had visited him on Saturday night, and had left to go to his home about midnight. He was perfectly sober when he started for home.

PLANT LINE STEAMER WRECKED.

The Halifax Strikes a Rock Off Minot's Light and Is Beached.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Her course being hidden by thick fog, the Plant Line steamer Halifax early this morning struck a rock off Minot's Light, while bound for this port, and, with the water pouring into her forward compartment, the Captain beached her on George's Island, near Fort Warren, to save her from sinking. As she lay in an easy cradle on the soft bottom of the harbor, tugs reached her, and her 250 passengers were taken off and brought to this city. Among the passengers were several prominent oarsmen who were returning from last week's races at Halifax, and the Philadelphia cricket team, which had been playing in Nova Scotia.

The steamer was bound from Charlottetown, P. E. I.; for Hawksbury, C. B., and Halifax, N. S. She left Halifax early Sunday morning. Besides 250 passengers, she brought a cargo of general merchandise. While the steamer apparently is seriously damaged, the Plant Line officials think she can be pumped out and floated without serious difficulty.

The Halifax is a steel screw steamer, sailing under British registry. She is 250.3 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 21.5 feet deep. Her tonnage is 958. She was built at Glasgow in 1888.

Mother and Three Daughters Drowned.

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 12.—Assistant Postmaster John G. Pole and his family, while attempting to cross a mountain stream about six miles from here, were swept down by the waters of a cloudburst yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pole and his three-year-old daughter escaped; but the mother and three daughters, aged from one to eight years, were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PASSENGER ASSOCIATIONS.

Plan of Consolidation Proposed Under the Rearrangement of Ownership.

An attempt will be made, so it was said on Broadway yesterday, to consolidate the Southwestern, the Western, and the Transcontinental Passenger Associations. The reason assigned for such action is that through the financial rearrangement of the ownership of the various lines comprising these associations the existence of so many bodies, composed practically of the same men, involves an unnecessary expense. By consolidating these associations a material saving could be effected.

Another reason is stated to be the easier settlement of disputes, rate matters, and other affairs by one association than could be accomplished by two or more covering partly the same ground. It is understood that the higher traffic officials favor this plan.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

A Comparative Statement of the Road's Earnings and Expenses.

The Louisville and Nashville has issued a statement of its earnings and expenses for the year ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the previous year. From gross earnings for 1901 is deducted $1,193,518 for freight on company's property, which has hitherto been debited to operating expenses:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$28,022,207	$26,611,095
Operating expenses	18,233,034	17,472,122
Net earnings from traffic	9,789,173	9,138,973
Other income	704,688	650,044
Total	$10,493,861	$9,789,017
Total charges	6,212,748	6,189,783
Net income	4,281,113	661,879
Surplus after payment of dividends	1,586,113	1,507,234

The detailed annual report will be issued later.

Brief Railroad Items.

Superintendent Ketchum of the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna has ordered all employes to refrain from unnecessary noise at stations and to enforce similar restraint on others on the grounds of the company. The order is intended to stop the annoying calls of cab drivers.

General Manager Norris of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad has installed for use as an inspection car for short distances a machine on the style of the old handcar, but operated by gasoline. The machine weighs 475 pounds and is capable of making thirty miles an hour.

Traffic officials of Western railroads and representatives of the anthracite coal operators are to meet in Chicago this week to discuss freight rates to points west from Chicago. The coal men demand that rates be maintained to prevent some large wholesale firms in the West from selling coal at lower figures, which they are enabled to do because of cut freight rates.

FAST TRACK AT SARATOGA

Hacklet Easily Won the Ballston Hunters' Steeplechase.

YANKEE'S SECOND VICTORY

Whitney's Entry for the Futurity, Nasturtium, Worked Five Furlongs in 1:05½—Decanter Won.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The attendance at the races was large and the track fast here to-day. The stake feature was the Ballston Hunters' Steeplechase, which resulted in a hollow win for the second choice, Hacklet, who won, pulled up, by twenty lengths, the favorite, Lost Cord, being second, a like distance in front of Bacchanal.

John E. Madden's Futurity candidate, Yankee, again won his race with the greatest of ease, beating Chilton and several other promising two-year-olds.

The handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, went to Decanter, who beat the favorite, Terminus, a length and a half in a hard drive. The Western three-year-old Sarner won his third consecutive victory in the six-furlong dash. He was all out at the finish, Satire, who was at 20 to 1, coming within an ace of securing the decision. Royal Sue was the favorite for the opening dash for two-year-olds, but lacked speed, and was beaten off. The race went to the 15 to 1 shot Keynote, who got up in the last stride and beat the 20 to 1 shot Destitute a head.

The report that Bonnibert had broken down is not true. The colt suffers from bruised heels, but the injury is nothing serious.

William C. Whitney's colt Nasturtium was sent five furlongs between the fourth and fifth races in 1:05½. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for maiden fillies and geldings two years old. Keynote, 114 pounds, (Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Destitute, 114, (Coyle,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Rockwater, 114, (J. Black,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Fast, Josepha, Caithness, Roue, Chickadee, Royal Sue, Maxille, Wait a Minute, Lady Godiva, Queen's Messenger, Octoroon, and Torchlight also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; for three-year-olds, selling. Sarner, 108 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Satire, 101, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Apple of My Eye, 101, (L. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Bill Massie, Mark Lane, Malden, James J. Corbett, Connie, Anecdote, Barbara Frietchie, Chaos, and Ante Up also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; the full course, about two miles and a half. Hacklet, 140 pounds, (Monahan,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; Last Cord, 157, (A. Green,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Bacchanal, 150, (Dayton,) 9 to 2 and even, third. Time—6:22. Eophone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Yankee, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Chilton, 115, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Dixieline, 115, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Gibson Light, Lady Viola, Bedlington, King Hanover, Belle's Commoner, and Shandonfield also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Decanter, 101 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Terminus, 114, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even, second; The Amazon, 95, (Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Kilogram, Kinnikinic, and Specific also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles. Charagrace, 167 pounds; The Bachelor and Gould, 150 each; The Chamberlain and MacLeod of Dare, 138 each; Mr. Stoffel, Millstream and Holland, 135 each; Salesman, 134; Sam Devere, Miss Mitchell, Kufa, and Island Prince, 132 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Equalize, Indigent, Meistersinger, Fired Krupp, Dark Secret, Playlike, and Oclawaha, 110 pounds each; Honolulu, Emma A. M., Step Onward, and High Carnival, 107 each; Lady Sterling and Batyah, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Seneca Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. The Musketeer, 111 pounds; Paul Clifford, 108; Prince of Melrose, 106; Dr. Preston, 105; Sweet Tooth and Rowdy, 103 each; Annie Thompson and Lady Georgiana, 101 each; Double Six, 96; Barbara Frietchie, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, winners of $750 in 1901; allowances one mile and seventy yards. Imp and Smoke, 113 pounds each; Baron Pepper, The Rhymer, Dublin, Bedeck, Admonition, Bellario, and Lucent, 110 each; Agnes D., 105.

FIFTH RACE.—High weight handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Caviar, 128 pounds; Bellario, 117; Kinnikinic, 107; All Gold, 112; Gulden, 109; May W., 108; Montanic, 103; Hammock, 92; Agnes and Eloin, 90 each.

HARNESS RACERS GO TO-DAY.

Brighton Trotting Meeting, Postponed Because of Rain, to Open This Afternoon.

Confronted by a mile oval of thin slush, three-quarters of an inch deep over a track as slippery and hard as ice, the managers of the New York Trotting Association yesterday had no alternative, and so postponed the opening of the first harness meeting on the Brighton Beach race track until 1 o'clock this afternoon. Harness racing might have been possible on the track as it was for the galloping thoroughbreds if owners had been willing to speed their horses in deep and holding mud, but on the altered course, prepared especially for the trotters and pacers, hard rolled, and with only a sufficient covering of loose earth which, mixed with the rain water, made the going dangerously like a skating rink, the new harness racing club did not even wait to ask what the horsemen thought of the situation, but ordered a postponement as soon as it was certain that the track could not dry out sufficiently to be safe.

That was early in the forenoon, and while rain still was falling, but the news did not reach New York in time to prevent a great number of lovers of harness racing from making the trip to the track, there to learn the disappointing news. When later the fact of the postponement was spread all over the city, visitors still continued to arrive, content to see the preparations that had been made for the sport, even if there should be no racing, and perhaps hopeful of seeing some of the horses engaged in the races for the day sent over the track in work, though even work on the course in the condition that the rain left it was discouraged by the managers of the meeting.

Promptly upon the determination to put off the races, the management reached another decision, which illustrates perfectly the liberality of the association. This was that, though the rain shut off the chance for racing on the day announced for the opening, the horsemen should not suffer any hardship through the weather, the association declining to withdraw any of the races on the original programme, and announcing that the full list of purses and stakes would be raced for, the card originally made for the opening day going over to to-day, with the addition of the first race scheduled for to-day, while the other events of this afternoon's regular programme will be spread out through the week with an extra event each day until the schedule is completed, or as nearly completed as the time available this week will permit.

The additions to the daily programmes will not, however, interfere with the decision of the big events of the meeting, each of which will be raced for on the day originally set for it, with the single exception of the champion free-for-all trot, which was to have been the chief attraction of the opening yesterday, but which now will be trotted this afternoon.

For the free for all it is now about settled that four horses will start, these being David Cahill's Charley Herr, (2:07,) driven by Kelly; E. F. Geers's Lord Derby, (2:07,) driven by his owner; Fred Gerken's The Monk, (2:08¼,) driven by Noble, and James Gormley's Georgena, (2:07½,) driven by McDowell. Another feature event will be the special pacing match between John Trout's Anaconda, (2:02¼,) driven by the owner, and the Parkway Farm's Joe Patchen, (2:01¼,) driven by Dickerson. Two other races of the regular programme to be decided are the 2:12 pacing class, with thirteen horses named to start, and the 2:14 trotting class, also with thirteen named to go for the purse. The extra event, making five races for the afternoon, will be the first event of the regular card for this afternoon. This race has in it the following horses named to start:

The Metropolitan Stakes, for 2:20 Pacers.—The Garden Farm's Allerteen, W. G. Stovel's Captain Brino, G. W. Leavitt's Darnette, S. S. Lyman's Dick See, the East View Stock Farm's Don Derby, D. W. Maloney's Helen D., Henry Hagmaier's Marchust, T. L. Artur's P. H. Flynn, James T. Wyman's Pure Gold, Edgar Bronk's Star Hugh, and W. C. Floyd-Jones's Snitz.

New York Circuit Harness Races.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Lowering skies giving promise of rain reduced the attendance at the opening day of the Grand Circuit meet of the Northern New York Trotting Breeders' Association, but notwithstanding this a good-sized crowd filled the stands and paddock when the first race, the "American," for 2:12 pacers, with a purse of $1,500, was called with six starters. It took seven heats to decide this race. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; the American Stakes; purse $1,500.

Armorel, gr. m., by Don Pizarro, (A. P. McDonald)	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Balmy L., b. m., (Turner)	6	5	5	1	1	2	3
Jack Harting, b. s., (Sayles)	4	3	1	3	6	3	2
Diavolo, br. g., (O'Neill)	2	1	4	6	5	4	4
Don Valley, b. g., (Hudson)	3	6	6	4	3	r. o.	
Tonetta P., ch. m., (Merrill)	5	4	3	5	4	r. o.	

Time—2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:15¾; 2:17¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; the Suburban Stakes; purse $1,500.

New Richmond, gr. h., by Brown Hal, (Benedict)	1	1	1
John H., b. g., (Munson)	5	2	2
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarty)	2	6	3
John R. Potts, b. g., (Turner)	3	3	5
Rajah, b. g., (Welch)	6	4	4
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Burch)	7	5	6
Stark, b. g., (Johnson)	dis		
Tiger, gr. g., (Rennick)	dis		
Louisa G., b. m., (Merrill)	4	dis	

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¼; 2:15¼.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; the Breeders' Stakes, for three-year-olds; purse $1,000.

Melton, b. c., by Allarton, (Young)	1	1
Hawthorn, rn. f., (Hudson)	2	2

Time—2:26½; 2:23½.

COLTS IN THE FUTURITY.

W. C. Whitney and J. E. Madden Regarded as Having Best of Eligible Horses.

With the race for the Futurity Stakes at Sheepshead Bay now less than three weeks off the outlook for that event has changed little, except that horsemen who at Brighton Beach were inclined to concede the race to William C. Whitney's fifty-thousand-dollar colt, now are beginning to believe that if Mr. Whitney cannot win with Nasturtium he can win with Goldsmith.

A number of much-talked-of Futurity colts have appeared at Saratoga in the week of racing there, but, aside from John E. Madden's Yankee, twice a winner at Saratoga, none seems to have more than a remote chance to beat Nasturtium, and even Yankee's chance is not very highly thought of. Goldsmith's victory over Blue Girl in the Saratoga Special directed attention to that colt, and, as he has been improving steadily since early Spring, Goldsmith now is regarded as a strong second string for the Whitney stable. Even then the Whitney strength will not be all in the field, for in the big string of two-year-olds under Trainer J. W. Rogers's care is yet a third good colt in King Hanover, a well-tried horse that caused much talk in the Spring.

John E. Madden seems to hold the next strongest hand, with the great filly Blue Girl and the at present unbeaten Yankee, though a third colt, Heno, whose name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Futurity in the early Summer, has passed since into the stable of Clarence H. Mackay. Madden also has Fly Wheel, Guns fire, City Bank, and Blackstock, all eligible for the Futurity, but from the plan of campaign adopted at Saratoga Madden seems to depend chiefly on Blue Girl and Yankee, and that, too, though Blue Girl was reported to have bled in her work several days before the race for the Saratoga Special.

J. B. Haggin and the Pepper stable both are numerously represented in the race, and race track gossip has it that each stable is preparing a "dark one," though none of the two-year-olds from either establishment has raced in a style to suggest Futurity possibilities. The other colts that have raced in the East and that have showed well enough to be considered as probable starters and possible winners, are S. S. Brown's Hyphen, August Belmont's Masterman, G. Walbaum's De Reszke, William Lakeland's Enright, G. B. Morris's Golden Cottage and Cunard, B. Schrieber's Dewey, G. E. Smith's Chilton, S. J. Smith's Northern Star, A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, and Jacob Worth's Mary Worth.

None of the colts raced by Clarence H. Mackay in the Spring seems good enough to justify paying a starting fee for the Futurity, and the Mackay Stable's only hope seems to be in Heno, the colt bought from J. E. Madden for a big price. It would hardly be like the shrewd horseman that Madden is, however, to sell a colt that could beat those he has in reserve for the great race. There has been but slight mention of Western horses so far for the coming Futurity, and on the form that the Western colts have shown, there seems small chance of any of them being dangerous.

OARSMEN'S WRANGLE ENDED.

Harlem Regatta Association's Claim on Nonpareil R. C. Compromised.

At a meeting of the Harlem River Regatta Association, held last night at Pabst's Hotel, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the controversy between the association and the Nonpareil Rowing Club over the question of payment for the privilege of anchoring a barge occupied by the Nonpareil Club at the finish line for the Memorial Day regatta of the Association was finally settled by a compromise, and a dispute that for a time threatened to cause the withdrawal or expulsion of the Nonpareil Club was ended to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Nonpareil Club disputed payment on the ground that the full privilege bargained for was not enjoyed, and the regatta association insisted upon payment in terms equally positive. The dispute has been carried on for more than three months, and Harlem River oarsmen had about concluded that the Nonpareil Club must sever its connection with the regatta association, when a compromise was reached, whereby the Nonpareil Club agreed to pay and the association to accept one-half the sum alleged to be due, the payment amounting to $25. The meeting also voted on the application of the Hudson Boat Club for membership, the club being admitted.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Prevented Local Teams from Playing—St. Louis Bunched Hits and Won.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, the games scheduled for the Brooklyn and New York teams yesterday were postponed. St. Louis won from Cincinnati by bunching hits in the fourth and eighth innings.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	2	2	0	1
Padden, 2b.	1	3	3	3	1
McCann, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	4	0
Kruger, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0
Nichols, cf.	1	0	2	1	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	8	13	27	15	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	13	0	1
Crawford, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	1	0	5	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Fox, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Pietz, c.	1	3	4	1	0
Hahn, p.	1	0	0	3	1
Total	5	8	24	15	3

St. Louis	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hits—Donovan, Kruger. Home run—Padden. Hit by pitcher—By Hahn, 1. Double play—Nichol, McCann and Padden. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3; off Hahn, 3. Sacrifice hit—Nichols. Wild pitch—Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 2; by Sudhoff, 2. Stolen base—McCann. Time—One hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Boston	43	48	.488
Philadelphia	54	37	.593	New York	37	47	.440
St. Louis	55	41	.573	Cincinnati	37	54	.407
Brooklyn	48	44	.522	Chicago	37	61	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Chicago, 17; Cleveland, 2.
At Detroit—Milwaukee, 6; Detroit, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 0, (first game;) Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 1, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Brockton, 3, (first game;) Montreal, 8; Brockton, 2, (second game.)
At Buffalo—Worcester, 8; Buffalo, 5.
At Toronto—Hartford, 2; Toronto, 0, (first game;) Hartford, 6; Toronto, 4, (second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 9; Providence, 6.

New York State League.

At Waverly—Ilion, 8; Waverly, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 11; Troy, 3.

Baseball in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 5.—Baseball is becoming a great fad here. Most of the American colony are great patrons of the game. Several clubs have been organized and nearly every Saturday afternoon a game has been played between two picked nines. The interest became so great that a league was proposed. The plan took well with the people and six clubs have been formed from the clerical force of the various Government offices. A number of Americans employed by private concerns and several Porto Ricans are members of the different clubs. All the clubs have sent to the United States for uniforms. Grounds have been secured at Puerta de Tierra, about ten minutes' trolley ride from San Juan. A large subscription list was raised to defray expenses.

Boston Baseball Club Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Boston American League baseball club, with an authorized capital of $100,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are Joseph C. Pelletier, Edward A. Hearn, of Boston, and James J. Collins, Jersey City.

CANADA'S YACHT AHEAD.

Invader Beat Cadillac, Detroit Boat Club's Yacht Easily.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—In a twelve-knot breeze and a smooth sea Invader, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's challenger, won the second race of the international series for the Canada's Cup, almost as easily as the Detroit Boat Club's Cadillac won the first race last Saturday.

Invader gained 4 minutes 27 seconds on what was intended to be a beat to windward of nine nautical miles, but which, by reason of the wind hauling, before the yachts had made two miles to weather, became a close-hauled reach, and on the run home off the wind the challenger added nearly two minutes more to its lead.

Though the shift in the wind spoiled what was to have been a beat to weather, Invader had sufficient opportunity to demonstrate that in light airs she can beat Cadillac to windward. The Canadian yacht clearly outpointed the defender when both were footing equally.

The official times for the race were:

	Start.	Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Invader	11:00:00	12:53:35	2:08:00	3:08:00
Cadillac	11:00:00	11:30:02	2:14:22	3:14:22

To-morrow's race will be over the triangular course, as on Saturday.

NEWPORT POLO TOURNEY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The polo tournament will open to-morrow on the grounds near Bateman's Point, the game being between the teams of the Westchester Polo Club and the Country Club of Westchester for the Newport Cups. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt will make their first public appearance as polo players. They will be on the Westchester team with H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and either I. Townsend Burden, Jr., or Peter D. Martin.

The revised schedule of games for the tournament is as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 13—Country Club of Westchester vs. Westchester Polo Club, for Newport cups.
Wednesday, Aug. 14—Point Judith vs. Philadelphia Freebooters, for Newport cups.
Thursday, Aug. 15—Philadelphia Freebooters vs. Myopia, for the Westchester Polo Club cups.
Saturday, Aug. 17—Winners of Aug. 13 vs. winners of Aug. 14, for the Newport cups.
Monday, Aug. 19—Lakewood vs. Point Judith, for Westchester Polo Club cups.
Wednesday, Aug. 21—Meadow Brook vs. winners of Aug. 19, for Westchester Polo Club cups.
Friday, Aug. 23—Winners of Aug. 15 vs. winners of Aug. 21, for Westchester Polo Club cups.

The Westchester Polo Club cups will be played for by first teams, open to teams of four, under the official handicap, and the Newport cups by second teams, with players whose handicap does not exceed six goals.

RACED BEHIND MOTOR PACE.

Nelson Defeated Cyclist Moran in Fifteen-Mile Race in Madison Square Garden.

A fifteen mile motor-paced race between the rival cyclists, "Johnny" Nelson of Chicago, and "Jimmy" Moran of Chelsea, Mass., drew a crowd that comfortably filled the seats in Madison Square Garden last night, and made a contest that, though rather one-sided at the finish, stirred the spectators to frequent outbursts of applause. Slipping away steadily and fighting desperately to hold his lead when Moran spurted in the effort to regain lost ground, Nelson was in front always and won rather easily in the last two miles by eight and one-half laps, covering the fifteen miles in 25:47 2-5.

As a matter of fact, the crowd seemed convinced that Nelson would win, early in the contest, but the spectators nevertheless plunged into enthusiasm each time that Moran settled into spurting to cut down his opponent's lead. Then there was pace and to spare, so long as Moran hung on in his spurts, for Nelson refused to give back an inch of his advantage, and rode even harder than Moran. With each outburst however, Moran lost strength, and near the end of the race let Nelson draw out and pedal home in rather easy style.

The riders both were paced by motor bicycles, and the hum of the motors added much to the sensationalism of the race. The pace was fast from the very beginning, but the riders each hung just on the back wheel of the motors and until near the end were both riding their hardest for the victory. Nelson had a big advantage in the management and training of his pacemakers straight through the race, and found his chief enjoyment in trying to slip away from Moran, who, in turn, made a most gallant effort to steal back some of Nelson's gains.

George C. Schrieber of New York won the five-mile lap race for amateurs by half a length from Archie Rawlins of New Bedford, Mass., after a hard finish in the last lap. Gus Welsing, another New Yorker, was third, with J. Haggerty of Bridgeport, Conn., fourth, half a wheel behind. S. J. Van der Lin of this city won the half-mile novice motor-paced race. The one-mile amateur handicap was won by Thomas Hall of New York, with eighty yards, who finished ten lengths ahead of J. Haggerty of Bridgeport, Conn., with sixty yards. C. J. Anderson, a local rider, was third, with 120 yards' allowance, and G. C. Schrieber, the scratch man, fourth.

CYCLE RECORDS GO AT BUFFALO

National Cycling Association's Grand Circuit Meet on Pan-American Track.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The International Grand Circuit meet of the National Cycling Association was continued in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds to-day, the programme being divided between professionals and amateurs. The professional events were the quarter-mile circuit championship and the two-mile handicap. Four preliminary heats and two semi-finals of the quarter-mile were run off to-day, Frank L. Kramer, Iver Lawson, "Major" Taylor, and H. B. Freeman qualifying for the grand semi-finals which will be run off to-morrow. Sidney Jenkins and T. J. Gascoyne, the English riders, failed to get places in their trial heats. In the two-mile handicap for the Iroquois purse

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TWELVE PAGES,

NOT A FEW, BUT ALL.

The fact must be kept all the time in view that EDGAR A. WHITNEY, the gamblers' lookout, told Agent DILLON that he could send his warnings of raids to the poolrooms through any police station in the city. Information of an intended raid could be transmitted, he said, through the telephone system at Police Headquarters to "any police station," whence it would be promptly conveyed to the imperiled lawbreakers; if there was not time for this roundabout method he was to warn the poolroom keepers directly by their private telephones.

Mr. DILLON tested Mr. WHITNEY'S system by calling up many police stations, and found that it worked to a charm. The false "tips" about raids sent to police stations had the effect of causing the threatened places to close at once.

This evidence implicates the entire Police Department. Every Captain and every Sergeant, the men in charge of the telephone system, the head of the department himself, the Deputy, the wardmen, all except the patrolmen, against whom this general evidence must be supplemented by proofs in individual cases, are put under suspicion. Of course, it cannot be assumed that this amazing system of corruption and collusion with crime could have been created and operated without the knowledge of DEVERY. It would be inhuman to leave any man in the position the Deputy now occupies before the community. Not morality alone, but humanity as well, cries aloud for proceedings that will promptly give these men, from the Deputy down, an opportunity to be heard in their own defense and to clear themselves if they can. But it is plain that some of them must wear the stripes before the ends of justice will be satisfied.

THE STRIKE COLLAPSE.

From the best data obtainable at the close of the business day it looks as if the backbone of the strike was broken. This is not surprising. The only backbone it ever had was that contributed by SHAFFER'S buncombe oratory, which expressed his hopes rather than his convictions. His threat to "call out" the entire working force of the United States Steel Corporation and shut up its plants has not resulted as he expected it would. However regarded, the strike order is a failure. This will appear from our news columns in sufficient detail to enable the reader, whatever his convictions, to judge how impotent Mr. SHAFFER finds himself to establish a quarrel between contented and well-paid workingmen and their daily bread. The strike is chiefly a success at McKeesport, with the result that one plant is already being taken away from there and the removal of others may follow. The refusal of the Western steel workers to respect Mr. SHAFFER'S order means that he is not a leader whom the membership of the association will follow into any wild foolishness he may plan. His appeal for help is pathetic, but not impressive.

It is now understood why the last conference in New York ended in results so unsatisfactory to the officers of the Amalgamated Association. Mr. MORGAN took the ground that the United States Steel Corporation was a responsible body, with assets which could be attached to satisfy any judgment which might be obtained against it for infraction of contract, whereas the Amalgamated Association, which sought to become a party to a contract with it, was not only not responsible in any way, but had within a few days given evidence of its entire indifference to contractual obligations. As a business man he was not willing to see the interests with which he is connected drawn into any such unequal contract, and until the Amalgamated Association was willing to put itself in a position where its property, at times considerable, could be made subject to attachment under judgment, he would not consent to giving the Amalgamated anything more than it had when the steel company was formed. This was a sound business view, and just what we should expect a man of Mr. MORGAN'S character and connections to take. Of course, it did not suit the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association, which wants to hold its employers under cast-iron contracts while itself left free to respect or repudiate its own obligations thereunder, as its interests may appear.

By the end of the week we shall know to what extent the union labor which has gone out is replaced by non-union labor. All that remains of the great steel strike is summed up in this inquiry. Probably the most obstinate and intractable of the strikers are the Welsh immigrants who came here to work in the tin plate mills. They are thoroughly imbued with the trades union spirit and believe that the labor to take their places does not exist outside of Wales. They have been making from $8 to $10 per day, are well supplied with money, and have a good deal to learn from experience of the difference between this country and that from which they came. It does not take a clever American long to master a handicraft, and the skill of the Welsh tin plate makers, however valuable, is less a monopoly than it was a year or two ago.

Altogether, the situation has cleared very much since Saturday. The strike is now only a temporary inconvenience. With the refusal of the Milwaukee, Chicago, and Joliet operatives to join it the balloon of Mr. SHAFFER ceased to be dirigible, and the rate at which it is now emptying itself of gas promises for him the fate of Icarus. To organize a great strike a man needs a great issue, and in this instance there was none.

THE ROYAL DECLARATION.

The announcement of our London correspondent, in his cable letter published Sunday, that the Royal Declaration bill has been abandoned for the session is the announcement of a foregone conclusion. At the close of the latest debate in the House of Lords on the subject, Lord ROSEBERY summed up the situation by saying that it was clear, from the tenor of the debate in that house, that success with any bill that could pass it was not to be hoped for in the other. The accession of a new sovereign has brought up the subject into more prominence than it is likely to occupy hereafter, until another accession. So that a postponement for the session looks very like a postponement to the Greek Kalends.

Of course this is a pity, but it is hard to see how the Government could have helped it. Certainly the criticism of the Duke of NORFOLK, reported by our London correspondent, seems most unjust and inconsiderate. He said that the matter had been "strangely mismanaged," and complained that no Catholic had been consulted as to the terms of the bill, a statement which his Grace could not possibly know to be true.

As to the imputations of tactlessness to Lord SALISBURY, that seems to be quite without warrant in this instance. Lord SALISBURY doubtless remembers, what the Duke apparently forgets, how immensely popular Protestantism, in the sense of anti-Catholicism, is in England, Scotland, and Wales. BAGEHOT'S remark that "when anything goes wrong, we Englishmen impute it, prima facie, to the Pope," is as true now as it was when it was written. The lower down you go in the scale of education, the stronger the feeling, and consequently the more voters will you offend. To have put a Catholic on the commission, or openly to have consulted the Catholics, would have been equivalent, in the eyes of the ultra-Protestants, to asking the Catholics to draw up a declaration for the maintenance of the Protestant succession. This would not only have been, as EUCLID says, "absurd," but it would have been very inflammatory, and no prudent politician would have been willing to risk the result.

Lord SALISBURY'S conduct of the matter seems to us to have been both humane and judicious. His first speech upon the subject was a piece of skillful banter, directed at the zealous anti-Catholic who had preceded him, and whom the Marquis "chaffed" with great effect. "Until the noble Lord spoke," he said, "I confess I supposed that there was no difference of opinion upon the substance of the measure. I supposed that we all regretted that language of such indecent violence had been put by statute into the mouth of the sovereign." He went on to argue, from the depths and extent of the national feeling on the subject that it would be advisable to add a proviso to the instructions of the commission proposed to be adopted that they be instructed to inquire and report whether the language of the declaration could be modified without diminishing the efficacy as a security for the Protestant succession. In other words, the sovereign should still make a declaration of Protestantism, but should do so in terms which should not be insulting or wounding to his Catholic subjects. How specific this declaration should be was a question upon which the opinions of the Protestant majority and not of the Catholic minority must necessarily prevail. It is quite in order, for example, for the chief of a Protestant nation to abjure specifically the doctrine of the Real Presence, provided he does not apply to it abusive epithets, which are taken as insults by British Catholics.

All this has been carefully kept in view by Lord SALISBURY. His speech on the subject when it came up for the second time showed him at his very best. It is a question with which he is thoroughly familiar, and he discussed it with the breadth and circumspection and tolerance of an experienced statesman. If a declaration which he favored has no chance of passing Parliament, the fault is not his. Of course the Nationalist members of the House of Commons, who happen to be also Catholics, would oppose any modification of the declaration that the Ministry favored. That is because their object is not to save the sensibilities of British Catholics, but to put the Government "in a hole." They are capable of moving to interject the Papal proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception into the Royal Declaration. Their motive is mere and indeed avowed factiousness. If the Sovereign of England is to continue to use "language of indecent violence" about the Catholics, it will be largely the fault of the Catholics themselves.

MR. LOW AND THE MAYORALTY.

As it is most improbable that Mr. SETH LOW will be the candidate of the anti-Tammany union this Fall, the continued suggestion and discussion of his candidacy can be of no advantage either to him or to the cause.

It is our understanding that Mr. LOW does not desire the nomination. He does not wish to be called away from his post of duty as President of Columbia University. We are informed that he has requested influential friends to dissuade members of the Citizens' Union and other anti-Tammany bodies from making any attempt to bring his name before the nominating conventions.

Moreover, the wisdom of Mr. LOW'S nomination is seriously questioned by men who earnestly desire the overthrow of Tammany and are in some measure qualified by experience and information to judge of the acceptability and strength of candidates for office in this city. It is certainly in no spirit of unfriendliness to him, with no thought of detracting from his high reputation as a man whom this community knows to be qualified by ability and character to purge the City Government of its accumulated foulness and make its administration honest and efficient, that doubts of his exceptional availability as a candidate for Mayor are expressed.

The reform Mayor must be elected before he can begin the work of purifying and bettering the City Government. If there are other leaders, not less acceptable than Mr. LOW, who would be stronger in the field and command a greater vote than he, his candidacy should not be urged.

MR. CHANDLER'S VIEWS ON LIBEL.

Being acutely sensitive to libels affecting his own reputation, the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER has caused the Navy Department to write a severe letter of rebuke to Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS on account of certain strictures upon his official acts contained in the Admiral's book, "A Sailor's Log." When Mr. CHANDLER was Secretary of the Navy Commander EVANS was ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector. Two years later he was detached from this duty and placed on waiting orders. In his book, without mentioning the name of ex-Secretary CHANDLER, he intimates that this change was made for political reasons. Mr. CHANDLER, who never in his life was known to do any official act for political reasons, declares that the order was issued at the request of Secretary FOLGER, who is dead; and he appealed to the department to chastise his traducer, to such purpose that censure, as it seems to us, disproportioned to the gravity of the offense has been recorded against the Admiral.

This ought to satisfy a gentleman and a statesman. It does not satisfy WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. On receiving the information that Admiral EVANS had been rebuked by the department, he gave to the press his letter of complaint, which contains the passage we here quote:

> The qualification based upon Democracy and persecution for Democracy's sake being set up in Commander EVANS's behalf, Secretary WHITNEY on March 14, 1885, restored him to duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District. On April 7, 1885, with Admiral BELKNAP in whose behalf Democracy had also been claimed, and with Mr. HERMAN WINTER, he became a member of the board charged with the duty of reporting that the Dolphin was structurally weak and was a worthless ship, and he did his Democratic duty in that connection. He has been recognized and favored as a Democrat by Democratic Administrations; he has never been persecuted or punished or in any way unjustly treated by Republican Administrations, but has been given service of the highest importance. Far be it from me, however, to say that Admiral EVANS has been unduly favored by any Administration.

Admiral EVANS'S "libel" affected only an ex-Secretary of the Navy. W. E. CHANDLER'S libel is a calumny upon an ex-Secretary of the Navy, upon an Admiral, upon an ex-President of the United States and his entire Administration.

Admiral EVANS is in the service and amenable to discipline. There is no rule or regulation, nothing but the most common, every-day, ordinary considerations of honorable, gentlemanly behavior to restrain an ex-Secretary of the Navy from exuding partisan malevolence and indecent aspersions upon the living and the dead.

MUSIC IN DENTISTRY.

That hypnotism as an accessory before the fact in painless dentistry, for which so much was promised and on which so many bright hopes were based, has not fully realized the predictions concerning it in robbing the dentist's chair of the disagreeable associations which put it on a par with the electric chair in the popular estimation is attributed to the fact that the average dentist has not wholly succeeded in acquiring the art of hypnotizing his patients. As the rule, they do not come to him in the frame of mind receptive of hypnotic suggestion. Every nerve is as tense as a piano wire and the whole system bristles with resistance. The effect of any kind of suggestion under these circumstances is to implant in the mind of the recipient a momentary, but almost irresistible, desire to kick a hole in something or somebody. Obviously, this is not a favorable state of mind for the hypnotist to work upon, and the dentist who is not an adept in the gentle art of controlling the mental processes of a patient is apt to find him as intractable as an automobile which has taken the bit in its teeth, so to speak, and knows no law but its own impulses. Anaesthesia is safer. While a patient is unconscious one may do to him what one pleases; before he recovers consciousness the operator can get out of reach.

But anaesthesia produced by nitrous oxide or its equivalent is usually preceded by very disagreeable fancies, taking the form of nightmare dreams which pursue the patient through the operation. He may have no recollection of the pain of the rude surgery to which he has submitted, but it is not unusual for him to have a very vivid recollection of something suggestive of Christian's fight with Apollyon, which haunts his sleep for weeks. This fact has given a Parisian dentist the idea of employing music to occupy the attention of the patient as he swings off into unconsciousness, and also to catch his fancy with the first glimmer of returning consciousness. We are assured that experiments along these lines have been "entirely successful," the patient thus manipulated showing none of the customary signs of mental distress and awaking from his trance with agreeable impressions of BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, WAGNER, or CHOPIN, as may be. Obviously, however, the average dentist cannot afford to maintain an orchestra in his office for this pleasing purpose, and the Paris Academy of Medicine has shown much interest in experiments with the phonograph. The patient is composed—we were about to say strapped—in the chair, the tube ends are inserted in his ears and held there by a spring of gentle tension, and the machine is started. The Punch and Judy tones of the mechanical rendition of the selected melodies are found to produce just the frame of mind required, and everything passes off very pleasantly.

The success of this experiment in any particular instance would seem to depend upon a wise discretion in the selection of cylinders. Those who do not care for symphony music would not be likely to derive any suggestion therefrom. For the purpose in view, which may be assumed to be tooth drawing, a well-compiled medley of songs which everybody knows would answer best. When the dentist adjusts his nippers and braces himself for the work in hand the phonograph might start in with "Ah want you, ma honey, yes, ah do," fraught with pleasing reminiscences of YVETTE GUILBERT. As the tooth begins to let go and its hawsers snap the music might merge by easy gradations into "I'd leave my happy home for you," which would have the charm of entire and obvious appropriateness. As the circumambient atmosphere rushes into the vortex of the surgical storm centre the medley might conclude with HANDEL'S soul-stirring canto, "Rejoice, rejoice, rejo-o-o-o-oice greatly," which would express the best thought of which the patient was capable at the moment.

Evidently, music in connection with dentistry has great possibilities. We hope they will be developed by discreet co-operation between the practitioners of the art and the phonograph record makers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Out of sixteen experienced naval officers recently consulted by the President of the Naval War College as to what, in their opinion, was the best training to prepare men for service in the modern warship, all but one unhesitatingly declared in favor of that which can only be obtained in a sailing vessel. This problem arose when steam displaced sails, and only the fact that, though frequently settled, it refuses to stay settled, hints that all the settlements were wrong. For an enormous majority of officers, both in the navy and in the merchant marine, always have, and still do, insist that real sailors, whether for service before or abaft the mast, can be produced in just one way, and that, it is worth noting, the way in which those holding this view were produced. And yet the contention as to the necessity for graduation out of sailing vessels into steaming vessels seems obviously absurd to all except the banded experts, and this absurdity was well brought out by Capt. CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, the one officer of the sixteen consulted who disturbed the harmony of the symposium. He admitted about all that the others claimed as to the effects of experience on the old-time ships in the way of developing strength, agility, and general handiness, but he denied with emphasis that these effects could be produced only in that manner, and declared that it was no more reasonable to make a man intended for service on a modern man-of-war spend years on a sailing vessel, acquiring a vast mass of special information, none of which would be of any direct value to him, than it would be for a farmer to make boys swing a scythe as preparation for caring for and using a mowing machine. The illustration is an admirable one, and it suggests twenty others of the same sort, all of which could profitably be pondered by the orthodox mariners. They, as a class, are intensely conservative, but Capt. SIGSBEE had a terrible shock once, which seems to have awakened him thoroughly to the worth of new ideas.

—Optimism is well developed in The Electrical World and Engineer, for, with nothing to help it except the memory of how long it took the Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to learn that steam motors were not the only things that could move their cars, and the fact that they have learned this at last, it is able to believe that "in due course of time the great New York Central Railroad will become convinced that electricity can redeem its tunnel from the deserved odium that steam traction has at last brought upon it." For ourselves, we have no such confidence, and even if the road would act of its own accord in the matter at some time in the dim and distant future, we havn't the patience to wait for that, and infinitely prefer that the change be hastened by the application of a little judicious compulsion, exerted by the Board of Health, or, that failing, by the Legislature. Even The Electrical World and Engineer, despite its affection for the Central officials, condemns them for permitting the matter of the tunnel to get into the Grand Jury room before the company allowed it to be seen that it was actually endeavoring to effect such an improvement of the present conditions as electricity alone can bring. This authority dwells again upon the difficulty of the problem which the tunnel offers, and yet The Electrical Review, which also knows a thing or two, insists this week that "the tunnel presents no problem whatever that several companies manufacturing traction apparatus are not ready and willing to solve." It emphasizes, too, the fact that, though the change from steam to electricity involves a considerable expense, the expenditure required is more than justified by the increase of local traffic that is sure to follow the transformation of the tunnel from the place of torture it now is to the pleasantest part of the commuter's journey, which it will be when the trains are moved by electricity.

—Recent reports that two of the great English insurance companies have refused to issue any more policies on vessels traversing the Gulf of St. Lawrence seem to have been incorrect. The facts, as stated by the Liverpool representative of The London Times, are that these two companies have not withdrawn entirely from the St. Lawrence business, though some others have shown a disposition to do so, but they are refusing to insure vessels not especially adapted for traversing those dangerous waters. The past two years, he adds, have been prolific of disaster to vessels sailing to and from British North America, and both English and Canadian underwriters have sought to raise the rates on cargo carried both ways. The result was something which had not been anticipated. In the conviction that they were being unfairly treated, Canadian merchants resolved to form an insurance company of their own which would take risks at reasonable rates; and it was urged that the Dominion Government might well subscribe half the suggested capital of five million dollars. While negotiations were in progress, the underwriters in England were sounded to ascertain whether they were willing to modify their rates, but the general response was that as no money had been made out of Canadian business for a number of years, the English underwriters were prepared to be relieved of it for a time, being satisfied that the new company would soon be disillusioned. The negotiations had not concluded when in the Spring of this year there was a serious crop of disasters in the St. Lawrence, with the result that the projected company was abandoned, but not before it was realized that the underwriting was fairly sure to be very unprofitable. Sir WILFRID LAURIER has announced the intention of making a two weeks' cruise of inspection on a Dominion patrol boat, to note for himself existing deficiencies in the means to make the St. Lawrence route safe, and the Canadian shippers have, or express, much hope that with the Government thus interested in the matter, he will suggest and carry out improvements that will enable them to realize their dream of a fast passenger service between Quebec and Europe. If only the steamers would keep away from Cape Race for a while, instead of piling themselves up in that neighborhood with such discouraging frequency and regularity, they might at least succeed in getting a good big appropriation for the work, and that is much better than nothing.

—Whenever a band of "infuriated citizens" gathers in the South for the purpose of burning a negro alive, they first have the man they select for the operation identified—by his supposed victim, if that is feasible and convenient, but almost anybody will do—and then they give him an opportunity to confess. Despite the apparent importance ascribed by the lynchers to the performance of this second rite, it is a curious fact that, though a confession of guilt, if secured, is regarded as full justification for instant resort to the dread extremities of torture and death, failure to elicit an admission of guilt never leads to a postponement of the proceedings already determined upon. The negro burned in Mississippi last week confessed, the one burned in Georgia protested his innocence till the last. At first thought it seems as though, if the negroes are questioned at all, their answers should have some bearing on the conduct of the amateur executioners, but, really, the latter are not unreasonable in ignoring the replies they receive. An ignorant ruffian, confronted with death in its most appalling form, is incapable of bearing credible testimony either for or against himself or anybody else. He is about as likely to confess a crime of which he is not guilty as to deny one which he has committed. This the lynchers know, and they act upon the knowledge, but why do they go through the form of an interrogation, to the result of which they will pay no heed? It is probably from an instinctive desire to give at least the appearance of regularity to the utterly irregular. If they get the confession they have an excuse for vengeance, and if they do not get it, they go ahead anyway, no excuse being really necessary for those whose minds are quite made up.

Church Attendance in Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the letter of your correspondent, Mr. Henry Bunting, in to-day's TIMES, it is a very pertinent question indeed, if the devil is dead in New York in the Summer.

But did Mr. Bunting ever notice what churches are closed, and where the "pooling" system prevails?

I would like to ask if your correspondent ever saw a Catholic church closed, and if he will stand before the doors of one in midsummer, and keep his eyes open a little before the hour for mass, I believe he will acknowledge that the pews in Catholic churches are not empty either Summer or Winter.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that there is something wrong with the religious system where attractive preaching and not worship is the incentive to church attendance. C. M. LINDSAY.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Stupendous Problems.

Smith—What makes so many people crazy to get into society?

Brown—Well, what makes so many other people crazy to keep them out?—Detroit Free Press.

One Consolation.

Blobbs—Kicking about your ice bill, eh? Just think of next Winter and the bills for coal.

Slobbs—Well, coal doesn't melt before it has a chance to get into the cellar.—Philadelphia Record.

Pleasing Progress.

Mrs. Whyte—I hear that you have sent your daughter to Bryn Mawr. Is she learning rapidly?

Mrs. Browne—Yes, indeed! She can spell the name of the college now the first time trying.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Animus.

Mrs. Gossippe—How does it come Mrs. Swagger invited you to her party? I thought you were enemies.

Mrs. Snappem—We are, but she thought I had nothing fit to wear and wanted to make me feel bad.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Family Too Small.

"Ye didn't kape yer job long," said the first servant girl.

"No," replied the other; "the family was too small."

"Too small? Shure, that's wot makes it aisy."

"Aye! but these was the smallest kind o' small payple. They didn't give me enough to ate."—Philadelphia Record.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

Moses Teggart in Springfield Republican.

Oh, whether they have souls or not,
Let this ne'er be by us forgot:
They all can feel: soul-tuned or not.

In plow and harrow, tug and team,
The patient beasts hitched to the beam
Are ten times wiser than they sem.

Checked at the brae the thoroughbred
Turns round a dark eye rimmed with red,
And asks if he must go ahead.

Our friend, the ever-faithful hound,
Will follow us the world around,
Or dying at his post be found.

Our family pets—the great and small
In house and home, in hut and hall,
To us it is they look for all.

Housed-up, afield, or on the farm,
If they but think we mean them harm,
The cows how easily we alarm.

And all the rest—the sheep and goat,
The little kid, the lively shoat,
They all can feel! would we but note.

They shrink before the cruel blow,
They moan, they groan, they hirpling go,
They cannot speak, they only know.

In barn and byre, in stall and sty,
There's still some soft beseeching eye
Appeals to our humanity.

MR. GAGE TO MR. WAKEMAN

Secretary of the Treasury Upholds Civil Service Commission.

The Appraiser Told in a Letter to Dismiss Five of His Appointees and to Rescind Some of His Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage received a few days ago the response of the committee from the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York to the reply of Appraiser Wakeman of New York regarding the charges against him in connection with certain changes and appointments made in his office. The matter was referred to the Civil Service Commission, which filed its disapproval of the temporary appointments of Examiners Groves, MacDonald, Bretzfelder, Jerome, and Michales.

It was held by the commission that the appointment of these five men was illegal because they were not qualified under Section 2,940 of the Revised Statutes. Secretary Gage has approved the action of the commission, and sent a letter directing Appraiser Wakeman to dismiss these men and to restore to their original positions the men recently transferred from the Appraiser's office to the docks for the examination of baggage.

Mr. Gage's letter was as follows:

Washington, Aug. 12, 1901.

Appraiser of Merchandise, New York:

Sir: The United States Civil Service Commission having declined to approve their temporary appointment, the services of William H. Michales, John J. Groves, Frederic W. MacDonald, Lovell H. Jerome, and Isaac Bretzfelder, Examiners Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, respectively, Class 4, appointed for temporary service not to exceed three months each, are hereby discontinued, to take effect upon the receipt of this communication. Isaac Bretzfelder is hereby relegated to the position of Clerk No. 19, Class E, from which he was promoted, to take effect from date of new oath, and the authority contained in department letter of June 27, 1901, to appoint four additional examiners is hereby revoked.

In view of this action, the four examiners recently transferred to duty on the docks in connection with the examination of passengers' baggage will be returned to their former stations, and you are directed to make selection for appointment of not to exceed four persons from the certifications recently issued by the Secretary of the Local Board of Examiners, from the register, for examiner of passengers' baggage, whose employment is hereby authorized, with the compensation at the rate of $1,800 per annum each.

Referring to that portion of your letter of the 31st ult. in which you state that the petition dated July 23, 1901, signed by J. M. Peters, which was forwarded to you for report, is unsupported by any evidence, and that it seems unfortunate that your office should be called upon to answer every complaint which may be offered unsupported by evidence, you are informed that the department reserves the right to refer for report any correspondence which it may deem necessary in the proper conduct of the business of this office, and expects that such references be given proper consideration. Respectfully, L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

The decision of the Civil Service Commission has considerably agitated the Treasury Department, for Mr. Wakeman's action was taken with the knowledge and tacit approval of his superiors. He reported the proposed changes and appointments to Assistant Secretary Spalding and no objection was made. In fact, the department seemed to consider his action entirely proper and satisfactory. The news that the Civil Service Commission does not so consider it has surprised the department.

Mr. Wakeman's violation of the law consisted in not securing the assent of the department in writing. Besides, the appointments were not made on the nomination of the Secretary. Their tacit approval by the department, however, was regarded as sufficient, but when the Civil Service Commission decided otherwise Mr. Gage had no choice but to comply with their decision.

It is the intention of the high tariff people to bring up before Congress the matter of retaining certain men at the docks and to insist upon a Congressional investigation. This question was the origin of Mr. Wakeman's action. He believed in shifting the men around on the ground that they would grow too lenient with particular importers if left in one place for a number of years. The law, however, stands in the way of such action as he took. The high tariff men are strongly in favor of his position and mean to have Congress take the matter up.

MICHAEL J. DADY TO RETIRE.

Will Resign from Kings County Republican Executive Committee—Gives Business as His Reason.

Michael J. Dady announced yesterday that he had decided to resign as Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee. He would step down, he said, as soon as a man had been selected to succeed him. The Chairman of the Executive Committee usually acts as Chairman of the Campaign Committee in Kings County, and Mr. Dady says that he finds that his business interests in Cuba will not permit of his devoting the necessary time to the Chairmanship this Fall. He wants to give way to a man who can devote his entire time to the work in a campaign of the importance of the one which is soon to begin.

"I had a talk with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff some time ago," said Mr. Dady yesterday, "and I told him then that whoever ran this campaign should be able to stay at headquarters every day and be bothered with no other duties. My work in Havana is likely to call me away from Brooklyn at any time, and for that reason I would not be able to take charge. I do not intend to get out of politics, however, as I will continue to be active in my own Assembly District. I don't know who will be chosen to succeed me. No one has as yet been discussed in a formal way."

Mr. Dady was asked if he thought Mr. Woodruff would take charge.

"That I cannot say," he answered. "If he could find the time and had the desire he would unquestionably be elected to the Chairmanship. Possibly an independent will be chosen to run the campaign. I think that would be a good idea. However, the whole matter will rest with the Executive Committee to determine."

Mr. Dady was asked if it was also his intention to resign as Election Commissioner. He replied that it was possible that his business interests would compel him to do so, but if he did resign the Commissionership it would not be until after election.

Just who will be chosen to succeed Mr. Dady as Chairman of the Executive Committee is as yet mere guesswork. The leaders who are in town were unable yesterday to say who would be selected. The general opinion seemed to be that a man wholly acceptable to all the local Republican factions would be chosen. The names of James McKeen and Andrew D. Baird were discussed among others. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is expected to get back in town to-day, when it is probable that something more definite will be known.

While politicians do not question that the demands of his business upon his time form the chief reason for Mr. Dady's retiring, they believe generally he is influenced by a desire for greater harmony in the party this Fall. The opposition to Mr. Dady by the strong faction headed by Walter B. Atterbury and that of other factions promised to weaken the party in the coming campaign, but it is believed now that Mr. Dady's retirement will smooth the way to perfect harmony. It is admitted, however, that there are several fights promised for the primaries which not even the retirement of Mr. Dady will prevent.

MONTAUK CLUB'S CONDITION.

Passing of Interest on Bonds of Brooklyn's Leading Club Sets Many Rumors Afloat.

There was much talk in club circles in Brooklyn last night over rumors that the Montauk Club, one of the most prominent social organizations in the borough, of which Charles A. Moore, a close personal friend of President McKinley, is President, was not in a satisfactory condition financially. The club occupies a large, handsome building on Eighth Avenue, near Lincoln Place, on the Park Slope, and numbers among its members many men prominent in public life. Among the members are Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, James Shevlin, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Robert A. Pinkerton, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Justice William D. Dickey, J. Rogers Maxwell, Justice William W. Goodrich, and Edward M. Grout.

The reports concerning the financial state of the club have grown out of its passing the last payment of interest on its second mortgage bonds. These bonds, it is said, amount to $80,000.

President Moore is out of town and no statement as to the condition of the club could be obtained from him last night. James Matthews, the Treasurer of the club, when seen with regard to the matter, said that the payment of the interest on the bonds had not been ordered by the Board of Directors at its meeting in June, as the board wished first to obtain certain information as to the bondholders for the purposes of record. This information, he said, was being obtained. Mr. Matthews said that the matter would come before the Directors as their Fall meeting.

DEACONESSES IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of Those of the Methodist Church Held at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 12.—The annual assembly of the deaconesses connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun this morning in the Young People's Temple. The consecration service was conducted by Mrs. E. B. Daniel of Ocean Grove.

The Church workers were welcomed to Ocean Grove by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. J. A. Secor of Brooklyn responded. Miss Josephine C. Corbin of New York City then read a paper on "Immigrant Girls," in which she outlined her work at Ellis Island. At the afternoon session the principal address was made by Mrs. W. P. White of Philadelphia, on "Mormonism a Menace." This evening a reception was tendered the visiting deaconesses at Bancroft Rest Home.

EXPRESS COMPANY LIABLE.

Judgment Given at Newark for Loss of Gold in Transit.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Judge Lintott in the Second District Court rendered a decision this morning in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the German National Bank against the Adams Express Company for $105.50

The German Bank ordered $10,000 in gold of its New York correspondent, the Hanover National Bank, last October. When the bags containing the coin reached Newark, through the agency the Adams Express Company, it was found, it is said, that $100 was missing. One of the two bags showed marks of having been cut.

The express company refused to make good the loss and suit was brought. The first trial resulted in a nonsuit last Spring on the ground that evidence of the actual contents of the bags when they left the Hanover Bank had not been produced. This deficiency was supplied in the second trial by affidavits supplied by the Hanover Bank officials.

HIGH MASS AT GOLDEN WEDDING.

Aged Orange (N. J.) Couple Celebrate Marriage Anniversary.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—A solemn high mass in honor of the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. William Farrell of 116 High Street was celebrated at 11 o'clock this morning in St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The sanctuary was filled with clergymen from Brooklyn, Manhattan, Tarrytown, N. Y., and elsewhere. The large altar was profusely decorated with palms and flowers.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. William Farrell of Hempstead, L. I. The master of ceremonies was William B. Farrell, a grandson of the venerable couple. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, 116 High Street. The four children of the aged couple presented Mrs. Farrell with a diamond ring and Mr. Farrell with a diamond stud. The grandchildren's gift was $250 in gold.

DON'T WANT TO BE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Maximo Gomez Declines Cuban National Party's Offer.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has addressed a letter to the local committee of the National Party in Havana, which had chosen him as a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, and Señor Estrada Palma, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The communication runs in part as follows:

"On hearing what the committee has done, I hasten to say that I must refuse to undertake such high office under the republic. So far as candidates are concerned I look upon Señor Estrada Palma and Señor Maso as the best selections that could be made for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Let all Cubans agree upon this important matter, and Cuba will have a strong and stable Government, entirely fitted to deal with the external relations in which Cuba will have to exist as a republic."

A movement backed by a number of the revolutionary Generals was started some time ago to endeavor to make Señor Palma the unanimous choice of the people for the Presidency. Simultaneously, overtures were made to Señor Maso with a view to persuading him to accept the Vice Presidency. It is asserted, however, that thus far Señor Maso has declined to fall in with this plan, as he relies upon the negro vote to elect him President.

TO BE SAMPSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Rear Admiral Johnson Will Take Command of Boston Yard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Navy Department has selected Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, now in command at the Port Royal Naval Station, to succeed Rear Admiral Sampson in command of the Boston Navy Yard, when the latter officer shall retire. The formal appointment has not been made, as it is not known how soon Rear Admiral Sampson may wish to be relieved, or whether he will wait until his retirement from the service next February. However, it is usual when the retirement of an officer is ahead, to look about for those available to succeed him, and this led the department some weeks ago to determine upon Admiral Johnson for the prospective service.

FEWER POLICE FOR MANILA.

Gov. Taft Believes Half the Present Number Will Be Sufficient.

MANILA, Aug. 12.—Civil Gov. Taft, in the immediate future, will reduce the police force of Manila by one-half. At present there are 1,300 policemen for the city, whose population only numbers 250,000. The Governor considers it unnecessary to have over 600 policemen, as they are not required for military purposes. Besides, in the event of trouble, the policemen of Manila would be unable to cope with the situation, and the military forces would have to be called upon.

Torpedo Boat Cushing Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Melville, Chief Engineer of the Navy, has received a telegram announcing that the torpedo boat Cushing was disabled while engaged in the manoeuvres of the flotilla off Newport on Saturday. Her piston, piston rod, and cylinder head were broken.

Maj. Gen. Ludlow's Condition Improved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Major Gen. William Ludlow, who returned recently from the Philippines, suffering from lung trouble, will remain at Convent, N. J., for treatment. At his own request he was ordered from San Francisco to Washington, but to-day an order was issued permitting him to remain under the care of a specialist whom he has consulted. The General's condition is said to have improved slightly.

Allenhurst Inn to be Rebuilt.

ALLENHURST, N. J., Aug. 12.—The work of rebuilding the Allenhurst Inn, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of July 1, will be begun early in the Fall. It will cost at least $200,000. It will be built on the site of the burned structure and finished in time for next season's business. It will be five stories high and of brick. The idea at present is to have a private bath connected with every room and suite. W. Johnson Quinn, the proprietor of the inn, said that his short experience convinced him that rooms with baths attached were demanded by patrons. Mr. Quinn will manage the new hotel.

COLUMBIA THE WINNER

Constitution's Handicap Beat Her in Newport Yacht Race.

CAPT. RHODES'S COSTLY ERROR

New Herreshoff Yacht Appeared to Have Comfortable Lead When She Tacked and Columbia Went Ahead.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The Constitution covered the triangular course of thirty miles to-day in thirty-three seconds less time than the Columbia. The champion of 1899, however, wins the race on time allowance by about thirty seconds. No corrected time can be given, as the boats have not yet been remeasured, as requested.

In previous races the Constitution has allowed the Columbia 1 minute and 17 seconds. What change in measurement the new rig of the Constitution has made is not known, but it is estimated that she now allows the old boat only a few seconds less time, if any.

The finist to-day was the noteworthy and only exciting feature of the contest. When within a mile of the line the Constitution made a short tack that undoubtedly lost her the race. Both boats were coming in close hauled on the starboard tack, the Constitution fully two minutes in the lead. The light wind had headed them a bit, and it was found they could not fetch between the committee boat and lightship. The Constitution was pointing fairly well and making good speed, with a No. 2 jibtopsail. The Columbia, with a smaller jibtopsail, was also coming fast directly astern, and for forty minutes had been slowly creeping up. But the line was now near at hand, and, barring mistake, the Constitution looked a sure winner well within the allowance. Not willing to leave well enough alone, however, Capt. Rhodes suddenly put the Constitution about on the port tack, crossed the Columbia's bow, and immediately tacked again on her weather. It was only a short board, and while the new boat's sails were twice shaking in stays the Columbia, with a good full, still on the starboard tack, was bowling along at good speed, headed only a few hundred yards to the lee of the line. The short time that the Constitution was gathering headway after the last tack the Columbia reached through her and went ahead, though still slightly in the lee of the new boat.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

It was an exciting moment, and every eye was strained to watch what promised to be a finish full of sensation. Nor could the Constitution fetch the line. A quick change was made from the large jibtopsail to the baby, and for a few moments Capt. Rhodes worked up on the weather quarter of the Columbia. Capt. Barr could not come about until allowed by his rival, so both boats overstood the mark, Rhodes slowly coming down on his weather, and thus regaining part of his lost advantage. Suddenly Constitution put about and made for the line. The Columbia followed at once, but the new boat, having a better speed at the time, was quicker in stays and was well away while the old boat was tacking. She luffed under the bow of the committee boat exactly a minute ahead of the Columbia, but she had started twenty-seven seconds ahead, and thus in actual time beat the old boat only thirty-three seconds. In corrected time she was a loser, however, and it is the opinion of many experts to-night that the fatal tack, just before the finish, cost her the race. On the contrary, the people on the Constitution are inclined to think that the tack made little difference, and attribute her failure to win to shifting winds and an error of judgment in carrying the larger jibtopsail on the last and windward leg. Mr. Duncan said on coming ashore that he thought the Constitution would allow the Columbia about one minute and five seconds on the new measurement, which would give the race to the Columbia by about thirty seconds.

It was a day of light and shifting winds. At no time did it blow over 7 knots an hour, and shortly after turning the second mark the two big racers ran into a calm streak. The wind then hauled more to the eastward and allowed them to come nearly to the line on one long tack, instead of beating with the wind dead ahead.

The signal was set for a triangular course on the Nourmahal at 11:20, with the compass courses southeast by south for the first leg, west half south for the second, and north northeast for the third. This would give a reach, a run, and a beat, as the wind at that time was north northeast.

When the Constitution got down to the line it was seen that her designer, Capt. Nat Herreshoff, stood beside Capt. Rhodes at the wheel. This was his first appearance at a race since his recent illness. The preparatory and warning guns came at 11:50 and 11:55. Three minutes before the starting gun Barr tacked in his old familiar way on the weather of the Constitution, which was then heading for the line, but judging that he was too soon, he luffed the Columbia in the wind for some moments before he squared away. In the meantime the Constitution reached through her lee and stood well up to the weather end of the line, crossing only nine seconds after gun fire and twenty-five seconds ahead of the Columbia. This time the advantage of the start was altogether with Capt. Rhodes. Both boats broke out big reaching jibs as they passed. The run to first mark was a steady gain for the Constitution. In spite of a very bad mainsail, she lifted out on the Columbia in the light wind, and in half an hour was nearly half a mile ahead. In the latter part of this reach the wind shifted two or three points into the east, and both boats changed to smaller jibtopsails.

CONSTITUTION'S FIRST BIG LEAD.

No official time was taken at the first mark, but as timed by the press boat, the Constitution rounded five minutes and fifteen seconds ahead of the Columbia, having taken an hour and four minutes for the first leg. Both jibed around and broke out spinnakers to starboard, at the same time setting balloon jibs. Barr went on a wind-hunting expedition, but the Constitution kept on a straight line to the second mark, and added at least two minutes to her lead in the first half of the run. The wind softened and then changed from northeast to east. The Constitution was first to take in her spinnaker and jibe over the main boom. The Columbia, still sailing south of the line, kept on her spinnaker for ten minutes longer, but it was of little advantage. So fluky was the wind that from 2 o'clock to 2:25 both boats jibed over twice, at the same time shifting spinnakers. The wind now came into the northeast again and freshened, the Columbia catching it first and making up part of her lost time. As the Constitution turned the second mark the wind was about the best of the day, blowing fully seven knots. As timed by the Regatta Committee the Constitution rounded at 2:46:59 and the Columbia at 2:50:39.

The Constitution set a No. 2 jibtopsail and the Columbia a baby just as they turned the buoy.

Both stood in toward Point Judith on the starboard tack. The Constitution was the first to come about, quickly followed by the Columbia. Both made two or three short tacks, and then for the third time the wind dropped almost to a flat calm. When it freshened it came again from the east, and both boats quickly trimmed sheets with starboard tacks aboard and were able to point up to the finish line. This change of wind gave a slight advantage to the Columbia, and when she squared away she was to windward of the Constitution but about a quarter of a mile astern. On this long board the Columbia made a slight gain. About a mile from the finish the wind again headed the two boats and then came the concluding manoeuvres which saved the race from a tame event. The Constitution crossed at 4:25:16, and the Columbia at 4:26:16.

NAVAHOE LED THE YAWLS.

The yawls had an interesting race to the first mark, but in running down to the second mark the Navahoe pulled out so far ahead that neither the Ailsa nor the Vigilant had the slightest show thereafter. On the last leg the Ailsa passed the Vigilant, but was still over twenty minutes behind the Navahoe at the finish, the Vigilant being over twenty-six minutes behind.

The two seventies had a very close contest until after rounding the second mark, the Rainbow leading all the way. On the last leg the Virginia passed her rival and won by 4 minutes and 17 seconds, the two yachts sailing boat for boat. Summary of race, no corrected time being fugured:

CLASS C—SLOOPS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Constitution	12:00:09	4:25:16	4:25:07
Columbia	12:00:36	4:26:13	4:25:40

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Vigilant	12:11:30	6:24:21	6:12:51
Navahoe	12:11:22	5:58:05	5:46:43
Ailsa	12:25:00	6:24:04	6:09:04

CLASS H—SLOOPS.

Rainbow	12:12:50	6:15:06	6:02.16
Virginia	12:13:42	6:11:41	5:57:59

In elapsed time Constitution beat Columbia 33 seconds, but Columbia wins by about 30 seconds in corrected time.

Class G, Yawls.—In Elapsed time Navahoe beat Ailsa 22 minutes and 21 seconds, and Vigilant by 26 minutes and 3 seconds.

Class H, Sloops.—In elapsed time Virginia beat Rainbow by 4 minutes and 17 seconds.

The Independence lay at her moorings off here to-day, as she has done for a week, no effort being made to take her out for a sail.

The rumor that the Lawson boat had been invited to meet the Constitution and the Columbia in the Larchmont races in the Sound has proved to be without foundation. In fact, it is said here to-night that if the Independence had been invited by either the Larchmont or Seawanhaka Clubs, neither of the other two boats would have raced against her. The Constitution will go to the races in the Sound on Thursday without any further alterations in her rig, as her manager declares that she will round into shape better in her present form.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Monday at all the near-by watering places is a day of travel, as many of the week-end house parties disband. Now that the season is at its height there is very little to chronicle except at Newport, where there are tennis, polo, yacht races and private polo on the grounds of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Bar Harbor has dinners and two dances and Southampton quite a number of dinners, polo, and tennis.

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Among the weddings of the week's end was that of George Vail, who has married in Paris Miss Dougherty, the daughter of the late Daniel Dougherty, the famous Philadelphia lawyer. There was also the wedding in Boston of Mrs. Henry Janin, the sister of the late Ballard Smith, to Mr. Mendel, who comes from San Francisco.

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There have been a number of changes at the watering places. Creighton Webb has gone to Bar Harbor. Mrs. Elliott Shepard is visiting her daughters at the same place. James A. Burden, Jr., sailed for Scotland last week, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are still at Newport. Mrs. Frank Sturgis is visiting her niece, Mrs. Albert Stevens, at Southampton, and Miss Evelyn Sloane, has also been visiting friends at the same place. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard has left Southampton for a short visit.

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There will be a golf tournament at Bar Harbor this week, and this is proving a great attraction. Tennis is being played right along at Easthampton and Southampton. At Southampton the races on Saturday were a success. At Oyster Bay last Saturday evening there was the usual hop at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, with the latest Miss Gould, are on the Sybarite, anchored off Oyster Bay.

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Miss Ethel Post, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post, who for some days has been lying dangerously ill at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Beadleston, at Southampton, is better. Mrs. Post is with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Beadleston were to have entertained for her this week. On Saturday and Sunday her condition was critical.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop, who are at present at Interlachen, their place at Lenox, have made plans to take a tour around the world. They start in September and will be gone for quite a period. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are at Lenox and are entertaining each week. They will not come to town until November, when they will live in Mr. Parson's residence, and not in the Bishop mansion, on Madison Square.

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Mrs. Olyphant and her daughter, Miss Helen Olyphant, are in town this week, consulting a surgeon. Miss Helen Olyphant, who was one of last season's débutantes, while automobiling last week with a party from Southampton to Easthampton was thrown from the vehicle and her arm was broken. They intend returning to their country home, at Sharon, Conn., early next week. This is one of many automobile accidents this season. Miss Carhart was thrown from her carriage at Bernardsville through the horses taking fright at an automobile, and broke her leg. Numerous narrow escapes have been recorded.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, who last week were at Cowes, have gone to Homburg for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Robert Goelet is expected at Newport shortly. Her cottage has been put in readiness for her.

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Booked on the Celtic to-day are Amory Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lorimer, S. H. Tyng, Countess Marie Pieri, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Bowen. On the Kaiserin Maria Teresia are Countess de la Forest, Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Chapman Pennington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2:

Second Cavalry—Second Lieuts. T. M. Coughlan and Gaffey.

Seventh Cavalry—First Lieuts. D. T. E. Castel and A. F. Commiskey.

Eighth Cavalry—Second Lieuts. L. S. Carson and J. S. E. Young.

Ninth Cavalry—Second Lieut. F. T. McNarney.

Twenty-third Infantry—Second Lieut. C. H. Ball.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—First Lieut. J. M. Kimbrough, Jr., and Second Lieut. E. H. Agnew.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—First Lieut. F. Vredenburg and Second Lieut. R. E. Grinstead.

Lieut. Castel will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment; Lieuts. Commiskey, Vredenburg, Coughlan, and Garity will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their regiments; Lieut. Kimbrough will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment; Lieuts. Carson and Young will report to the commanding officer at Sullivan's Island for temporary duty and upon the completion thereof will join their regiment; Lieut. McNarney will join his regiment; Lieut. Grinstead will report to the commanding officer at Fort Crook for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment; Lieut. Ball will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States.

Assignments to the Coast Artillery of officers recently appointed, with rank from May 8:

Fortieth Company—Second Lieut. H. J. B. McElgin.

Forty-eighth Company—Second Lieut. D. F. Craig.

Fifty-second Company—Second Lieut. C. B. Ross.

Fifty-seventh Company—Second Lieut. B. H. Kerfoot.

Seventy-ninth Company—Second Lieut. A. L. Fuller.

One Hundredth Company—Second Lieut. R. F. Kenney.

Lieuts. Craig and Kerfoot will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty and upon the completion thereof will join their respective companies. Lieut. Fuller will report to the commanding officer at Fort Niobrara for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join his company. Lieuts. Kenney, McElgin, and Ross will join their respective companies.

Second Lieut. John O. Steger, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is attached to the Fifty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Hancock, and will join that company.

First Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Capt. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Boston and report to Major Ammon A. Augur, Twentieth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty, to relieve First Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry, who will rejoin his station at Fort Point.

Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, aide de camp, and First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at San Francisco, vice Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Seventeenth Infantry, and First Lieut. William M. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engineers, will rejoin his station at Fort Totten.

Navy.

Ensign D. W. Knox is ordered to the Constellation, Sept. 1.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard is detached from connection with the training schools for petty officers at Newport, Aug. 15, and ordered to the Essex.

German-American Reform Union.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union met in the Grand Central Palace last night and ordered a meeting of the General Committee for Aug. 28. The primaries to elect officers and delegates to the new General Committee will be held on Sept. 11. The Conference Committee of five formerly appointed was discharged, and during the week a committee of seven will be chosen to attend the meeting of German associations to be held at the Hotel Hungaria, in Union Square, next Monday.

FATHER P. F. DEALY MEMORIAL.

Ex-Mayor Grace Will Establish Six Scholarships for St. John's College.

The authorities of St. John's College, Fordham, have been discussing the question of a fitting memorial to the Rev. Father P. F. Dealy, S. J., President of the college, who died several years ago. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, who was a close friend of Father Dealy, hearing of the projected movement, has given $10,000 to establish six-day scholarships to his memory.

These scholarships will be awarded by competitive examination, and each will entitle the holder to the educational advantages of the college for eight years, embracing the four years' course in the high school or academic department, and the four years' college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Graduates of parochial, public, and private schools are eligible for the examinations for these scholarships, which will be held at the college on Sept. 4, 5, and 6.

IN THE SHOPS.

The sheets for "only a line" notes come in red leather covered cases, book form, the under side of stiff boards to be serviceable. The letter sheets are bound together as in any pad of writing paper and tear off at the upper edge where there is a perforation. To complete the article there is a combined penholder and pencil tucked into one side and the whole costs only $1.40.

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The quaintest design for the soiled linen bag on the outside has three masculine figures, the heads made of curved collars, the bodies of shirt bosoms, and the legs and arms of more collars in appropriate positions. This gives representation attitudes of happy conviviality that are effective. The bags cost 48 cents.

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Small books containing condensed rules for golf come bound in red leather covers with silver corners.

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There are not only the embroidered medallion initials for marking linens, but the Venetian letters, the letter cut out in an oval medallion. The linen must be cut from below them when they are used. A medium size will cost 50 cents a dozen and they are sold only by the dozen.

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An attractive brown felt hat with a round derby shaped crown and rolling rim is trimmed with a big knot of brown veiling in the front and light brown quills, two or three on either side tucked into the knot which extends well around to the sides.

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A white tulle hat with a rather wide brim has a large black ostrich feather across the front.

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Another white hat trimmed with black velvet has two white bird's breasts, each showing a black feather set at intervals in the smooth surface.

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Pink roses form the rim and all of still another hat which is not covered by a black velvet bow in the centre of the crown.

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Bathing belts of blue, red, white, and combinations of colors all in canvas, and with various styles of clasps cost 10 cents each.

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White pique and linen belts cost, respectively, 75 and 65 cents a piece. The linen belt has the harness buckle and the white a variation of it in a pointed buckle through which the two ends are carried and cross below the waist.

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Shirt waist belts which have the appearance of being crocheted and which come in different colors cost 50 cents each.

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Twilled flannel waists trimmed some of them with the embroidered Bulgarian strips in colors are selling for $1.98. The first of these waists put on the market cost $17, $18, and $19 and up. These are less elaborate, but most reasonable in price. A little care must be used in making a selection as there is a great difference in strips used on the waists.

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Elaborate as well as simple things are to be found in the children's small coats. One of black silk stitched with pink has revers and the puffed sleevelet of pink. A pretty effect is given to the revers by medallions of lace or oval wreaths set on the edges of the revers and crossed pieces of narrow baby velvet ribbon which are held in place by cat stitching which has the effect of beading. It is formed into a little star by the piece of velvet, one line of which crosses the medallion lengthwise, joining them, while from it in each one rays of the black velvet, three at the top and the same number on the under side, form the star. Little rosettes of the velvet are set on the revers above the lace. The bands to the sleevelets are tucked.

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Hosiery for the college boy has a neat little college flag on the instep of each stocking in black and orange, Yale blue, Harvard crimson, or pale blue and white according to the college. The hosiery itself may be black with tiny dots upon it, black with lace stripes or any other quiet style which will show off the flag to advantage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Mrs. William Astor's dinner at Beechwood was the chief social event here to-day. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Alice Blight, Mr. Jay, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Count Sternberg, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., and Percy Wyndham.

A dinner and dance were given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge.

Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Mrs. Reginald Norman gave luncheons, and Mrs. Frederick Pearson an afternoon children's party and tea.

Dinners were given to-night by James Stillman and Lispenard Stewart.

There was a dance on board the United States gunboat Newport this afternoon in honor of Lieut. J. H. Reid, who has been one of the officers of the Naval Training Station and is now ordered away.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a garden party next Saturday afternoon. In a large tent on the lawn there will be a circus, details of which have not yet been arranged. A "midway," with all sorts of games and curiosities for the amusement of the guests, is to be another novelty.

Miss Alice Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, has returned from Europe and is with her parents at the Warren cottage, in Gibbs Avenue.

Mrs. E. C. Potter and family are guests of Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer at the Thorn villa.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in addition to her ball of Aug. 24, will give an entertainment on the afternoon of Aug. 30.

J. P. MORGAN GOING WEST.

Will Be in San Francisco for Episcopal Triennial Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan is to be a temporary resident of San Francisco soon. His agents have practically concluded a lease, it is said, of the old Charles Crocker mansion, on the northwest corner of California and Taylor Streets. The cause of his coming to this city is the Episcopal Triennial Council, which begins Oct. 2, and in which Mr. Morgan will probably serve as a lay delegate, as he has done at previous councils.

Mr. Morgan's daughter, now in Colorado, hunting wild game, is expected to join her father and mother here during their stay. The Crocker mansion is one of the most imposing of the edifices erected on Nob Hill by the California money kings. It contains a splendid art gallery.

Canada Prepares to Greet Ducal Pair.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 12.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to have military reviews at Toronto, Quebec, and Halifax during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It was agreed to mobolize 10,000 men at Toronto, about 5,000 at Quebec, and about 5,000 at Halifax. The review in Toronto will be confined to men from the Province of Ontario, and the same will apply to Quebec, while the one at Halifax will be for battalions belonging to the maritime provinces.

WELCOME TO SHAMROCK II.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger Journeys Gloriously Up the Bay.

HONORS SHOWERED ON CRAFT

Process of Dismantling the Yacht Begun in Erie Basin—The Boat in Good Condition.

Shamrock II., Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, rested off Sandy Hook Bar after a fortnight's journey across the Atlantic until daybreak yesterday.

When the sun began to paint the sky dull blue under the lowering cloud banks a rugged little Irish terrier curled up on the deck of the "hope of British yachtsmen," raised his head, opened his eye, and sniffed. The salt zephyr that tickled his nostrils had a taint of the land in it, and the challenger's mascot yelped with joy at the prospect of an early shore leave. His joy was contagious, and the decks of Shamrock II. and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, were soon bristling with busy sailors.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the tug that first sighted Shamrock II. when she slipped in the night before came along side and passed a big hawser over the snub green nose of the invader. Her sailors ran up her anchor singing. The hawser gradually tightened, as the tug puffed cautiously ahead; the racer turned slowly toward the mouth of Gedney's Channel, and got her first sight of Yankee land.

This was the beginning of a trip that finished in an ovation such as seldom has been offered to any foreign craft in New York Bay. As the weather-beaten green hull, seared in patches by the pounding waves, flying a tattered shamrock at the truck of a stout, stubby Oregon pine mast, passed by she was instantly recognized, and a swelling chorus of salutes began. Liners, Government boats, yachts, excursion steamers, and towboats shrieked their hoarse or shrill welcomes, which the self-conscious tug towing the challenger was kept busy answering.

THE CHALLENGER SALUTES.

Shamrock II. herself gave acknowledgment by proudly dipping her Royal Ulster Yacht Club ensign on her taffrail. From under the heel of her topmast flew the code signal "Tank you."

When the little Irish fleet moved into the Narrows the shores were lined with soldiers from the forts on either side and the dwellers on shore, who stood in the rain and waved and cheered until there was no mistaking the heartiness of their welcome. Off Quarantine the Lipton tug James A., Lawrence, with David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, on board, met Erin and Shamrock, and they waited for the doctor to board them. A brief inspection over, he gave the visitors pratique and steamed away. Shamrock moved on toward Stapleton and dropped anchor again. The Erin and the Lawrence came alongside and formed a group, which was soon surrounded by scores of craft of every description. Guns from the yachts and boat-club stations roared out a boisterous welcome. The reception began which continued for hours.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Shamrock II. was towed over to Erie Basin, and the work of dismantling her was begun at once. The inner braces put in to give additional strength for the transatlantic voyage were removed, the jury mast lifted out, and preparations made to take aboard her big racing spars, which arrived last week. When these have been set up she will go into drydock for a thorough cleaning and tightening up. Then her trial spins, which will be watched with keen interest, will begin.

A GOOD TRIP ACROSS.

While at anchor off Stapleton, Capt. Sycamore left the Shamrock and came alongside the Erin in a gig, and joined Capt. Matthews and the reporters in the discussion of the voyage across the ocean. The skipper of the challenger said they had enjoyed splendid weather, with the exception of a storm last Wednesday, and another two days later. But for these he thought she would have arrived here Saturday afternoon. During the rough weather and violent head seas of last Friday, Shamrock lost two topsail sheets and a good deal of her green paint about the waterline; otherwise she is as fit as when she left Gounock on July 27.

"We were towed by the Erin more than two-thirds of the way over. Her speed was never above three-quarters, and we are as tight as a drumhead now, and ready, barring our rig, for anything that comes along."

Skipper Sycamore evidently thinks that Columbia is a better boat than Constitution. Early in the day, when it was suggested that he had a bird" of a boat, his face grew thoughtful as he replied: "Ah, yes, of course, but you have birds over here. We've been over here before, and know what they are." Then it was suggested that Constitution was not so much of a bird as she was meant to be and was something of a disappointment. Sycamore's reply was very earnest:

"No, I know that, but the Columbia is the boat I was thinking of when I said 'bird.' When I was last here I thought she was the most beautiful boat I had ever seen.

"Of course," continued the skipper, "the chances are against Columbia being selected, because popular opinion favors the new boat. But I think that the limit of ninety-footers has been reached in Constitution, if it were not in the defender of two years ago, and if I had my choice I would rather buy Columbia than the new boat.

"Columbia is tried and finely tuned up. We know her speed, her best points of sailing. Now, don't think there is anybody who knows that of Constitution, or can say with any certainty that the last Herreshoff craft is better or faster than the old Shamrock. From an American standpoint give me the Columbia every time.

"Of course we want to beat the fastest yacht afloat, have, at the same time it is our wish to conform to any decision of the America's Cup Committee."

SHAMROCK LOOKS FAST.

There is little doubt that in Shamrock II. Sir Thomas Lipton has brought to this country the fastest ninety-foot sloop that was ever built on a foreign shore. Her ugly temporary rig, absence of bowsprit, and her weather beaten sides do not conceal the fact that she is a racing craft. As one old salt who saw her yesterday said, "She is fairly lined, sweetly turned, and a dangerous boat."

The only startling changes between the new and old Shamrocks are that the new one has a third less freeboard, is much fuller forward, and her overhang aft is carried out much further with a characteristic Watson sweep, ending in a taffrail as keen-edged as a knife blade. The only ugly feature of the boat to a layman's eyes is her nose, which is decidedly snubbed. Watson must have had a good reason for squaring off a point which Herreshoff keeps fine.

A broadside view of Shamrock's bow gives an impression of the scow model. It is not unlike the one used by Crowninshield in the Independence. The square stem practically disappears before the water line is reached. On each side the planking of the bow, which looks overfull from a distance, runs backward and downward in beautiful curves so faired into the hull and underbody that it is somewhat flattened beneath. That Watson made no blunder in his bow was shown when the challenger was being towed up the bay. There was just the faintest ripple showed out before her, and the "bone" she carried in her teeth was a tiny one.

Viewed bow on she looks like an old-fashioned "skimming-dish." Her bilges are smooth and sweetly turned. They are in great contrast to the hard bilges of the Fife challenger of 1899. In fact, with the exception of her snub-nosed stem there is not a line in Shamrock that is not full of beauty.

The manner in which her after body is drawn in strikes the casual observer quite as much as the fullness forward. Shamrock has many secrets which may never be revealed even when she is inspected in drydock, Watson used an ingenious plan to prevent the details of Shamrock's construction from being known even by the workmen who built her. Parts of frames were made by different workmen, and given odd numbers, so that when they were assembled the assembler could not even guess at the sequence nor trace any part back to its plan.

To those who want to follow Shamrock's progress across the ocean closely the following copy of her log will be interesting:

10 A. M., Saturday, July 27—Left Gourock.

Noon—Abreast	Great Cumbrae		Long.		Distance. Knots.
	Lat.	D.	M.	Courses.	
Noon, July 28	51	40	7	10 Various.	268
Noon, July 29	48	25	11	56 S. 43 W.	207
Noon, July 30	45	07	16	45 S. 44 W.	287
Noon, July 31	41	42	21	14 S. 44 W.	284
Noon, Aug. 1	38	08	24	59 S. 39 W.	276
To the Azores					52

6 P. M., Friday, Aug. 2—Left Ponta Del Gada.

	Lat.	D.	Long. M.	Courses.	K'ts.
Noon, Aug. 3	37	50	29	38 S. 80 W.	187
Noon, Aug. 4	37	40	35	22 S. 87 W.	281
Noon, Aug. 5	37	26	40	48 S. 87 W.	259
Noon, Aug. 6	37	16	45	04 S. 88 W.	251
Noon, Aug. 7	37	02	51	40 S. 87 W.	207
Noon, Aug. 8	37	14	57	06 N. 87 W.	259
Noon, Aug. 9	38	20	62	09 N. 75 W.	247
Noon, Aug. 10	38	49	67	05 N. 88 W.	235
Noon, Aug. 11	39	58	71	37 N. 71 W.	214
To Sandy Hook Lightship					118
Total					3,708

LILLIAN BURKHART'S NEW PLAY

On Its First Presentation at Keith's Union Square Theatre It Pleases the Audience.

Lillian Burkhart's new play, "Kitty Clive, Actress," was given at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening for the first time on any metropolitan stage, and proved thoroughly interesting. It is a twenty-five minute sketch by F. Frankfort Moore, the author of Miss Burkhart's last season's success, "Jessie's Jack and Jerry." The author, in writing his new piece, gave a theme very similar to the previous sketch. It is of a high comedy order, with a character and dialogue like in many respects to that of Henrietta Crosman's "Mistress Nell."

Miss Burkhart's performance was pleasing to those playgoers who know the meaning of true comedy. She brings to her work natural talents and most attractive personality. There was no stepping out of "the picture" for a moment, but, on the contrary, a full appreciation of every point, of every witty sally, of every flash of humor, of every well-phrased bit of the dialogue, and of every acting opportunity. Miss Burkhart was capitally supported by James R. Garey, who played with ease and judgment his role of Jack Bates, a provincial actor. The straight variety portion of the bill contained acts by W. C. Fields, the comedy juggler; James Richmond Glenroy, the Fraser Troupe, dancers; Bush and Gordon, acrobatic clowns, and numerous others.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The stock company revived the comedy "Incog." yesterday in a very creditable manner. "Meadow Sweet," a small pastoral play, served as the curtain raiser. The remaining part of the programme was of a continuous character, made so by the introduction of vaudeville numbers between the acts preceding and following the play.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The regular symphony night of the week is scheduled for this evening, and for this occasion Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" will be rendered for the second time this season. Two movements, the largo "and the "allegro," from Dvorak's "New World" symphony, will also be played. The solo features will be the Beethoven piano concerto in G major, played by Leopold Winkler.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The audience was thoroughly amused last evening by the lengthy programme presented, which included McIntyre and Heath, the comedians; the farce "Fun on the Beach," Prof. Macart's dog and monkey circus, Harry Bulger, and many more.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—The revival of "H. M. S. Pinafore" for the second week's attraction of the Castle Square Opera Company called out a fair-sized audience despite the disagreeable weather. The leading members of the company appeared in the familiar characters of the opera, and they all repeated the success which attended their earlier appearances last Fall.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The regular Fall season of this resort was inaugurated yesterday, and for the occasion a programme comprising all kinds of vaudeville specialties was given. At Huber's Casino Fred Roberts, comic vocalist; Healey and Farnum, comedy sketch artists; Marie Culp, and others assisted in the programme.

PARADISE GARDENS.—Parrof Brothers, head-to-head balancers; Berol and Berol, designers of figures, constructed from rags, and M. Kelter were the new features introduced in the lengthy entertainment provided by Oscar Hammerstein for his patrons. The remaining part of the bill was a repetition of last week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Flavel McGee.

J. Flavel McGee died at his home at 850 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from acute gastritis, after an illness of three days. He was born at Frelinghuysen, Warren County, N. J., April 6, 1844, his father being a prominent Presbyterian minister. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1865, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He established himself at Jersey City, and became a partner of Joseph D. Bedle, who afterward became Governor, and William Winehead. Mr. McGee was an active Republican. He was twice married. His second wife survives him, as do five children. His oldest son is a lawyer.

Stephen Ballard.

Stephen Ballard, a wealthy philanthropist of Brooklyn, died on Sunday of paralysis at his home, 129 Herkimer Street. He was born in Andover, Mass., eighty-six years ago. In 1858 he came to New York, and engaged in the leather and belting business in Pearl Street, in which business he continued until 1897, when he retired.

Mr. Ballard was the organizer of the White, Potter & Paige Company of this city, and was Treasurer of the company at his death. He was the founder of the Ballard School for Untrained Persons, at Lincoln, Ga., and was also a liberal supporter of the Afro-American schools at Salisbury, N. C.; Tougal, Mass., and Berea, Ky. Mr. Ballard was twice married, but is survived by neither wife nor children. The funeral services were held at his late home last evening. The interment will be at Andover, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

Gov. GUADALUPE MAYNERO of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, died Saturday in Victoria, the capital of that State.

HIRAM W. BABCOCK, for many years Superintendent of the Poor of Rockland County, died in Haverstraw yesterday, aged sixty-six years. He was a prominent Mason and Grand Army man. His wife and one son, Edward Babcock of New York City, survive him.

JOSEPH BELCHER of 8 Winthrop Terrace, East Orange, N. J., died on Saturday after a long illness. He was seventy-seven years old, and leaves a widow and several children. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, and the burial will be at the convenience of the family.

MRS. EVA ANNETTE LAWRENCE, wife of Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, died on Sunday at her Summer home, Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, in Rye, tomorrow afternoon, at 2:15 o'clock. The interment will be in Kensico Cemetery.

ARTHUR C. SIDMAN, vaudeville actor, died suddenly yesterday at Higgins Beach, Me., where he had been spending the Summer with his wife. His home was in Tully, N. Y., and he was to have gone there to-morrow to make preparations for a season on the road as a star in a venture of his own. He was thirty-eight years of age.

WALTER J. ATCHISON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Atchison of Valley Road, West Orange, died yesterday. He was twenty-three years old, and was well known in West Orange and Orange Valley. Death was due to an accident he sustained three years ago when riding a bicycle. The funeral will take place Monday morning.

HENRY SMITH died at his home, 102 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday, from heart disease. He had been ill three years. He was born in Jersey City in 1850, and was the junior member of the firm of Theodore Smith & Brother, iron founders. He was the brother-in-law of the Rev. Henry B. Ter Woert, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. A wife and five children survive him.

HENRY HOBART MASON died yesterday at his home, in Great Barrington, Mass. He was born at Poultney, Vt., seventy years ago, and was the son of the Rev. Darwin Barton Mason. He served throughout the civil war, with the rank of Captain, and afterward Major, in the Second New York Cavalry. At the close of the war he went West, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He became a resident of this city several years later, and was employed as law reporter on The New York Tribune for a number of years.

The Rev. Father PATRICK CARROLL died at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, at 9:30 P. M., yesterday of a cancer. Father Carroll was Professor of Latin and Greek for more than fifteen years in the St. John's College, Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was prominent as a classical scholar and was well known both in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He was also one of the most prominent priests of the Lazarus Order. The fatal growth first attacked him four years ago, and he had been in the hospital for about four months.

JAMES OATES, for eighteen years a detective of the First Police Precinct, and an ex-fire

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

WILLARD B. MACK. THOMAS S. SMITH.
W. B. Mack & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers.
35 Wall and 15 Broad Sts., New York
Telephone 4270 and 4271 Broad.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. }
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
840 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

International Umbrella Co.
NINE PATENTS.
LARGE ROYALTIES.
POPULAR NOVELTIES.
Write for Prospectus.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 66 BROADWAY.

15 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED TO AN INVESTOR
WHO WILL ADVANCE $50,000 ON A BUILDING OPERATION EXCEEDING $400,000. MONEY TO BE REFUNDED WHEN PERMANENT LOAN IS PLACED. BUILDING LOAN HAS BEEN SECURED;
also
WANTED A PARTY TO INVEST $100,000 IN A LARGER OPERATION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS ABOVE.
THE PROPONENT WHO DESIRES THESE RESPECTIVE ADVANCES HAS JUST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A SIMILAR OPERATION INVOLVING ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS. ADDRESS H. L. PHELPS, 168 WILLIS AVE., N. Y. CITY.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the city of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.

June 30th, 1901.

COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:

Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890	$102.00
L. F. Harting, June 23, 1890	77.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892	104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894	100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893	65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892	74.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD,
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY. Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August seventeenth, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September twelfth, 1901.

Dated Chicago, August ninth, 1901.
WILLIAM BARRET RIDGLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker,	Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour.	Edw. C. Schaefer,	Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning,	S. C. T. Dodd.	Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman,	Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick,	Anson R. Flower,	Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler,	H. S. Redmond.	Wm. A. Clark,
Emers. McMillin,	Jno. R. Hegeman.	John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald.	C. I. Hudson.	

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Proposals.

$20,000 PARK BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1888; March 18, 1885, and March 17, 1893.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Ohio grain interests, including Columbus dealers chiefly, have incorporated the Ohio Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

Bellows, McDowell & Co. of Chicago have been appointed Illinois agents of the Columbia Insurance Company of Jersey City, which has just been licensed by the Illinois Insurance Department to do business in that State.

Fire insurance companies doing business in Texas have been requested by the Texas Fire Prevention Association to require their agents in that State to attach to all policies issued on risks using gasoline vapor lamps a special form stipulating conditions under which such lamps may be used under the policies issued.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Pitts., Clnn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 3½ p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1949, Guar.
$1,800 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
2 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
44 shs. German Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
132 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
18 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
650 shs. Delaware River & Atlantic R. R.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
1 share Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. (Subscription.) 10 per cent. paid in.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham National Bank.
1 share Central Trust Co.
$12,000 Georgia Midland R. R. 3s, due 1946.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
200 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 City Brooklyn 6 p. c. Park Loan Bd.
11 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
180 shs. American Bank Note Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
1 membership Adirondack League Club.
$900 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$15,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1905.
40 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Five First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds ($500 each) of the Vesuvius Manganese Co., Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, and 86, due July 1, 1910, together with 25 shares of the first preferred stock of the said Company of the par value of $100 each, for account of A. C. Wilcox & Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
10 shares Colorado Mining and Land Co., $2 each.
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d preferred $100 each.
100 shares Lackawanna Steel and Iron Co.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF JONATHAN STEWARD.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 16th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY,
Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., August 12th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1901. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened September 4th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

CANCELING WAR TAX STAMPS.

Commissioner Yerkes Will Ask Congress to be Allowed to Return Imprinted Checks to Owners.

WASHINGTON, Aug 12.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau today gave out a statement regarding the return to bankers of imprinted checks and drafts that have been sent to his bureau in order that the stamp thereon might be refunded in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1901.

The banks and other owners of imprinted checks and drafts requested that the Internal Revenue Bureau cancel each check in such a manner as to render its further use possible and then return same to its original owner. They were informed that under the existing law it seemed impossible to comply with these requests. The Commissioner says that the extent to which these checks and drafts are being sent in for redemption shows that large pecuniary loss will fall upon banks and owners if the checks and drafts are destroyed after refund is made for the stamps thereon.

"The most careful consideration," he says, "has been given to the question as to the right of this department to make refund for the value of the stamps, and then cancel and return the checks and drafts. The conclusion reached is that under the present existing laws it is not possible to return these instruments to the owners; but this department will proceed as rapidly as possible to consider these claims and redeem and make refund to the owners of the amounts due by reason of the stamps imprinted, will cancel these instruments so as to allow their future use, will store the various checks, and will request Congress, at its session in December next, to pass a law under which it will be possible and legal to return these drafts and checks to the claimants and owners. It is understood that the banks will also make the same request, and in this way, it is believed, speedy action may be had."

Stamping and Enameling Company.

The stockholders of the National Stamping and Enameling Company met yesterday in Jersey City and voted unanimously to authorize a 5 per cent. bond issue of $2,500,000. The rumored proposition in connection with possible consolidation with the Lalance Grojean Company was not brought up.

World's Fair Management Gains a Point

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Judge Zachritz, sitting in the Circuit Court, to-day refused to grant an injunction restraining the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company from using Forest Park as a site for the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1906.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 12	288,927
To date this year	195,239,878
Corresponding date last year	73,748,450

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 12	$1,039,000
To date this year	$697,737,720
Corresponding date last year	$321,683,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Mexican Central	½
Am. Ice	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Ice pf	½	Nat. Salt pf	2
Am. Smelting	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	North. American	2
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pacific Mail	2
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas	2¼
Chi. & Alton pf	1¼	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf	3	Rep. Steel pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	⅜	Southern Pacific	1¼
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Railway pf	¾
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Erie 1st pf	1	Texas & Pacific	½
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	¾
Great North. pf	2	Union Pac. pf	⅞
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Steel	1⅛
Hocking Valley pf	¾	U. S. Steel pf	2
Illinois Central	1½	Wabash	½
Int. Paper pf	1¼	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Lake E. & W. pf	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
Louis. & Nash.	1		
Met. Street Railway	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locom. pf	⅞	King. & Pem.	1
Am. Sugar	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1⅞
Chi. & Altn.	¾	Northern Pac. pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
C. C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Rubber Goods	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1½	Wis. Central	⅞
Int. Power	½		
Iowa Central pf	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. & N., So. & No. Ala. 5s	1	Nat. Starch 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	2	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	3
		St. P. & S. C. 1st	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market opened under the influence of conflicting developments. On the one hand was the virtual breakdown of the steel strike; and on the other hand was a notable attempt to minimize the favorable features of the Government Crop Report by "private" estimates of the gloomiest character. Some idea of how the market would take the differing news and rumors could be gathered in advance from London quotations, American stocks opening there quite weak, but sharply rallying to New York's Saturday parity.

In the home market Steel stocks opened up, large buying orders being executed. Both issues were in active demand all day, 40,000 shares of common stock being traded in at a net advance of 1⅞, and 17,000 shares of the preferred at an advance of 3 points. In each case closing quotations were the highest. The signal failure of response to the orders of the Amalgamated Association virtually reduces the strike to a mere local affair, a particularly severe blow from the strikers' standpoint being the refusal of the employes of the Federal Steel Company at South Chicago and Joliet and in Wisconsin to go out. The only place where the strike order met anticipated obedience was at McKeesport, Penn. Strikers also showed some gains at Bellaire and Cambridge, Ohio, but elsewhere the response was altogether out of proportion to the preliminary estimates of the strike leaders, whose proclamations already breathe the presentiment of failure.

In the railroad list there was some early hesitation, accompanied by small declines, but here also strong supporting orders became manifest and quick recovery ensued. The total of the day's transactions was small, about 300,000 shares, and in only six issues—apart from the Steels—was the 10,000 limit exceeded. These were Sugar Refining, Atchison, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific, and all of them, excepting Sugar, scored substantial net advances, extending to 1⅝ each in St. Paul and Southern Pacific. Sugar sold down nearly 3 points, closing with a net decline of 2 points on rumors of the grave illness of Mr. Havemeyer and his possible retirement from the Presidency of the company. A notable net recovery of 2⅛ points took place in People's Gas, indicating possible abandonment of the Chicago bear position. Other stocks lightly traded in but exhibiting strength were Car and Foundry, Smelters, Consolidated Gas, Erie, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, National Salt preferred, North American, Pacific Mail, Reading, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Western Union. Exceptional weakness was disclosed in Rock Island, Glucose, and Iowa Central preferred.

The grain situation is making for betterment as regards the security market. Wheat enjoyed an advance yesterday of over 2 cents a bushel on continued export demand. Corn advanced 3 cents and closed on a reaction about 2 cents higher for the day. It cannot be too often pointed out that advancing quotations for corn are now a distinctly favorable element, for (whatever the damage that has taken place) it is incontrovertible that the higher the price brought by the corn on hand, the greater is the recompense for the shortage. It is fashionable in certain quarters to sneer at this view, but common sense—not to mention arithmetic—supports it. Given two farmers, one with his corn crop destroyed, and the other with his corn crop harvested, and while the former suffers, the latter benefits from the rise in value. The Chicago price of corn for September delivery is now over 60 cents a bushel, while for the past three years it has hardly averaged as high as 35 cents a bushel; and it is obvious that where the crop has escaped damage, or suffered minimum damage, that the producer is benefiting substantially by the price arrived at.

In viewing the effect upon the security market, the only just method is to try to determine the net effect upon National wealth, and if present prices are even measurably maintained for corn, the net result to producers in dollars and cents will far exceed the sum received for any one of the bumper crops of the preceding three years. It is of course possible, even probable, that present prices for corn are out of proportion to the damage inflicted; nevertheless the opportunity has been and is offered to the farmer to sell his crop for future delivery at highly remunerative figures. In connection with this advices from the West show that farmers whose corn has been destroyed are sowing their land to inferior crops which can be quickly matured for food products to supply farm live stock—the evident intention being to send corn for market at high prices and feed stock on substitutes. Evidence of this course is furnished by the cessation of the rush of live stock to primary markets which took place when the first apprehension arose over the corn situation.

In brief, and against the dolorous clamor of speculators working for stock market depression, there is no reason to apprehend any marked reduction of prosperity in the agricultural community; for apart from the corn situation is the wonderfully favorable position of the wheat crop, as evidenced day by day in record-breaking exports at excellent prices, the acknowledged cheerful outlook for the cotton crop, and the all-important fact that where loss has been suffered it falls upon a community fortified by years of prosperity.

BANKS' NEW CLEARING AGENTS.

Because of the absorption of the National Bank of the Republic by the First National Bank, five banks which have heretofore cleared through the Bank of the Republic had to get new clearing agents, as the First National would not act in that capacity.

Of the five banks, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the Brooklyn Bank, and the Bank of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn cleared through the National Bank of Commerce, while the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn and the First National Bank of Staten Island made their clearances through the Hanover National Bank.

Charles H. Stout, Vice President of the absorbed Bank of the Republic, was elected Vice President of the First National yesterday and all of the employes of the merged institution were taken over by the First National.

NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday made an order discharging Counselor Hardin of Newark as receiver for the National Tobacco Company. Receiver Hardin reported that the company's affairs had been satisfactorily adjusted and all the creditors had been paid in full.

Short-Term Bonds Bought In.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $38,400 short term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.1363 and $5,900 similar 3 per cent. bonds at 108.424.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Duluth dispatches stating that while there has been a falling off in iron ore shipments from Michigan ports, business from the Lake Superior region has never been heavier.

Plan to consolidate the coal mines of Illinois, with $10,000,000 capital, said to be rapidly progressing.

According to Chicago advices all Western roads are having a good traffic, not only in grain, which is about up to the normal, but also in merchandise, and earnings are large.

National Enameling and Stamping Company to issue $2,500,000 5 per cent. bonds to take up the company's floating debt.

Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Road quoted from Chicago as saying that the outlook for business, based on crop conditions, is excellent, and it is reasonable to assume that a gain in gross earnings will be held throughout the year.

Reserve of outside banks last week, $952,660 below legal requirements, against $1,796,775 in the previous week.

Movement said to be on foot to consolidate the Western, Southwestern, and the Trans-Continental Associations, and also to merge the present passenger organizations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $104,796,130; balances, $5,649,885; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $45,847.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅝@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅛@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—20@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Money was fairly easy to-day and continued in good supply. Discounts were weak on bill buying for the Continent and gold import prospects.

There was little doing on the Stock Exchange, the carry-over monopolizing attention. Consols and gilt-edged securities were firm. Home rails were in small demand. Foreigners were firm. Argentines improved. Copper was steady.

Americans were depressed on account of the unfavorable crop report. They closed steady. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were firm.

Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94¼; Anaconda, 8⅝; Atchison, 78⅝; Atchison preferred, 97; Baltimore and Ohio, 98½; Canadian Pacific, 110⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45; Chicago Great Western, 22; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 160; Denver and Rio Grande, 42; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 36⅞; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 146; Louisville and Nashville, 102¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 153; Norfolk and Western, 52¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 80½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 32⅞; Pennsylvania, 72¾; Reading, 20; Reading first preferred, 38¾; Reading second preferred, 25¾; Southern Railway, 29¼; Southern Railway preferred, 85⅝; Southern Pacific, 55; Union Pacific, 97⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 44¼; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 39¼; Rand Mines, 4⅞.

Spanish fours, 89¾.

Bar silver quiet at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £555,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.58; Lisbon, 39.00; Rome, 4.52.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day was featureless, and the transactions were barely more than nominal. Governments were well maintained. Industrials and Rio Tintos were weak, but rallied toward the close. Mines were bought for English account. De Beers were in good demand.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.70.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, and there was a disinclination to operate, owing to the closing of the Boerse to-morrow. Government securities were steady. Canadian Pacifics were dull. The close was weaker, on account of unfavorable reports regarding the American crops.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Gold was quoted to-day at 39.82.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Money at the Clearing House was in good supply to-day, and loaned at 4 and 5 per cent. New York funds sold at 20 and 25 cents discount. Exchanges, $15,631,163; balances, $1,529,626.

There is some call money still outstanding at 3½ per cent., but 4 per cent. is practically the minimum for call money. The bulk of loans is at 4½ per cent., and some banks are asking and obtaining 5 per cent. Mercantile paper commands from 4¾ to 5 per cent., and is moving quite freely. One large brokerage house,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in some parts of the outside market showed increases yesterday, but the greater part of the list was as dull as on any recent day. The continuation of dullness on the Stock Exchange market had naturally the effect of causing similar conditions to continue on the curb. Prices, however, improved in the outside market as they did on the board. Buying orders are still scarce, but at the same time it is true that the market is under practically no selling pressure and prices are easily held at about the prices which have ruled for some weeks past. Yesterday several substantial advances were recorded in spite of the day's small total, and the gains throughout the list exceeded the losses.

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AMERICAN CAN was decidedly stronger and the common stock was also fairly active. It advanced to 24 on the purchase of 700 shares and closed at that price with a net gain of 1 point. A net gain of three-quarters of a point was recorded in the preferred stock which ended the day at 73¾ bid. The news in regard to the Steel stocks was taken as more favorable than expected and this opinion was reflected in the advances made in the stock of the American Can Company which is indirectly concerned in the suspension of work by the steel and iron workers.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were the most active issue of the day, being traded in to the extent of $205,000. The demand for them was fairly general, and the buying resulted in a net gain of a quarter of a point. Sales were made between 65½ and 66¾, and the bonds closed at 66 bid.

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NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING was not dealt in, but the bid for the common stock dropped fractionally under the influence of the publication of the annual report, which showed smaller net earnings than had been anticipated in some quarters. It was announced in the Street that at the meeting of the stockholders held yesterday the proposed issue of bonds was ratified.

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STANDARD OIL sold up to 775 and closed at 773½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points. The transactions in the stock were small.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE sold down to 1 and closed at 1 bid, a net loss of an eighth of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 12.		Aug. 10.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24	24¼	23	23½
American Can pf	73¾	74¼	73	73½
American Chicle	86	92	86	90
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35¼	37½	35¼	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	94½	95½
American Thread	3¾	4¾	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28¼	30	29¼	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33¾	32	33¾
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	78	80	78	80
Cent. of Ga., 4dm. 1st 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¼	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15	16	14	15½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Coal and Tire	3¾	4	3½	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26½	27	26½	28½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	66¼	66¾	65¾	66
Continental Tobacco deb.	107	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12½	15	12½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39	40½	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1⅜
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River	125	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73	74½	73¼	74½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	87	86	87
Lorillard pf	129	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22½	25	23½	24½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. 4s	87	89	88	90
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10⅜	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	96½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	91½	100	93⅜	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	27¼	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82	81¾	82
Seaboard Air Line	27	27¼	27	27¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48½	47½	48½
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	773½	775	771	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4¾	5¼	4¾	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	31	32	30⅝	31¼
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	98¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	25	28	26	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	..	100	..	100
Universal Tobacco, pf	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¼	17	17¾
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112¼	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102	103	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	244	244½	244	244½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	103	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric pf	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	206	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	110	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	70	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	7/8	1¼	7/8	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	38	38	38	38
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105	105¾	106
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6⅜	5½	6¼
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51¼	52½	51	52
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80¼	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96¼	95	96¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 12, 1901.

Sales.	Bid.	Asked.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	112½	5,740	Amalgamated Copper	111½	112¼	111½	112	+ ¼
28⅞	29	1,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	29	28¾	29	+1
83	84¾	150	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85	85	83½	83½	.....
33¼	33½	300	American Cotton Oil	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
32½	33	100	American Ice Co.	33	33	33	33	+1
88½	89½	100	American Ice Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ½
6¼	7	100	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
51	51⅛	3,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	50½	51½	50¼	51⅛	+ ⅝
99¾	100	500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
24½	25	200	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	.....
83½	84	500	Am. Locomotive pf	84⅞	84⅞	84	84	— ⅛
130¾	131¼	26,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133⅜	133⅝	129¼	131	—1¾
131	133	900	Am. Tobacco ctfs.	131	132	131	132	.....
77	80	200	American Woolen pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
72⅜	72¼	26,850	At., T. & S. F.	71½	72½	70⅞	72½	+ ½
94⅜	94¾	4,500	At. T. & S. F. pf.	94	94⅞	93⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
96	96¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
92½	93½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅛
73½	74¼	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅞	73¾	72⅞	73¾	+ ⅞
108¼	108⅝	1,100	Canadian Pacific	108¼	108¾	108¼	108½	+ ½
158	160	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	—1
36	36½	1,100	Chicago & Alton	36½	37	36¼	36⅜	— ⅜
76¾	77	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	77	76	77	+1½
131	133	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	131	131	131	131	.....
21½	21⅜	1,500	Chicago Great West.	21	21⅝	21	21½	.....
33½	34	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	33½	34⅜	33½	34	.....
158⅜	158½	19,780	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	156½	158⅜	156	158⅜	+1⅜
182½	183½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	182½	182½	182½	182½	.....
137	137½	1,150	Chi., Ind. & L. & Pac.	138	138	136½	137¼	— ½
17½	18	1,650	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
36¼	37	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	.....
90	90¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	90	90	90	90	—1¼
30	35	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	32	33	32	33	.....
66	72	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	69	70	69	70	+3
13⅜	13½	820	Colorado Southern	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
52½	53	700	Colorado South. 1st pf.	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	22¾	600	Colorado South. 2d pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
220	220½	500	Consolidated Gas	219	220	219	220	+1½
65½	66½	200	Con. Tobacco Co	66	66	66	66	.....
36⅜	36¼	4,947	Erie	35½	36½	35½	36½	+ ⅝
64	64½	750	Erie 1st pf	63¼	64½	63¼	64½	+1
33	37	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	35	35	35	35	.....
250	253¾	300	General Electric	250	250½	250	250½	+1
55	56	545	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56	56	55	55	—1½
177½	178	400	Great Northern pf.	178	178	178	178	+2
52½	52¾	400	Hocking Valley	52	53	52	53	+1
74	75	100	Hocking Valley pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
142½	143¼	1,300	Illinois Central	142½	143⅛	142	143¼	+1⅛
21½	21⅞	800	International Paper	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	.....
75½	76½	215	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76¼	76	76¼	+1½
90	91¼	500	Internat. Power Co.	90½	91½	90	90	— ½
72¼	73	300	Iowa Central pf.	72	72	72	72	—1½
9	20	400	Kingston & Pembroke	9	9	9	9	—1
60	62	100	Lake Erie & West	60	60	60	60	.....
123⅝	128	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	126	126	126	126	+ ½
101	101¼	2,650	Louisville & Nashville.	100½	101⅛	100½	100⅝	+1
116¼	116¾	1,500	Manhattan Elevated	115½	116½	115½	116	— ¼
165	165¾	100	Met. Street Railway	166	166	166	166	+1¾
23⅛	23½	300	Mexican Central	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
10	10½	500	Mexican National ctfs.	10	10	10	10	.....
107½	108½	600	Minn. & St. Louis	107¼	107⅝	107	107	— ⅜
71½	73	325	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70⅝	71	70⅞	71	—1⅛
52	52¼	630	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51	52⅛	51	52⅛	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	10,150	Missouri Pacific	98	100⅛	98	100½	+ ⅝
41	41½	1,100	National Biscuit Co.	42	42⅜	41⅜	42¼	.....
75¼	76	1,000	National Salt Co. pf.	76	77½	76	77½	+2
150½	151	609	New York Central	150	150½	150	150½	— ¼
39¾	41	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39	40	39	39¾	+ ¼
78	81	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	80	78	80	+ ½
32⅜	32½	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
51¼	51½	1,400	Norfolk & West	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
98	99¼	500	North American	96⅞	99	96⅞	99	+2
..	..	100	Northern Pacific pf.	96	96	96	96	—1½
39	40	300	Pacific Mail	39½	40	39½	40	+2
142⅞	143	3,275	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	143	142	143	+ ¼
110⅜	110¾	8,170	People's Gas, Chicago	108¼	110½	108¼	110½	+2⅛
..	..	260	Pressed Steel Car	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—1
40⅜	40½	2,400	Reading	39⅞	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅝
77	77	300	Reading 1st pf	76⅞	76½	76⅞	76½	.....
51	51	200	Reading 2d pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	800	Republic Iron & Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
73½	74	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73½	74	73½	74	+ ½
27	27¼	200	Rubber Goods	27	27¾	27	27⅝	— ⅝
114⅝	115½	1,300	St. L. & Adirondack	114⅝	115½	114⅝	115⅝	.....
65	65	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	.....
38⅜	39¼	400	St. L. & San Fran	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
79¼	79¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
67	69½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67	69½	66⅜	66¾	+ ⅛
60	61	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	61	60	61	+ ⅛
52⅞	54⅞	20,425	Southern Pacific	52⅞	54⅞	52⅜	54⅞	+1⅝
28⅜	29¼	2,900	Southern Railway	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
83⅜	84¼	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	83⅜	84¼	83⅛	84¼	+ ⅛
60¼	61	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60¼	61	60¼	60¾	+1½
40½	42¾	4,400	Texas Pacific	40½	42¾	40½	41⅞	+ ⅝
95	95⅜	1,200	Twin City R. T.	94	95⅜	94	95⅜	+ ⅜
96	96¼	1,000	Union Pacific	93½	96⅞	93½	95⅞	+ ⅝
89	89¼	300	Union Pacific pf.	89	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
42	43¾	40,450	United States Steel	42	43⅝	42	43⅝	+1⅞
91¾	92¼	16,750	U. S. Steel pf	91¾	92½	91¾	92½	+2
12⅞	13	500	United States Leather	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
79¾	79¾	700	U. S. Leather pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	.....
56	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf	56	56	56	56	.....
121	121	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	121	121	121	121	.....
20⅜	21	2,100	Wabash	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
38¼	38¾	5,000	Wabash pf	38¼	38¾	37⅝	38	— ⅛
91⅞	92⅞	2,100	Western Union Tel	91⅞	92⅞	91⅝	92⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	18	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ½
48½	49½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48½	49½	48½	49½	....
29	30	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	....
20¼	21	1,000	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	— ¾
40⅜	42	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	40⅜	42	40⅜	42	.....
Sales		288,927						

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Canadian Pacific	$103,000
Central of Georgia	16,835
Chi. & East. Illinois	16,900
Chi. Great Western	28,592
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	18,944
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	1,993
Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	1,074
Evans. & Indianapolis	601
Evans. & Terre Haute	1,314
Grand Trunk system	28,168
Kanawha & Michigan	492
Louisville & Nashville	75,420
Mexican Central	38,508
Minneapolis & St. Louis	8,779
Mo., Kan. & Texas	60,134
Missouri Pacific	47,000
—Central Branch	6,000
Rio Grande Southern	199
Rio Grande Western	25,800
St. Louis Southwestern	9,341
Texas & Pacific	2,522
Wabash	36,580
Total increase, 22 roads	$547,187
Increase previously reported	98,210

Total increase, 27 roads.....$645,397

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The following showed decreases:

Denver & Rio Grande	$2,600
Iowa Central	1,030
Mexican National	13,596
Toledo & Ohio Central	149
Toledo, Peoria & Western	2,213
Total decrease, 5 roads	$19,048
Net increase	$626,349

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108½	Ft. W. & D.		
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108½	City	27	30
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109	G. S. R. pf.	104	107
3s, c., 1918	109¾	109	Homestake	97	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Ill. Cent., l.	1.102	..
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Int. Silver	6⅞	7
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Int. Sil. pf.	33½	40
4s, r., 1925	113	113¾	Int. S. P.	35	40
4s, c., 1925	137	138	I. S. P. pf.	80	84
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	Iowa Central	37½	39
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	J. & Chi.	175	..
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	K. C. So.	18	20
Adams Exp.	175	185	K. C. S. pf.	38	41
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	K. & D. M.	7	8
Alle. & W.	120	..	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Am. Ag. Ch.	26	29	Lacl. Gas	85	95
A. A. C. pf.	86	89	Lacl. Gas pf.	100	101
Am. Bicycle	3	4	Lake Shore	251¾	275
Am. Blc. pf.	18	20	Long Island	73	76
Am. Coal	180	200	Man. Beach	12	18
A. C. O. pf.	90	100	Md. C. pf.	70	78
Am. D. T.	34	39¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	36	36½
Am. Exp.	193	199	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	92½	95
Am. Lin. Co.	25	28	Mich. Cent.	105	..
A. L. Co. pf.	58	62½	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
A. M. Co. pf.	27	29	M. & St. L. pf.	116	117½
Am. Snuff	41	46	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	24½	25
Am. S. pf.	85	86¼	Mo., K. & T.	25½	26
A. T. & C.	98	101	Mob. & O.	82	83
Am. T. pf.	140	145	Mor. & Es.	193	195
Am. W. Co.	16½	18	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
A. Car. M.	44	44½	Nat. B. pf.	100	103
Ann Arbor.	21¾	25	Nat. Lead	20	21
Ann Arbor. pf.	52	55	Nat. L. pf.	87	90
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	Nat. Salt	41½	43
B. Un. Gas.	214	220	New Cent. C.	21	35
Bruns. City	9½	11	N. Y. A. B.	135	140
B., R. & P.	86½	90	N. Y. & N.	..	..
B., R. & P. pf.	123	127	Ches. & O.	44¼	45
Canada So.	66½	68	C. & E. Ill.	120	128
C., I. & L.	..	..	C. G. W. pf., A.	81¼	81½
C., I. & L. pf.	69½	70	C. G. W. pf., B.	45¾	47¾
C. & N. W.	190	193	C. G. W. d.	91	93
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125	135	C., I. & L. pf.	114	116
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	171½	185	Cleve. & P.	189	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	116	Cleve. & P. pf.	123	132
Cleve. & P.	189	..	C. F. & I.	92	96
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132	C. & H. C. & Iron	19	20
C. & H. C. & Iron. pf.	180	190	Com. Cable	180	..
Consol. Coal	61	115¼	Cont. T. pf.	115	115¼
Cont. T. pf.	115	117	D. & S. W.	..	69
D. & S. W. pf.	..	69	D. & S. W. pf.	..	69
Del. & Hud.	160	161	Del. & Hud.	160	161
D., L. & W.	222	225	D., L. & W.	222	225
D. & R. G.	40	41	D. & R. G. pf.	90	91
D. & R. G. pf.	90	91	D. M. & Ft. D.	33	38
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	150	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	150
Dia. Match.	144¼	145	Dia. Match.	144¼	145
D., S. S. & A.	9½	10¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	17	19
D. S. S. & A. pf.	17	19	Dist. of Am.	7¾	8¾
D. of A. pf.	27	29	Erie 2d pf.	48½	50½
Erie 2d pf.	48½	50½	Ev. & T. H.

NEW BOATS FOR GREAT LAKES.

The National Transportation Company, with $2,500,000 Capital, Will Have a Big Fleet.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A company to carry freight over the Great Lakes will be incorporated for $2,500,000 in New Jersey, arrangements for its organization having been completed to-day. It will be known as the National Transportation Company.

Contracts for the fleet of vessels, with a capacity of 27,000 tons, have been let to the American Shipping Company, and the boats, according to the contract, are to be completed on March 15, 1902. The builders have plants in Cleveland and Duluth, as well as at other points along the lakes. It is said that the contract is one of the largest ever let for lake boats.

Lyman C. Smith of this city is to be President of the company; Capt. W. W. Brown of Cleveland, Secretary, and H. W. Smith of this city, Treasurer. The Directors are L. C. Smith, William Nottingham, Charles M. C. Warner, George B. Leonard, H. W. Smith, Horace S. Wilkinson, all of Syracuse; W. W. Brown and J. B. Cowle of Cleveland, and Dr. A. G. Brower of Utica.

Chicago, Duluth, Buffalo, and intermediate points will be the ports visited. The out-of-town stockholders, with Messrs. Smith, Wilkinson, and Nottingham, are interested in the Globe Navigation Company, which recently organized a big concern to operate freight vessels on the Pacific Coast.

Turned Trolley Car Loose for a Joke.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Harvey Peterson of 16 Nevada Street was fined $20 in the Third Precinct Police Court to-day for an escapade that impeded trolley traffic between Newark and New York for some time yesterday afternoon. Peterson turned a car loose from the Plank Road barn and gave it a start along the line to take care of itself.

As he was unable to pay the fine for his act he has gone to jail for sixty days, during which time he will have a chance to think out just where the joke lay.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Down-Town Properties Change Hands—Few Sales by Brokers, and Only One Offering at Auction.

I. S. & M. S. Korn have sold the five-story building 38 Crosby Street, west side, about 130 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 100.

The same operators have also sold the four-story building 191 William Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Spruce Street, 25 by 56.

George B. Dowling has sold for Emma G. Gray to an investor the five-story apartment house 163 St. Nicholas Avenue, 38.8 by 102.

Mrs. Kate Murphy has sold for about $7,000 the property 174 White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge, a nine-room dwelling, on plot 57 by 120.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

505 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33 by 99.11 by 100 by 11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Constance Katz..... $2,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 415 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 361 feet west of Avenue A, 27 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $2,238.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 76 Roosevelt Street, east side, 23.9 feet north of Batavia Street, running through to 77 Norfolk Chambers Street, by 21.2 by 36.3 by 56.2, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,275.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $2,538; subject to other mortgages for $3,600.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stonefront dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 203 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 24.9 by 51.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cohen, referee, 165 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 115 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,120; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 63 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 213.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, nine-story apartment hotel. Due on judgment, $27,007; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 52 Ludlow Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Al Kessler of 120 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $450.

Nos. 256 to 264 Fourth Avenue, to five four-story brick dwellings, with stores; Arthur A. Carey of 50 State Street, owner; A. G. Hoe of 53 Gansevoort Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Seaton Street, west side, 300 feet north of Elliott Avenue, Throgg's Neck, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Michael Gleason, premises, owner; Longin P. Fries, East Chester Road, architect; cost, $250.

No. 7 Pine Street, to an eight-story brick office; Astor estate, owner; W. W. Howe of 128 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 12.

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 212.6 ft n e of 169th St, 27.6x97; Charles Danewitz to Heinrich Keil and another, (mtg $16,500, R S $2.25)..... $23,250

LENOX AV, 515, w s, 16.8x75; Annie T. Blake to Sarah Magin, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

LENOX AV, 515, w s, 16.8x75; Sarah Magin to Josephine M. Dehay, (mtg $8,500, R S $1.75)..... 1

MARY PLACE, n e, 81.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 250x140.5x irregular; Helen M. Macy, widow, and others, to Theodore M. Macy and others, executors, rereconded, (R S $13)..... 1

ROOSEVELT AV, n e, 20x62x20x61.5; Bernard Golden to Morris Rosenberg, ½ part, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

SPRING ST, 286, s s, 28.2x87.6x25x100; John R. Ferrier to Walter S. Simpson, (R S $3.75, mtg $15,500)..... 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 100x100.8; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, same map, 100x216 to 4th St; Thomas A. Dunning to Rosanna Finch, quitclaim..... 25,500

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 100x100.8; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, same map, 100x216 to 4th St; Anna L. Bryan to Rosanna Finch, quitclaim..... 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 100x100.8; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, same map, 100x216 to 4th St; Albert P. James, referee, to Rosanna Finch..... 1,750

17TH ST, s s, 120.2 ft e of Livingston Place, 49.9x92.5x30x92; Peter A. Minaldi to David Minaldi, (mtg $2,500)..... 1,500

20TH ST, 11 West, 23.6x92; Julius Kanenberg to Rudolph Guggenheimer and another, (R S $20, mtg $90,000)..... 100

38TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Mary A. Skelly, executrix, to Catherine Devlin, (R S $9)..... 1

42D ST, 324 West, 23.2x98.9; Elizabeth Thone and others to John Morgan, (R S $2.75, mtg $9,000)..... 1

42D ST, 324 West, 23.2x98.9; Aloysius J. Meyers and another to Elizabeth Thone and others, quitclaim..... 1

53D ST, 157.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Sallie Greenthal to Nellie V. Meyer, all liens..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Henry M. Bennett, (mtg $13,000, R S $4.75)..... 1

106TH ST, 153 East, 28.3x100.11; Rose Solomon, widow, to Karl M. Wallach, (mtg $17,000, R S $2)..... 100

106TH ST, 153 East, 28.3x100.11; Moses K. Wallach to Rose Solomon, (mtg $14,500, R S $3)..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Moses Bachman to Rosa Nathan, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4x100; Henry Lanthier to Joseph Yager, (R S $5, mtg $15,500)..... 100

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Peter B. Olney, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $13.75)..... 30,000

182D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x70; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to June A. Parmelee, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,500

Recorded Leases.

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 163d St; Baldwin & Green to John J. McDonald, 5 years..... $3,240

3D AV, 3,373; Elizabeth F. Hickey to Mathias Jacob, 5 years..... 1,020

33D ST, 151 East; Axel O. Ihlsing to Mary Koenig, 5 years..... 800

51ST ST, 235 West; Grace W. Backus, trustee, to Mrs. R. C. Morton, 3 years.. 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Simon, and another, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Columbus Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 88th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... $25,000

CONDON, Mary E., to Louis N. Phelps; 184th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $3,500, due Feb. 9, 1902, 6 per cent. 500

DEL GIUDICE, Michael, to Frederio Del Giudice; 151st St, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years..... 3,000

DEL GIUDICE, Michael, to Matilde O. Del Giudice; 151st St, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, prior mortgage, $3,000, 5 years..... 5,000

DEL GIUDICE, Michael, to Matilde O. Del Giudice; 149th St, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 5 years..... 8,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to George Erff; 156th St, s s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years.. 14,000

FUNCK, Rosanna, to Anna L. Bryan; 5th St, s s, Lots 87 and 88, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700

GIELLERUP, Ludwig H., to Augustus C. Fransioli; 71st St, n s, 257.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, per cent..... 600

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another, to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 90 and 92, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GRIMSHAW, Charles B., and another, as executors, to Robert W. Courtney; 171st St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LINDE, Catharine, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 104th St, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, Aug. 9, 1906, 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent., gold..... 35,000

MALLETT, William (2), to Margaret G. Ferris; road to dock, Lots 9 to 11, partition, map of land of Capt. Cornell Ferris at Westchester, 3 years..... 1,500

McDONALD, John J., to John T. Betz; 163D St, s s, 100 ft e of Melrose Av, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,750

MONK, George, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 700

MURRAY, Peter D., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Water St, 644, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

PALEY, Samuel, and another, to the State Bank; Essex St, 40, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SCHERINGER, Emil A. J., to Michael Scheringer; Bathgate Av, w s, 160 ft s of 172d St, 5 years..... 3,500

SOLOMON, Rose, to Randolph W. Townsend; 106th St, 153 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold..... 17,000

SZUMSKY, Kornelia, and another, to Adam Szumska; 105th St, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, 4 per cent... 500

WOLCOTT, Royal L., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Irving Place, n e corner of 15th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 27,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRYAN, Annie L., to James T. Anderson..... $700

COHN, Solomon, to Sender Jarmulowsky. 2,784

DE HART, Chattie, to James F. Umpleby Nom.

KRATCH, Henry, to Jacob Metzger..... 4,500

OSTERKORN, Elizabeth, to Frederick Dilemuth..... Nom.

PARSON, Arthur R., to Morris Katz..... 1,500

PHELPS, Louis N., to Charles H. Dugliss..... Nom.

SMITH, Hattie L., administratrix, to Hattie L. Smith..... 100

THE STATE BANK to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; John Gambette against Margaret O'Connor, owner and contractor; John O'Connor, contractor..... $220

BASSFORD AV and 183d St, n e corner, 105x90; Owen Soher against Matilda Heinchen, owner; Emilie Heinchen, contractor..... 717

EAGLE AV, 678; Davis Brothers against A. Mannello, owner; Lally & Luongo, contractors..... 85

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Rebecca Rohn against Wolf Rosenberg, owner and contractor..... 665

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris Place, s e corner, 50x100, and White Plains Av and Morris Place, n e corner, 50x100; James V. Lawrence against Bella A. Devoe, owner; Wilford Dessoir, contractor.. 1,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; the Jefferson Bank with Jacob Bluestein and Louis Cohen..... $65,000

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Fannie B. Mattress against John Toelberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 280.10 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x100; Sarah L. Horn against Mary J. Healy and another; foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

64TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25 x100.5; Melenda P. Schmidt and another, administrators, &c., against Joseph J. P. Frey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

102D ST, 254 West; Melenda P. Schmidt and another, executors, against Daisy Raubitschek, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 24.11x100.11x25x100.11; Jane J. Thayer and another, executors, against Susie B. Huke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

124TH ST, 243 to 249 West, and 256 and 258 West 125th St; Amelia Van Dyke and another against Pabst Brewing Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. W. Leonard.

133D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church against John D. Quackenbus, executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boston, Allen & Sabine.

137TH ST, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Lydiard Horton against Sanford S. Gowdey and another, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holls, Wagner & Burghard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PHILLIP A. PHILLIPSON.—Schedules in the assignment of Phillip A. Phillipson, doing business as the Neptune Manufacturing and Supply Company at 116 Pearl Street, show liabilities $1,059, nominal assets $527, and actual assets $273.

GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY.

Appointment of Receivers Here and in New Jersey—Attachments Against the Corporation.

O. F. Thomas has been appointed receiver of the property in this State of the General Carriage Company, whose office is at 135 Broadway, and place of business at Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, by Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Henry C. Hepburn, a stockholder, holding 100 shares of stock, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000.

The receivership was hastened by recent attachments obtained against the company by which the Sheriff levied on about forty automobiles of the company. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 8th inst, the minutes of which show that it was stated that it was impossible to continue the business in its present condition, as an attachment for over $4,000 had been placed on the company's property here, a second attachment for $11,000 was placed on its cabs sent to Chicago for repairs, and a third attachment for $45,000 was obtained against the company here on the 7th inst. A resolution was adopted by the committee that it is desirable in the interests of the stockholders that a receiver be appointed.

The committee regretted exceedingly to take this action, and promised the stockholders that they will do all in their power to reorganize and place the company in such a position as will be of benefit to the stockholders. Mr. Thomas, the receiver, is the Treasurer of the company, and Cyrus Field Judson, President. The company is capitalized at $30,000,000. The amount of the liabilities and assets was not stated in the application for the receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—An order was filed in the Court of Chancery to-day appointing William G. E. See receiver of the General Carriage Company, a New Jersey corporation. The receiver was appointed at the instance of Montgomery & Co., to whom the company is indebted to the extent of $120.71. The application for the appointment of a receiver alleged that an attachment for $400,500 against the company is now in the hands of the Sheriff in New York City.

It was also ordered that the company show cause at Jersey City on Aug. 26 why the appointment of Mr. See as receiver should not be made permanent.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRE, Frederick—M. Berriman and others..... $147

BOEHME, Charles J.—Richardson & Boynton Co.... 586

BUCHING, Dave G.—G. Schleicher..... 77

DEXTER, Alice M.—The Nassau Bank.. 1,353

D. M. KOEHLER & SONS' CO.—Sonn Bros. Co, costs.. 176

FREEMAN, Walter R.—H. G. Bockim..... 105

GREENE, William C.—J. Shirley..... 7,729

HLAWATSCH, Joseph, and Otto Schwenk—Dimock & Fink Co..... 70

LELONG, Joseph and Adelaide—Union Dime Savings Institution, costs.. 2,296

LOEW, Joseph C.—Simon Reigel Cigar Co..... 63

NORTHWEST FIXTURE CO.—Niagara Co..... 592

PFISTER, Dorothea—G. W. Scott..... 197

STERNBERG, Motel—L. Schien..... 30

STOEVER, Conrad—J. F. Sinnott..... 56

TAYLOR, Washington H.—C. Taylor, costs..... 89

TOPLITZ, Samson and Solomon B.—Mohawk Valley Cap Factory..... 5,441

VOLLMER, Minnie—F. G. Gude and others..... 41

THE HOAGLAND & ROBINSON CO.—T. Barnes, costs..... 30

WILLIAMS, Reginald H.—A. C. Beckstein..... 70

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

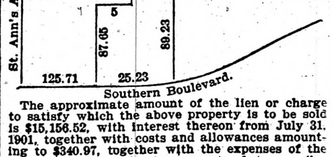
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard; and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.



Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

aug2-2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

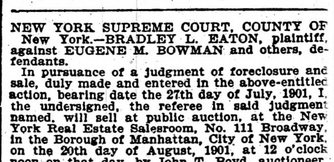
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901 WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $222.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

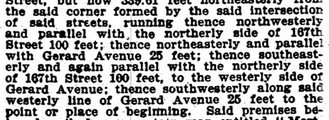
Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

97th Street.



96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $222.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

aug2-2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

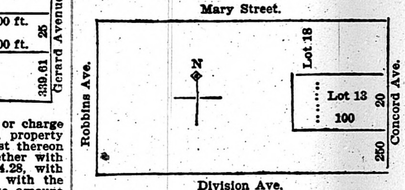
All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said map and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof. —Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:

Mary Street.



Division Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8-100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60-100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two-hundred sixty-nine and 56-100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1901 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

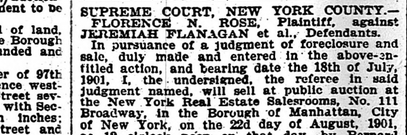
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901. MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:



124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,098.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $105.39 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is 650 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&F&au23

Surrogate Notices.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901.

CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 84 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1aw6mT

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

| Leave Foot 22d St., North River. | Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. | Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch. |

Summonses

AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMONS.—New York Supreme Court.—Trial desired in New York County.—KATINKA HEINZE and Christian Heinze, her husband; Emilie Herdtfelder and Albert Herdtfelder, her husband; Emma Zschau and Paul Zschau, her husband, plaintiffs, against CELIA VOGT and Henry Vogt, her husband; Reinhold Eurich, Reinhold Eurich, Jr., Louis H. Sternberg, Ella Sternberg, Walter Sternberg, Eva Weigelt and Flora Heinze, Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and her other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife, Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig, and John or Johan Schoeffel or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Lenora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs, and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them, and all other persons or owners unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing persons or parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 9th, 1901, and filed July 11, 1901, with a copy of the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which amended and supplemental complaint was originally filed in said office on the 13th day of May, 1901.

The object of this action is to determine the rights and interests of the parties in and to the land described in the complaint, and in and to any award for damages for any portion thereof taken for the opening of Townsend Avenue and 172d Street, and for the partition and division of said portion of said land remaining after the opening of said avenue and street between the parties, according to their respective interests, and in case such partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale thereof.

The following is a brief description of the property affected by the action: Those plots of land in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 32 and 33, on a map entitled Map of the Village of Mt. Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms and County of Westchester, N. Y., February 14, 1853, bounded westerly in front by Eighth Avenue 100 feet, northerly by Lot No. 31 on said map 100 feet, easterly in the rear by the centre line of the block on said map 100 feet, and southerly by Lot No. 34 on said map 100 feet.

Dated New York, July 22, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy23-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York. County of New York.—WILLIAM ALLEN, as trustee of the estate of William B. Filer, bankrupt, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. FILER, IVAN EDWIN FILER, and the SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS of the City of New York, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., June 24, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 97 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To William B. Filer, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.—Dated N. Y., July 15th, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy15-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EMMA E. ODELL, and Valentine Marsh, as executors of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH ODELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against Charles W. Nisbett and Matilda Nisbett, his wife; Charles F. Woodward, William M. Mason, and Owen R. Mason, as surviving partners of the copartnership firm of Mason & Company, and Allan McCulloh, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, June 14, 1901.

VALENTINE MARSH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant William M. Mason:

The foregoing amended summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1901.

VALENTINE MARSH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

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(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

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A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.

On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley, Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Will Sacrifice two-family house, 11 rooms, heater, all improvements, two lots, $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559 Cort'l." for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600. Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 30 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 183 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

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4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city.

J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.

149th St., 542 to 558 West.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bath rooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Handsomely and newly-furnished house to let; will sell furniture; bargain. 153 West 45th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

Portsmouth, 38-44 W. 9th St.

Choice large light apartments to let of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents, $900; possession Oct. 1st.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments of Two rooms

and bath to let, rents $550 up, in the American Safe Deposit Building, 501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST. Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE OSBORNE,
172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.

Choice large light apartments of eight rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, all night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents, $1,100 to $1,400.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn.

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CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
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Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

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167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath, all light; rents, $50 to $70.

Premises or F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th St.

143d St., 553, near 3d Av. trolley and L station; single flats; all improvements; large and light; one family on the floor; $16 monthly.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

Five elegant extra large, light rooms, bath; choice location; near 136th St.; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MINNA FROESE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Minna Froese of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Minna Froese was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of KATHARINA SCHMIDT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,820.

To the creditors of Katharina Schmidt of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Katharina Schmidt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 9th, 1901.

NO. 4,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHULEMANN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick Schulemann of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Frederick Schulemann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, Aug. 12, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEIMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Weiman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Weiman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 12th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

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What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

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Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters. Combination of Seashore and Country Life. GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
ALLEN & HAGER.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Hampshire.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.

White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

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Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

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North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

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GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.

Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

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THE KITTATINNY.

The favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA, GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.

Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

Surrogate Notices.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
mh12-1awT6m

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
au6-1aw6mTu

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
My 14-1aw6mTu Executors.

Pianos and Organs.

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Manhattan Av., 346, near 115th St.—Pleasant rooms; excellent board; close to Morningside; near "L"; references.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

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15th St., 222 West.—Nicely furnished front room; also hall rooms.

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45th St., 153 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms and bath; private house.

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DR. DOTY'S CRUSADE AGAINST MOSQUITOES

Tells Where He Found the Pests and How He Wiped Them Out.

Bad Sanitation Their Greatest Friend and Lima Oil Their Worst Enemy —Undoubtedly Disseminate Malaria.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, issued last night the following statement in regard to his experiments in mosquito destruction at Concord, S. I.:

"In 1880, Dr. Laveren, a French Army Surgeon, on duty in Algeria, published the report of an investigation he had then concluded, in which he claimed to have discovered the specific organism of the disease known as malarial fever. The appearance of this report was followed by exhaustive bacteriological research on the part of other observers, who fully confirmed Laveren's statement and presented additional and indisputable evidence that the parasite causing malaria had been identified.

Subsequent to this, Drs. Ross, Manson, Koch, Grassi, and other investigators in different parts of the world and working independently of each other, proved that the malarial parasite was transmitted from one person to another by the female of the anopheles species of mosquito. Whether or not there are other means by which this disease can be transmitted is at present not definitely known. Than malarial fever probably no other disease is more widely disseminated throughout the world, or is known under a greater variety of names. It is recognized under the specific terms of Roman fever, Chagres fever, swamp fever, intermittent fever, &c., and may appear as a typical form of the disease, or may present only obscure symptoms.

MOSQUITOES AND YELLOW FEVER.

"During the last two or three years this subject has engaged the earnest attention of the medical profession, and much valuable information has been gained. Dr. Walter Reed of the United States Army recently has successfully demonstrated by experiment in Cuba that mosquitoes transmit yellow fever. The value of these discoveries can hardly be sufficiently estimated, inasmuch as they indicate means by which these diseases can at least be brought under control.

"During the last year this subject has been under investigation at the New York Quarantine laboratory, and it was with the intention of contributing something toward the solution of the problem now before us, and also demonstrating in our midst the relation between malaria and the mosquito, as well as to test the value of agents said to be destructive to this insect, that I have carried on the experimental work referred to in this statement.

"In the beginning of the investigation I selected for the test a district known by physicians of this place to contain many cases of malaria, both in the acute and chronic form. This section, consisting of a basin or low lands, and less than a square mile in extent, contained not more than 100 small wooden houses, some distance apart. Within its boundaries were no less than twenty-five stagnant pools varying in size from five feet in diameter to an acre or more in area. A house-to-house inspection showed that at least 30 per cent. of the inhabitants of this section were suffering with the acute or chronic form of malaria.

"In almost every house or yard were found typical breeding places for mosquitoes, either in the shape of used or unused rain barrels, cisterns, cesspools, or abandoned receptacles thrown about the premises. Samples of water from these as well as all stagnant pools were examined, and the larvae found. In some instances, particularly in receptacles about the house, the water was actually alive with them. As the larvae require but a few days to become the full-fledged winged insects, it will be appreciated that a very small receptacle can supply innumerable mosquitoes.

"Large glass tubes were distributed among the houses for the purpose of securing some of the mosquitoes which infected the neighborhood, and among those collected were found the anopheles or malarial mosquitoes. These were particularly evident in tubes coming from a small section, consisting of a few scattered houses. In one of the latter was found a family of five persons presenting conclusive evidence that the acute or chronic form of the disease existed. On two evenings I secured live mosquitoes from the bedroom in this house. The first evening five were taken, and all but one of them were of the anopheles species. On the second evening twenty-two were collected, and of these more than one-half were the malarial insect.

"In a house on the opposite corner, a little girl, seven years old, was found suffering from an acute attack of the disease. I was allowed by the mother to secure a drop of blood from the lobe of the ear. A bacteriological examination of this was made in the laboratory and the parasite found. The mosquitoes which I have just referred to were placed in large glass jars for observation. Many eggs have already been laid, and the transition from these to the full-grown mosquito will be carefully studied. In the meantime some of the anopheles will be dissected to discover, if possible, the presence of the parasite. When completed, the result of the laboratory work will be published in detail in one of the medical journals.

OIL THE BEST DESTROYER.

"Many tests have been made in the laboratory to ascertain the value of different agents believed to be destructive to the mosquito larvae. This has included experiments with the different grades of petroleum oil, permanganate of potassium, bichloride of mercury, (corrossive sublimate,) carbolic acid, bromine, formaldehyde, &c. It was a surprise to find that a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-2000) sufficiently strong to kill all micro-organisms, or germs, affected the larvae slowly, some being alive at the expiration of twenty-four hours. In weaker solutions they lived indefinitely. It would be unsafe under any condition to use this dangerous agent in ponds, &c., which are fully exposed; this may also be said of carbolic acid and other agents experimented with. Permanganate of potassium, which has been strongly recommended for the destruction of larvae, produced but little effect except in very strong solutions.

"During these tests the marked superiority of petroleum oil soon became manifest. There seemed to be no special advantage of one grade of petroleum over another. The Lima oil which was used in petrolizing the stagnant pools and rain barrels, &c., is a crude petroleum with a minimum amount of naphtha. One cubic centimeter of this added to 3,500 cubic centimeters of water containing larvae killed them in three or four hours. This is equivalent to about twenty drops of oil to a gallon of water; as a matter of fact this result was usually obtained by less than this amount of oil.

"Whether the destructive action of the oil on the larvae is due to some specific quality or whether it obstructs respiration I am not at present able to say. However, I am inclined to believe that it is the latter; furthermore, emanation from the oil or its odor, or both are particularly repugnant if not dangerous to the full grown mosquito. There is no doubt that the best effect of the oil is gained by introducing it to a considerable depth under the water. In this way it is more surely brought in direct contact with the larvae, particularly if the water is agitated. This principal was carried out in our practical work.

"The apparatus used consisted of wooden floats of different sizes having underneath a net work of small perforated iron pipes with the openings on the under surface. These are connected by a rubber hose with a portable oil tank containing oil under air pressure. In this manner the oil was forced almost to the bottom of the pool and in its transit to the surface, its resting place, it undoubtedly was thoroughly mixed with the larvae. Whereas, when it is simply thrown on the surface it does not descend but collects in different parts by the force of the air, &c., and leaves spaces where the larvae may breathe.

"In petrolizing the stagnant pools, it soon became evident that the long grass and weeds, particularly in the immediate vicinity of these places, were the abiding places of the mosquito during the day. This can be easily proved by agitating these spots, when myriads of mosquitoes will appear. Therefore special attention was given to the removal of this growth and afterward petrolizing the ground with an ordinary sprinkling pot. The breeding places, consisting of cisterns, rain barrels, &c., which were found in almost all of the premises and which contained larvae in enormous numbers, were treated by sprinkling the inside of the woodwork and the surface of water with oil.

"The result of this investigation from a scientific point has been of great interest.

"First—Because it has shown the intimate relation between the mosquito and malarial fever.

"Second—Because it has revealed to those who have been identified with this investigation the true breeding places of the mosquito, which I am quite sure are not generally known.

"Third—It has shown that petroleum oil will surely and promptly destroy mosquito larvae, and so far as careful experiments indicate it is the only agent which can be depended upon for this purpose.

"The difficulty in treating an unimproved section, such as I have had under observation for the last two weeks, can only be appreciated by one actually engaged in the work. Not only do numerous stagnant ponds exist, but it is necessary to deal with premises which are in an unsanitary condition, almost every house having a typical breeding place in the shape of a cesspool, cistern, or rain barrel, besides old pans and other receptacles where the mosquitoes are propagated. In the back yard of one of these houses I found an old cake pan containing the larvae of the anopheles. The yards of the houses and the land about the stagnant pools are covered with weeds, long grass, &c., in which the mosquitoes live during the day, therefore, as I have already said, it was necessary not only to petrolize the stagnant pools and the breeding places on the premises, but to cut away the weeds and long grass and sprinkle the ground with oil.

RESIDENTS SUFFER LESS FROM THE PESTS.

"If the boundaries of the section experimented upon included all the breeding places in this part of Staten Island, there is no doubt that a marked diminution in the number of mosquitoes would have been apparent at once, but unfortunately many breeding places exist in the territory surrounding this place. Nevertheless, the opinion expressed by the inhabitants of the section under treatment indicates that there has been a positive change for the better. In some houses lamps have been lighted at night which have not been in use for weeks, and the number of mosquitoes apparently have been diminished greatly.

"I feel reasonably sure that mosquitoes prefer to remain in the immediate vicinity of their breeding places, where they are hidden in the weeds and long grass, and appear again after dark. Therefore, under ordinary circumstances they do not go far from home. However, there can be no doubt that they are sometimes caught by certain winds and taken far from their breeding places.

"There can be no more conclusive proof on this point than the unanimous statement made by the New York pilots that at certain times their boat stationed in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and frequently four or five miles from the nearest land is suddenly visited by swarms of these insects.

"In conclusion, I feel justified in saying that the continued presence of mosquitoes in large numbers as a rule indicates defective drainage, or in some other way an unsanitary condition of the infested section, and that the radical and scientific treatment of this condition is proper drainage and a compliance with modern sanitary regulations, and any other treatment is proper only when these measures cannot be enforced. It is under the latter conditions that the use of petroleum is indicated.

"The suggestion that birds, dragon flies, &c., should be propagated for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes is not entitled to serious consideration. Such a theory is a repudiation of modern sanitary methods, and is on a par with the belief which exists in some Central and South American cities that vultures or buzzards should be propagated to act as scavengers, and to a certain extent they are depended upon for this purpose. How far this method of public sanitation is effective is shown by the filthy and offensive condition of these cities referred to.

"Relief from the mosquito can only be brought about by the strict enforcement of modern sanitary regulations. The hope that this can be left to the people to carry out by co-operation among themselves is sure to end in disappointment.

HOW TO END MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

"The responsibility of carrying out this important work must rest with the municipal, State, and Federal authorities. Municipal Sanitary Codes should include strict regulation not only against the existence of stagnant pools, but all forms of breeding places, and should empower sanitary officers to employ such means as are necessary to protect the public against these insects, and, when required, the application of oil should be made under their direction. In order to make this work uniform and effective, the co-operation of the State and Federal authorities is absolutely necessary. Such action would be followed by the most gratifying results, and would go far toward freeing us from a disease which has entered many households.

"The condition which I have referred to as existing in certain parts of Staten Island may be found in New Jersey, Long Island, along the Hudson River, and generally throughout the United States. There are few places in this country which, so far as health is concerned, have more natural advantages than Staten Island, and the removal of the mosquito in this place would leave but little to be desired.

"ALVAH H. DOTY."

The operations at Concord will be continued this week with a view of having no place where mosquitoes can breed or be harbored untouched. Yesterday Chief Engineer Skinner of Quarantine directed the operations of the tankmen and scythemen who were on duty last week, and treated with Lima oil many sloughs, cisterns, and other breeding places and cut down much rank herbage and brush. He also petrolized some water holes at Harmony Park, near the Grasmere station. He at night on Saturday and Sunday went through the Concord district to hear in what degree the mosquito pest had abated. The consensus of opinion of the residents was that marked relief had come to them.

Dr. Doty is, ex officio, a member of the Health Department of New York City. At the next meeting of the board he will recommend that the duties of Sanitary Inspectors include reports on mosquito and malarial conditions just as much as they require them to report other unsanitary conditions.

Dull Day's Diversion on the "Curb."

The dullness of the "curb" market led to some practical joking yesterday. A new industrial, dubbed the Mosquito Exterminator Company, was brought out. On the strength of an inspired announcement that the capitalization would be $10,000,000, the new stock, which opened at $3 a share, rose rapidly to 5¼, where it remained steady, on rumors of intended support by crude oil interests.

REMEMBERS HER LAUNDRESS.

Miss Jane Falconer Bequeaths Her $500 —Bequests to Charity.

The will of Jane Falconer, who died recently in this city, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mrs. Falconer bequeaths $500 to her washerwoman, Mrs. Snow, who, she says, has done her washing for a number of years. The testator further says she is unacquainted with Mrs. Snow's full name, but that she is to receive the bequest as soon as she identifies herself.

The value of the estate is not stated in the petition for the probate of the will, but it is said to be large. After making a number of bequests of jewelry and money to friends and relatives, Mrs. Falconer gives $500 each to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind and to the Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the brother of the testator, James H. Falconer.

A TAMMANY "MOVING DAY."

Influx of Voters Into the Second and Thirty-second Assembly Districts.

An exodus of Tammany voters from adjoining districts began yesterday into the Second and Thirty-second Assembly Districts, where there are contests for the Tammany leadership. Under the new primary law voters have until Aug. 17 to move into another district in order to vote at the primaries on Sept. 17, and can afterward move back into their own districts again in time to vote at the November elections.

In the Second Assembly District "moving day" began yesterday, as many Tammany voters in other districts where there is no contest for the leadership, take sides with either the Divver or Foley factions in the Second District and want to take part in the fight. The expenses of moving in many cases will be borne by either the Divver or the Foley association.

In the Thirty-second Assembly District the contest for the Tammany leadership is between James J. Frawley, nephew of Tax Commissioner Sheehy, and Aqueduct Commissioner John J. Ryan.

CHAPPAQUA'S POLICE FORCE WENT ON STRIKE

It Consisted of One Man and He Wanted a "Lock-Up."

Had to Put Prisoners in Freight Cars, Which Were Hauled Away—Strike Ended by Town Building a $50 Jail.

A dispute over the necessity of a public prison between the two authorities and Constable Elmer Hazen, which has left Chappaqua, N. Y., without police protection for many days, has been brought to a satisfactory termination, and it is expected that from now on lawbreakers, who have made most of this opportunity, will give Chappaqua a wide berth.

Constable Hazen, who discharges all the functions of a Police Department of a larger place, has held his office for several years. He is a Quaker, as are most of his neighbors, and perhaps it is because he is of that peaceful sect that he bore with his troubles as long as he did. Chappaqua never had a lock-up, and so it follwed that whenever he took prisoners too late in the day to take them to White Plains, the county seat, he has had to search the twon over for a safe place to lock them up.

It was difficult to find secure places, for residents who had strong buildings did not like to loan them for that purpose, and the constable finally hit upon the idea of putting each prisoner in an empty freight car, of which there were generally several standing on the Chappaqua siding of the Harlem Branch of the New York Central. Then, after removing all tools which might help him escape, he nailed the door. This generally worked all right, but it happened several times recently that during the dead hours of the night some freight train or wildcat locomotive would back down and hitch on to these freight cars and pull them away. Then there was nothing for the constable to do but trace the car, and in almost every case he found that his prisoner had been discovered and released by the trainmen, who, even if they knew the circumstances, saw no reason why they should act as jailers for the town of Chappaqua.

A couple of weeks ago Constable Hazen had to pay much car fare out of his own pocket on a vain chase of a car which took him all the way to Hudson, N. Y. He then announced at town meeting that he would no longer discharge the manifold duties of his office unless a substantial and stationary lockup was provided. The matter was laid over. The news of his decision, however, spread through the neighboring townships, and Chappaqua soon became the mecca for all the lawless characters of the countryside. Several robberies were committed and not a corn field or truck garden was safe from depredation. Fruit will soon ripen and quarterly meeting is almost due, and it was felt that the visitors must be protected.

A special town meeting was called, but Hazen simply reasserted his position. Another meeting followed, and the townsfolk surrendered and appropriated $50 to build a "lock-up of iron and wood." It has just been completed in one corner of an old factory building. The last bar was put in place yesterday, and Constable Hazen immediately re-entered upon his office with all the renewed zeal that might have been expected to follow a fortnight of inactivity.

LAWYER STEINHARDT IS ANGRY.

Says His Senior Partner, William F. Howe, Is Crazy—Why He Fights Gambling in Saratoga.

Benjamin Steinhardt of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, who has been prosecuting gamblers here and in Saratoga, returned to the latter place last evening with the expectation of being arrested on his arrival there.

Before leaving New York Mr. Steinhardt took exception in very emphatic language to remarks made about him by William F. Howe, senior member of his firm.

"I don't care what Mr. Howe says," said Mr. Steinhardt. "He is a partner here, the same as I am. He is senior in the firm only in point of age. He is a senile old man, and is so fond of newspaper notoriety that if he can't get his name in the papers in any other way I believe he would be glad to have his obituary published. He is crazy."

Mr. Steinhardt then related at length his experiences in Saratoga, and among other things said:

"State Senator Edgar T. Brackett is more of a boss in Saratoga than Richard Croker ever was or ever can be in New York. I am going to Saratoga this afternoon, and expect to be arrested on charges of perjury preferred by Carleton H. Lewis, Commissioner of Police. But I have not committed perjury.

"I went to Saratoga on Aug. 2, at the request of Edgar M. Leventritt of 27 William Street. He said I had had experience in prosecuting gambling cases, and he wanted all places closed and no settlements. On my arrival at Saratoga I sent a detective to Richard Canfield's establishment, and he found that gambling was going on and that the liquor tax law was being violated. He saw seven roulette wheels and two faro layouts in operation. Any one operating business under a liquor tax certificate who permits gambling violates the law. On proof his license may be revoked and he can be fined and imprisoned.

"I procured a warrant from Justice of the Peace C. S. Andrus against Canfield and took it to the Sheriff's office, at Ballston. The Sheriff was not there, but it was given to a deputy, who when he read the name of the defendant suddenly recalled that he had been kicked by a horse and could not travel.

"The deputy at Saratoga was then called on the telephone, and when we returned there he refused to serve the warrant until he saw the Sheriff. The latter was sent for, and the deputy saw Senator Brackett and disappeared. The Sheriff came to Saratoga, but refused to go to Canfield's at night. I then secured the services of a town constable, who served the warrant. Canfield was arraigned, and paroled in the custody of Attorney Minor, his counsel, until the next day.

"In the interim Senator Brackett called on me and said I was up against a stiff proposition and that the people of Saratoga wanted gambling. I expressed doubts.

"Canfield was rearraigned on Monday, when his counsel took exception to the warrant, and an adjournment was ordered until the next day. On the latter date Canfield reappeared, and Justice Andrus fixed the bail at $2,000 and held him for the Grand Jury on the charge of violating the liquor tax law. Without consulting me, Mr. Leventritt consented to a reduction of the bail to $1,000.

"On subsequent information I prepared for another arrest. The Chief of Police, Carleton H. Lewis, asked me whom I represented. I told him I represented myself. He told me he did not believe me or anything I said. He was very impudent throughout the interview. As I was preparing to leave Saratoga I was served with a summons, with no complaint attached, notifying me of a suit brought against me by Carleton H. Lewis.

"While at the station on Saturday a policeman placed me under arrest, on a charge of perjury, I believe, but I was permitted to come to New York after the officer had consulted his Chief. I may be sandbagged, but I won't be driven out of Saratoga."

SMALLPOX SPREADS IN NEWARK.

Seven New Cases Since Saturday—Question of Isolation.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Seven new cases of smallpox have been reported to the Board of Health of Harrison since last Saturday. Of the thirty-odd cases now in Harrison three have been removed to the Isolation Hospital at Snake Hill, and the others are quarantined in different parts of the town.

The Board of Health claims that it has not the power to remove patients to the Isolation Hospital when they refuse to go. There is talk of calling a public meeting to demand that the authorities take immediate action to have all patients removed to Snake Hill.

ARE CATSKILL SURVEYS IN RAMAPO'S INTEREST?

Controller Coler Says Yes; Engineer Birdsall, No.

Former Says Latter Should Be Removed from Office, and that He Will Urge that It Be Done.

Controller Coler declared yesterday that the surveys which are being made of the Catskill watershed are in the interests of the Ramapo Water Company. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Supply Department, he said, should be removed from office at once, as he had outlived his usefulness.

Controller Coler said that if the matter of procuring water from the Catskill region, under plans prepared by Engineer Birdsall, came before the Board of Estimate, he would vote against the proposition, as he had no confidence in the engineer of the Water Supply Department.

When asked about the survey and the plans to bring water from a point seventy-six miles away from the city line of Manhattan, at a cost estimated between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000, Controller Coler said:

"Birdsall is not able to manage his department. He should be removed from office, and the care of this great question of increasing the water supply of the city at an enormous cost should be intrusted to the best engineers the City of New York can find."

"What is your opinion of the surveys so far made?" was asked.

"It is Ramapo over again. Mr. Birdsall says it is not Ramapo, but you can be sure that it is not against Ramapo. I have lost all confidence in Mr. Birdsall. Ever since the Ramapo water grabbers have been at work Mr. Birdsall has been in charge of the engineering department of the water supply. You must remember that Ramapo dates away back before Commissioner Dalton's time. All the time Birdsall has been in the department Ramapo has been in evidence."

When asked about a conference in Mayor Van Wyck's office, at which the Controller and Commissioner Dalton were present, Controller Coler said:

"The talk was with Mayor Van Wyck about further appropriations for surveys all through the watersheds around Greater New York. Since then I have lost all confidence in Birdsall, and take no further interest in the matter. I was called 'the Czar' some time ago by Birdsall because I wished to have the surveys made all around New York. Now it has come down to surveying the Catskill region, just the place where Ramapo is. That region will be surveyed just as long as Ramapo has the options, and as long as Birdsall is at the head of the engineering department of the water supply. You can say that if a report is handed in by the engineers of the Water Supply Department favoring this territory, which is merely favoring Ramapo, the Czar will still be doing business."

Controller Coler said that he was in full accord with the Merchants' Association in their opposition to the Catskill watershed as a future source of New York's water supply. He also expressed himself strongly against the action of Engineer Birdsall in spending the $100,000 appropriated for surveying watersheds in the Catskill region.

"I am through with this whole business unless they attempt to foist Ramapo on the city again," he said.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday:

"Mr. Coler has his views of these matters, and he does the best he can under the circumstances, and I have my view, and I do the best I can. This is a question of engineering and not of Ramapo, which Mr. Coler is howling about all the time. In my experience I have found no other watershed which will compare with the Catskills for the future supply for New York City. Engineers before me thought the same way, and certainly engineers should know more about such matters than a man who doesn't know anything about this kind of engineering."

Chief Engineer Birdsall was told that Controller Coler said that he placed no confidence in him.

"That is probably true," he replied, "and I must say that I don't place any confidence in Mr. Coler. This whole question is a matter of opinion. He says it is all Ramapo, and I say that Ramapo has lost nearly all its options, and those the company has are worth but very little."

In reply to Engineer Birdsall's comment, Controller Coler said later:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to remove Birdsall. He is totally incompetent, and I shall urge Commissioner Dalton to remove him."

BOY FLED; POLICEMAN FIRED?

Parents of Harry Harsen Say Son Was Innocent of Any Wrongdoing.

A simple entry on the blotter of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station states that at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Harry Harsen, eighteen eyars old, of 318 East Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested for gambling with dice on Thirty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Police Captain Delaney and Sergt. McGloin said there was nothing unusual about the case, but the boy's mother and a number of citizens tell a different story.

They say that Bernard A. Ditsch, a policeman recently appointed and assigned to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, captured the bay after a chase during which he fired two shots at the fugitive. The boy's mother insists that her son is guiltless of the charge against him.

Mrs. Harsen says her boy works to contribute to her support, and that yesterday afternoon, while returning from work, he stopped on Thirty-fourth Street and watched a number of boys who were "shooting craps." Policeman Ditsch swooped down on the crowd and it broke up in disorder. Players and lookers-on took to flight and, it is alleged, the real offenders escaped. Harsen ran with the other boys and the policeman chased him. Then, it is alleged, Policeman Ditsch pulled his revolver and fired a shot in the air.

Harsen reached the hallway of the house he lives in on East Thirty-fifth Street with the policeman in close pursuit. It was just as the boy was to enter the hallway, according to T. Denniha, a machinist of 309 East Thirty-fifth Street, that Policeman Ditsch fired the second shot. The boy seemed to think he was shot, for he staggered and almost fell, but continued until he had reached the yard in the rear of the house.

There the policeman caught him, with revolver still in hand. The boy was taken to the station house, protesting his innocence.

Capt. Delaney when told of the shooting said he did not believe "there was anything in it," and to prove his assertion obligingly read from the station blotter the entry which said nothing about a chase or the shooting. Sergt. Daly, who recorded the case, had left the station. It was said that Policeman Ditsch had gone to supper.

Policeman Ditsch was afterward seen at the station house, and denied having fired any shot in Thirty-fourth Street.

The boy Harsen was bailed out later.

DISPUTE OVER GOLF LINKS.

Lawyer Ernest H. Wallace yesterday applied to Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to continue a temporary injunction obtained against the Rockville Centre Country Club by Capt. Ernest A. De Marets, restraining the club from using as a golf course ground leased by him at Riverside Park, near Rockville Centre. The Court was asked to continue the injunction, pending the determination of the action. De Marets claims to have leased the land in dispute on April 5 last for the purpose of pasturage. Previously, on Feb. 13, the club bought from the owner of the property a lot for the erection of a club house, and claims to have also secured permission to use the rest of the land for a golf course.

After Capt. De Marets leased the land he warned the golf players off the property, and when they refused to go, tried to drive them off. Counsel for the club contended yesterday that the permission to use the grounds preceded the papers obtained by the petitioner in the case, which should settle the matter in favor of the club. After hearing the argument, Justice Rich reserved decision.

Man Killed on Railroad in South Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Richard Epps, twenty-one years old, and his brother Robert, aged nineteen, started to drive to Nyack from the home of Robert Spears, at Piermont, last night. While crossing the railroad track in Broadway, South Nyack, they were struck by an engine. Robert was instantly killed, Richard's arm was broken, and the horse died as a result of its injuries.

Some people won't go in bathing on a rainy day, fearful of getting wet.

By the same sign, all the bathing suit "chances" were not taken up on rainy yesterday.

Some of the best of the high-priced bathing suits are on hand at this writing.

$1.85.

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769 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

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Some all upholstered—some mahogany frames covered with finest silk brocades, silk tapestries, or silk velour.

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(Inlaid,)
(former prices $14.00 to $32.00.)

Lovers of art cannot afford to miss this bargain opportunity. Our reproductions are as carefully made as the originals (many of which are now in museums) and are far more lasting in this climate.

REDUCED CABINETS—Artistic gems, worked out with infinite delicacy. Airy, Watteau-like paintings on backgrounds of powdered gold, or with decorations of brass mounts—who does not enjoy having them.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 AND 45 AND 47 WEST 25TH ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

A HAT TRUST PROJECTED

Reported Combine Forming with Capital of $25,000,000.

Object Is to Reduce Expenditure Due to Competition—To be Incorporated at Trenton.

It is stated that a combination is being formed in the hat trade, and a company organized with a capital said to be not less than $25,000,000. The largest hat firms in the country are said to be in the new trust.

The work of organization and financiering is being done by Herbert Knight, a lawyer, of 20 Broad Street, who organized the locomotive trust and the General Electric Company. Mr. Knight admitted last night that the trust is being formed, but declined to give any details until the combination is completed.

The object of the trust is to save expenses by the exclusion of the middleman, and a reduction in advertising, labor, &c.

The names of Frank Drinkwater of 221 West Forty-fourth Street, a Director of the Dunlap Company; Gustave C. Henry of 317 West Eighty-second Street, another Director; Mrs. Amelia N. Dunlap of 111 West Seventy-second Street, President of the Dunlap Company, and Arthur H. Lamson of 111 West Seventy-second Street, Mrs. Dunlap's son-in-law, and Secretary of the company, were mentioned as being the new officials and Directors of the trust, but Mr. Knight said they had nothing to do with it. The Dunlaps are at present in Europe, and their house was closed. Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Henry are out of town.

The combine, it is said, will be incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The trust, Mr. Knight said, will mean larger profits for those concerned and cheaper hats for the people. Each firm will manufacture a special brand of hat, and assessments, it is said, will be on the capital invested.

The combination will mean a great saving of expenses. Plants now running in many parts of the country will be closed because they will not be needed, and the taxes, rent, electric light, and sales expense, water, printing, clerk and other labor hire, machinery wear and tear, expense for new machinery, freightage, and other expenses will be saved. Plants, it is said, under such a combination will be established only where needed.

Edward M. Knox, the hatter, now stopping at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, when seen there last night confirmed the report that the hat manufacturers of the United States are contemplating an organization for the purpose of preserving to the American manufacturers the export trade which is now in danger.

He said that he was not familiar with the details of the proposed consolidation, but that Mr. Knight is the one man who knows all about the progress already made and is in a position of authority to speak about the project.

Mr. Knox said that the consolidation will not affect the domestic trade in any way other than to give perhaps, more value to the current prices of hats.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES SUE.

Infringement of Patents Alleged Against the Loraine Steel Corporation and Its Agent Here.

Three suits were begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, against the Loraine Steel Company as a Pennsylvania and Ohio corporation, Henry G. Evans, its agent in this city, and Mr. Evans individually. The counsel in the suits is the firm of Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts of 120 Broadway, and the complainant in two of the suits is the General Electric Company of Schenectady, and in the other the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

All three suits are for infringements of patents alleged to be owned by the complainants. The General Electric Company claims to own the patent for an arc regulating device granted to Elmer A. Sperry in October, 1894, and a patent for electric brakes granted to William B. Potter, in January, 1895. The complaint of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company is based on an alleged infringement of a patent for electric motors granted to Francis O. Blackwell in June, 1890, and subsequent improvements on these alleged patents.

In each of the complaints it is alleged that the Loraine Steel Company, the Ohio Corporation, owns and controls the Pennsylvania corporation, and they have conspired through Henry C. Evans to dispose of the alleged infringing electric devices to various railroad companies, and other corporations. It is also alleged that they have been deprived of considerable revenue. They ask for an accounting in each of the three suits, and that the defendants be enjoined from making, selling, or otherwise disposing of any of the alleged infringing devices. The answer is made returnable at the September term of the court. No fixed sum of damages is named in any of the three suits

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will continue to offer this week their entire stock of

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Greatly Reduced Prices

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Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Dep'ts

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Until Sept. 1st orders will be accepted for

Tailor-made Gowns, Riding Habits, Golf Suits and Street Costumes At Substantial Reductions

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SOROSIS
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THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

Slippers in numerous attractive designs for evening dress.
Low shoes,—light and medium weight, for warm weather.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.

James McCreery & Co.,
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FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE.

We invite all intending purchasers to inspect our NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Adjoining Our Main Carpet Building.

The general verdict is that no such display can be found in this city or the country. Everything is new and artistic.

FINE PARLOR FURNITURE, (all our own upholstering;) also Library and Dining Room Sets, and odd pieces in the latest designs and finishes.

All at prices, for high-class goods, far below any to be found elsewhere.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

MASKED MEN ROB STATION

Tie Up Watchman and Clerk of Allenhurst Electric Railway.

Open the Safe by the Combination and Get $1,000—Pinkertons Say Robbers Are Western Professionals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., Aug. 12.—Six masked men entered the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company's car depot at this place early this morning, bound Night Clerk Roy Speer and Watchman Michael Brown with wire, and robbed the safe in the office of over $1,000 in silver and small change. Edward Casner, another employe, was at work in a distant part of the car depot, and was overlooked by the crooks.

Night Clerk Speer was eating his lunch in the office at 2 A. M. The office door was wide open. Suddenly four men entered the office. They wore masks and each had a revolver. Speer threw up his hands at the leader's command. Two of the men marched him into the rear office and tied him to a chair, while the other two robbed the safe. The whole job was done in thirty minutes. The burglars were evidently well-informed as to the workings of the office, for the safe was uninjured and had been opened by the combination.

While the quartet was securing Speer in the office, two more of the gang held up Watchman Brown, who was oiling a motor. Brown was fastened with wire to a post of the car and threatened with death if he made a noise. The two thieves then joined their companions in the office.

Edward Casner, the third employe, was in the rear of the car depot, in the oil room. He came into the office later and discovered Speer, whom he released. Casner and Speer then found Brown and set him free.

The officials of the Pinkerton Detective Agency said yesterday that the Allenhurst robbery was the work of "Yeggmen." There are thousands of these criminals scattered throughout the Western States who go wandering about the country in the guise of poor workingmen. They carry spurious labor union cards, and when captured give the police details of their attempts to get work in the unions to which they belong. Many of the "Yeggmen" are expert safe crackers, and work with dynamite and nitroglycerine with calm confidence. The nitroglycerine is often carried in a rubber water bag which is bound about their bodies.

According to the Pinkertons, the robbery at Allenhurst represents the invasion of the Eastern States this Summer by "Yeggmen." In the West these desperate robbers locate places to rob in the Summer and wait for the Winter months to crack safes and loot places.

BURGLARS AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Enter the House of the Late Commodore Kelly and Carry Off $3,000 Worth of Silver.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Burglars last night entered the house of the late Commodore Edward J. Kelly, on Premium Point, opposite the residence of C. Oliver Iselin. Since Mr. Kelly's death a month ago, the house has been occupied by his widow, his two daughters, and three women friends of Mrs. Kelly, besides the servants. All were there last night when the burglars entered. Entrance was effected by cutting the netting of a cellar window and then forcing an entrance from the cellar to the first floor.

The burglars evidently knew the house, for they went at once to the silver closet in the dining room and forced it. In it was several hundred dollars' worth of silver table ware and a number of yachting trophies won by Commodore Kelly. The value of the contents was about $3,000, but Mrs. Kelly says, because of associations with some of them, she would not have taken a hundred times their value. It is believed the robbers came and went by water. The house stands about five hundred feet back from the water's edge. To have carried away a bundle of the size made by the silver stolen would have been almost impossible. The road is the only other way, and it is constantly guarded.

During the last two months there have been many robberies along the shore from City Island to Greenwich. Residences and yachts have been plundered, and in almost every case the indications have been that the robbers came and went by boat. It is thought to be the work of a gang possessing a naphtha launch.

About two weeks ago a boy visited the Kelly house to sell plums. He claimed to have had poor luck during the day, and said he would have to walk back to New York. Compassion was felt for the boy, and he was allowed to sleep in the kitchen. That night he had ample opportunity to see the silverware placed in the closet. Nothing was thought of this until to-day, although on the morning the boy left one of the servants called attention to the fact that the boy, after starting to leave the point, turned back and went down toward the water. It was thought that he had gone to swim and no one followed him.

SUIT OVER A $6,000 MORTGAGE.

Brought in Jersey City, It Reveals the Curious Rise in Life of the Plaintiff.

Counselor James Beekman of Perth Amboy yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City for the appointment of a receiver with power to collect and pay to Henry Chilton the interest on a second mortgage of $6,000 in which Chilton claims an interest. In opposing the motion, Judge Allan Strong said that behind the application lay an interesting story.

He said that when Chilton first appeared in Perth Amboy some years ago he was a tramp. John Wilford, a wealthy jeweler, found him to be intelligent and gave him employment. Mrs. Wilford, Judge Strong said, also manifested an interest in Chilton, and when her husband died, leaving all his property to her, she made Chilton a partner in the business carried on by her husband. When she died, two years later, she left her entire estate to Chilton. Her children opposed the probate of the will, and the Orphans' Court of Middlesex County set the will aside on the allegation of undue influence. Chilton appealed, and the case has not yet been decided.

Judge Strong asked for time in which to prepare evidence showing that the mortgage in dispute is invalid and the hearing was adjourned to Sept. 3.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. NEXT MONDAY PINAFORE Evs. at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS A ROYAL ROGUE.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every night, 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Symphony. Cooled by ice machinery.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ELORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. LAST 3 WEEKS
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy: rising temperature: southeasterly winds.

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NO DECISIVE ACTION IN THE STEEL STRIKE

Each Side Professes to be Satisfied with the Situation.

Ten Men Leave a Carnegie Mill to Join the Strikers—Another Idle Mill Started Up.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Neither side moved decisively to-day in the steel strike. The strikers made gains at Pittsburg, McKeesport, Wheeling, and Bellaire in the last twenty-four hours, but in the main the advantage is still with the mill owners. Both sides claim to be preparing moves that will bring confusion to their opponents, but neither side has shown its hand. The general situation to-night can be briefly summarized as follows:

Ten men, five of them skilled, quit at the Lower Union Mill of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburg to-day and joined the strikers. Their defection represents the first break in the Carnegie forces of more than 15,000 men. The strikers were jubilant over the incident, but the company claims to have filled their places at once and that there will be no more desertions at any of the plants.

The Bellaire plant, at which the men struck on Sunday, was finally closed down to-day after working short-handed until yesterday afternoon. When another start will be made is problematical. Several hundred boys employed at the National Tube Works at McKeesport went out during the night and day, and their action materially aided the effort of the strikers to finally tie up the plant. The works are going ahead short-handed, but the ranks of the workers are thinning, and the supply of material is limited.

The strikers made gains at Wheeling, and the steel officials admitted to-day that Benwood would be closed down. Clark's mill here is moving along full-handed, the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill is operating with a small crew, and the managers are planning to open Painter's and increase the force at Lindsay & McCutcheon's. A break is expected in the ranks of the men who struck at Painter's, but the strike managers deny that one will occur. Another break is reported as possible at New Castle, but there are as yet no positive indications of it.

The American Tin Plate Company has a small force at the Crescent plant in Cleveland, and is also planning resumption at other points with non-union men.

So far good order has prevailed, although the steel officials assert that there has been intimidation at Wheeling, McKeesport, and Pittsburg. Both sides express their confidence in ultimate victory and are actively carrying forward their respective campaigns. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association leaves to-morrow for Wheeling, where he is to address the strikers.

The number of men out as a result of the general order is now roughly estimated at 10,000 and on the three orders at 62,000. That number are not idle now, however, as thousands of the men have gone to independent mills or found work in other places. The American Tin Plate and National Tube Companies are the heaviest sufferers by the strike, and, strangely enough, they were in no way concerned in the original dispute. A very small number of the men who went out are members of the Amalgamated Association, which includes only the tonnage or skilled men, but each skilled man carried several mechanics and laborers with him. Many of the latter went out unwillingly, while others strongly supported the strike. Analytical figures in that respect are impossible.

PLANT TO BE DISMANTLED.

According to an authoritative announcement to-day by officials of the American Sheet Steel Company, the destruction of another plant has been ordered by the steel corporation as a result of the refusal of the men to operate it. This time it is the Chartiers plant at Carnegie that is to be dismantled. It is owned by the American Sheet Steel Company, and the orders to tear it down went out this afternoon. It will be removed to Leechburg, in the Kiskiminetas Valley.

The strikers were called together yesterday by Superintendent John Henry, and preliminary notice of the company's plan served on them. Eighty strikers responded, and Mr. Henry told them that the fires would be lighted and all preparations made for a start to-day. He said that at 2 o'clock the whistle would be blown, and if the men failed to respond the fires would never be relighted. The programme, as outlined, was carried out, but when the whistle sounded the men did not respond. The fires were at once drawn and the order was given to dismantle and remove the mills. The officials of the company said that the plant would be down and moved within two weeks.

The steel corporation held its ground at Chicago, Joliet, Bay View, Youngstown, Columbus, the Kiskiminetas Valley, and the Carnegie group, with the exception of the instance named. The strikers are considering plans for breaking the decision of Chicago, Joliet, and Bay View to stand with the steel companies, but what they plan to do has not yet been clear. They are charging some of the Western men with both dishonesty and disloyalty, and there is a general desire among members of the Amalgamated here for some form of inquiry.

BOTH SIDES SATISFIED.

Steel officials seen here to-day express their complete satisfaction with the progress they are making. They say that if they could get protection for their men and property at McKeesport and Wheeling the strike would be ended quickly. President Shaffer, in speaking of the situation, said:

"I am satisfied with the situation. I have received no reports from Chicago and the West. I will leave at 9:20 to-morrow morning for Wheeling, and the Rev. Fitz Williams and Ben Davis are to go there with me. I do not know when I will return from Wheeling."

There was no trouble at any of the strike centres to-day, although it was anticipated at the points where plants are being partially operated and the men are wavering on the question of going out. Crowds surrounded the Carnegie plants here to-day and the officials finally called on the police to clear them away. The officials say that the loss of ten men at the Lower Union Mill can be directly traced to the threats of the strikers, who intercept the men on the way to and from work. They make the same complaint as to Bellaire, Wheeling, and McKeesport. They say that the strikers at Riverside went to Bellaire and literally bluffed the remaining men into going out. They also claim that the same tactics gained the strikers the steel workers in the National Tube Plant at Benwood, and also forced out hundreds of loyal employes at McKeesport. They say they have given up hope of getting protection from the local authorities at McKeesport and Wheeling, but have given no indication that they intend to ask for State aid in either Pennsylvania or West Virginia.

The strike leaders, on the other hand, insist that they are proceeding entirely within their rights and the law, and that any recruits won by them have been obtained by means entirely fair.

STRIKERS MAY DESERT.

Many of the strikers assembled about the tube works at McKeesport to-day. They are doing missionary work among the men still at work, and intercepting them whenever they leave or approach the works. A wave of unionism has swept over McKeesport, and it bids fair to include men of several callings. The painters met last night and formed a union. It is announced that over 100 joined the lodge, and that many more have declared themselves ready to join at the next meeting. It is thought that by the end of the week all of the teamsters, painters, and carpenters in McKeesport will have joined one of the various labor organizations.

A call has been issued for a meeting for the organization of a Senate of Labor in McKeesport Thursday evening. The object will be to combine all of the labor organizations in McKeesport under one general Advisory Board. It is reported that the McKeesport Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will also take a hand in the strike. They will decide on a line of action at a meeting this week.

The assertion has been made here that President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association was approached by a certain independent steel man with a proposition to aid him in continuing the strike in order that the independent manufacturers might get the rush orders of the corporation. President Shaffer when seen denied the story.

It is also said that the strikers of the Painter mill on the South Side, have heard the rumor, and that they have notified the management that they will return to work just as soon as the plant can be put in shape for them. Two of the strikers have made statements to newspaper men that they will go to work in the morning, and that means that two of the mills in the plant will be working in full. When Mr. Shaffer was told of this and asked if it was true, he said: "There is no truth in the statements. I would know it if it were true. The men will go to work when they first notify me."

AT WORK IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The American Tin Plate Company succeeded in getting one mill out of the six at the Crescent Works started this morning with non-union men. About twenty-five of the latter arrived at the plant during the night and early to-day. Most of them came from Monessen, Penn., and Irondale, Ohio. The strikers declare that there is not to exceed a half dozen tin plate workers among the new arrivals. A large number of strikers and their sympathizers were gathered near the plant throughout the day, but beyond jeering the non-union men who entered, made no attempt to prevent them from going to work.

FURNACEMEN WILL NOT STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Youngstown says that the furnace workers have decided not to strike. The Executive Committee of the Furnace Workers' Union of Mahoning and Shenango Valleys met in that city to-day to receive and take action upon the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the rumored sale of the output of the furnace of the two valleys to the United States Steel Corporation. The sub-committee's finding was to the effect that the rumor was correct, but the Executive Committee, after a long discussion of the situation, in view of the fact that the steel corporation has furnace capacity of its own sufficient to supply its present needs and the further fact that the furnace owners involved have given the men assurances that if they will continue at work no pig iron will be shipped under the contract with the steel corporation, resolved that a strike at this time is ill-advised.

MAYOR BLACK REPLIES.

Says McKeesport Strikers Are Orderly —Gets Advice by Mail.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 13.—Mayor R. J. Black to-night gave out the following statement in reply to the numerous criticisms of his course in not dispersing the crowds of strikers at different times during the strike:

"At a time like this in McKeesport, when so many men are idle, they are bound to come out on the streets and crowd them more than usual, and, like every other crowd, will gather where there is an excitement, but so far there has been little or no disorder, and in all cases the police have handled the situation admirably. There is no more orderly set of men in this country than the men who are idle in this city to-day. In the instances in which the Tube Company requested me to send men to disperse the crowds, the Chief of Police was on the ground at the time and reported that there was no disorder. We cannot order a man to go home and stay there when he is doing no harm and only standing on the street.

"As far as the Tube Company is concerned, it has taken and appropriated to its own use a street of this city, to which it has no legal right whatever, and this is the very street on which it was complained that the strikers had congregated. If I allow a private corporation to take up and appropriate to its own use a street, how can I consistently refuse a private citizen the right to stand upon it? I do not consider talking to non-union workers disorder in any sense, and the men have a perfect right to attempt all kinds of arguments as long as they do not resort to positive physical coercion."

Mayor Black's mail to-day brought two peculiar communications. One was a postal card that read as follows:

"You will never live to serve your term. Somebody ought to kill you. There is a place for such fools as you."

It was signed "A Striker." It was mailed at Washington, Penn. The other communication inclosed an editorial from a New York paper "roasting" the Mayor, and on the margin of it was written:

"Go take a dose of carbolic acid."

Other writers encouraged and still others discouraged the policy of the Mayor.

PROSECUTION OF THE TRUST.

Ohio Lawyers Believe that Action in That State Will Fail.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Sheets has sent for a transcript of the testimony of President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation before the Industrial Commission at Washington, for use in a proposed investigation into that concern's status under the State anti-trust laws. He declined to state his plans further than this.

Attorneys here think the United States Steel Corporation can defy the State officials, for the reason that it has simply bought a majority of the stock of the constituent companies in this State—not the full properties. For this reason the company is neither a trust under the Ohio laws nor a foreign corporation doing business in this State.

Texas Legislators May Aid Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 13.—A resolution expressing sympathy for the striking steel workers, condemning the Steel Trust, and providing for the raising of a fund for the strikers by each member of the Texas Legislature contributing $1 a week for a period of six months, was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day. It will come up to-morrow morning for consideration. There will probably be much opposition to the adoption of the resolution.

When Westward Bound

The careful man uses the Pennsylvania Railroad because it is speedy and secure.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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TRAIN ROBBED IN INDIAN TERRITORY

Five Men Held It Up and Laughed While They Worked.

Blew Open Safe and Got $1.50, and Then Made Mail Clerk Hold a Bag for Passengers' Valuables.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 13.—The south-bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas train, due here at 6:30 A. M., was robbed at Caney Switch, Indian Territory, early to-day by five masked men. The express car was blown open, the safe wrecked, and the mail sacks rifled. All the passengers were robbed of their money.

Caney, the place where the robbery occurred, is a side track thirty-nine miles north of Denison. It is in the Choctaw Nation of the Indian Territory, and the population surrounding the station is only 125. The train does not stop at Caney except on signal. As the proper signal was given, the engineer whistled his reply, and the train slowed down for the stop.

The engineer and fireman were confronted by two masked men. At the same time three of the robbers shot off their revolvers and called to the express messenger and mail clerk:

"Open up, here; open up, and don't be too slow about it."

From within there came no response, and the robbers again called out:

"Open the door or we will blow it open."

There was no response to the second call, and the firing again began, fully twenty shots being discharged. Still there was no response, and the three men prepared a small blast of dynamite against the car door. In the meantime the shooting had awakened the passengers. The conductor, brakeman, and porter ran through the train, and as they called out, "It's a hold-up!" the passengers tried to hide their money and valuables. The dynamite blast was exploded. It was a small charge, and was intended more for fright than anything else. A larger blast of dynamite was prepared then and exploded. This tore the side off the express and mail car, and the robbers leaped through the opening and overpowered the messenger. He was ordered to open the safe, but he could not, as the combination was at the end of the run.

The robbers then put a charge of dynamite to the safe and blew it open. They demolished the safe, but secured only $1.50, as the money had all been left at Muskogee, to be picked up by the "Katy Flyer," which runs through the Territory by day.

The messenger and clerk were forced to assist the bandits in their work. Every mail pouch was emptied, and the mail considered valuable by the robbers was taken. Then, with Postal Clerk Tulley holding an empty mail sack, the robbers went through the coaches and robbed every passenger. They secured $280 in one coach. A negro who refused to give up his money was severely beaten. The passengers were compelled to throw their valuables into the pouch.

Superintendent Sam Gaines of the Railway Mail Service, says he does not believe the robbers got much money out of the mail pouches. After the work was done the robbers, who seemed to enjoy the situation, sat around and laughed over the matter, and one even went back into a car to get something. After holding the train two hours the robbers left, going east into the dense bottom timber for which the Caney Creek is noted.

The trainmen cut out the wrecked express car, ran down to Caney Station, and advised officers up and down the road. Within two hours posses of United States Marshals, with bloodhounds, were on the trail.

The express company says that it lost nothing, and the conductor estimates the passengers' loss at about $400, not counting the jewelry. The robbers gave Engineer Lanham a diamond ring and a shirt stud. Both safes were demolished by the explosion, and the car is a wreck.

J. B. Davis, Deputy Marshal at Colbert, I. T., reached Denison to-night from the scene of the robbery at Caney.

"The following men have been arrested on the charge of committing the robbery," said Mr. Davis: "Mr. E. C. Richmond, Bob Alford, George Brown, John Gibson, Tom Edwards, and Jack Barr. These men were arrested at Caney and taken to Atoka to-day. The operator at Caney, when he heard the shooting, suspected the train was being held up, and put out the light in the station and telegraphed to Atoka, eleven miles away, for officers.

"Within two hours after the robbery was committed bloodhounds had trailed these men to their homes. We found wet clothing identified by passengers as that worn by the robbers. We also found three masks, and in the firebox of the cookstove were the shoes of the men arrested. The tracks were measured and fitted the shoes exactly."

This afternoon the men were given a hearing in Commissioner Ball's court at Atoka, and their bonds were fixed at $5,000 in each case. They could not give the bond and were remanded to jail.

The other men connected with the robbery rode away on horseback and have not been captured.

CHICAGO ASSESSORS' MOVE.

They Add $20,850,000 to the Tax Lists by Assessing Elevated Roads' Personal Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Board of Assessors to-day added $20,850,000 to the personal property tax lists by spreading this valuation on the four elevated roads and the Union Loop. This action is based on the Assessors' claim that they hold the power to assess elevated roads just as they assess street railways.

All precedents are upset by this step. Last year the Assessors spread a total of $700,000 on the tax books as "cash" held by the various elevated companies. Every other piece of property, real or personal, held by these corporations was taxed by the State Board of Equalization, the four roads and the Loop submitting a total schedule of $586,500 as the full valuation of these holdings.

As a result of the Assessors' course only the franchises of the companies are left to be assessed by the State Board this year. Officials of the corporations contend, however, that the State Board will levy a second assessment on the personal property already coveted by the local Assessors. If this is done suits will be instituted on the ground of double assessment, and thus the companies may be able to escape the heavy increase.

The valuations spread by the Assessors cover all personal property of the companies—rolling stock, stations, steel detached structures, privileges for advertising, locations for news stands, &c. The total is divided as follows: Metropolitan Elevated, $6,750,000; Northwestern Elevated, $5,100,000; South Side Elevated, $4,000,000; Lake Street Elevated, $3,000,000; Union Elevated, $2,000,000.

MILLIONAIRES AS WAITERS.

Four Wealthy Men Take Places of Strikers in a Spokane Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 13.—Fifty regular patrons of the Hotel Spokane last evening experienced the novelty of being waited on at table by four millionaires. George McCaulley, the largest stockholder and manager of the big Cariboo Mine, at Camp McKinney, B. C.; Frank O'Conner, stockholder and manager of the Washington Water Power and Street Railway Company; S. P. Donnelly, the largest stockholder and manager of the Weber mine, at Lake View, Idaho, and William Norman, proprietor of the Hotel Spokane, formed the force that replaced, in an emergency, the regular waiters of the big hotel, who had struck for the removal of a newly appointed steward.

The dining room was temporarily closed, but regular patrons were served with wienerwursts, sauerkraut, beer, crackers, and cheese by the local millionaires, who are interested in the hotel.

TO TEACH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Nebraska Woman Accepts Government Appointment Despite Husband's Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, has had considerable telegraphic correspondence relating to the appointment of Mrs. Fannie Wadsworth of Melwood, Neb., as a teacher in the Philippines. She applied for the position as "Miss" Wadsworth, and was selected. Then a dispatch was received saying she could not go because she had young children to look after. This was signed "George Wadsworth," her husband.

Questioned by the department about the matter, she replied by wire that the children were her husband's by a former wife, and that she wished her appointment to stand. She went to a small town in Kansas, telegraphed for transportation, which was sent to her, and she sailed with other teachers for Manila.

Letters were received from George Wadsworth asking that transportation be refused her, but upon investigation it was decided to send her the transportation and let her decide the matter for herself.

When Secretary Root returns Mr. Wadsworth's protest will be laid before him for decision. It is safe to say, however, that Mrs. Wadsworth's appointment will not be revoked unless something is adduced reflecting on Mrs. Wadsworth's character or ability. The view now obtaining in the War Department is that the schools are run for the benefit of the children and not for the purpose of forcing separated families to live together.

If Mrs. Wadsworth is a good teacher there is little likelihood that Mr. Wadsworth will succeed in getting the Federal Government to restore her to his side and to the management of her stepchildren.

F. A. MOLLENHAUER KILLED.

Jersey City Musician Run Down by a Trolley Car at Church and Cortlandt Streets.

Frederick A. Mollenhauer, fifty-three years old, of 82 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, a musician and connected with the Brooklyn family of musicians of the same name, was knocked down by a trolley car at Church and Cortlandt Streets at 11:15 o'clock last night and crushed to death under the car, which had to be lifted to get the body out.

Mollenhauer was on his way to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, in company with his two sons, Edmond and Frederick, one of his nephews, and a friend, Robert Troeger.

Mr. Mollenhauer and his nephew were walking ahead and stepped down the curb at Church and Cortlandt Streets together, when they saw a car coming up. The motorman clanged his bell and the two men heard it and stopped.

Mollenhauer then thought they could get across, and started on again. He was too late. The car hit him, knocked him down, and he fell on the track. The car was going so fast it rolled over him.

The friends of the man were in a fearful state of excitement, and shouted in an agony of fear and distress, attracting a large crowd. Policemen drove the crowd back from the car, while a wrecking wagon came up to extricate the body.

Joseph B. Waldman, a newsboy, living at 32 Bowery, was a witness of the accident. He had run out into the street to sell Mollenhauer a paper. He himself managed to jump out of the way just in time to escape being run down.

The boy after the accident insisted that the motorman did not ring his bell. Indeed, he said the motorman did not know a man was under the car until he (the newsboy) yelled: "You have killed a man."

The motorman, John Samuelson, twenty-eight years old, of 161 West Fifty-first Street, was nearly crazed when he realized what had happened. He wept and tore his hair and could scarcely stand on his feet. He was arrested on a charge of homicide.

Mr. Mollenhauer conducted a conservatory of music in Jersey City and was educating Mr. Troeger's children. According to Mr. Troeger, Mr. Mollenhauer was a brother of Gen. Mollenhauer, the sugar refiner of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife.

BIG PRICES FOR LAWTON LOTS.

$140 a Front Foot Paid for One Piece—Two New Banks Opened—Disputed Claims.

LAWTON, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 13.—The indications to-day were that the receipts from the auction sale of town lots now in progress under the direction of the Federal Government, will exceed $500,000 in Lawton. This is more than twice the estimate of the most optimistic boomers of the reservation.

One twenty-five-foot lot sold here to-day for $140 a front foot, and the average during the day was about $55 a front foot. Two wholesale grocery companies will begin the erection of buildings to-morrow. Two private banks were established to-day, making a total of four for the town.

The entry for claims is still being made by winners in the land lottery. Entry men are no longer willing to file on poor land just because it is near Lawton, and are selecting some of the rich farming land in the Red River country near the Texas line and near Harlow and Duncan, within a few miles of the Chickasaw border. The filing is proceeding smoothly both here and at the land offices in the other districts.

The land office officials here will not attempt to settle the complications that are expected to grow out of the mineral excitement, although it is conceded generally that the wholesale filing of mineral claims is a mere subterfuge that will not stand. The issues will pass directly to the officials in Washington.

AUTOMOBILE TURNED OVER.

Belonged to R. J. Collier and Was Running at 50 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—R. J. Collier's Panhard automobile was put out of use for a time this morning by an accident. Alfred Dennis, the chauffeur of this well-known red machine, was on his way to Newport in it, with Fred Cross of Narragansett as a companion. They were speeding along on Boston Neck Road at a rate of about fifty miles an hour when a spoke broke.

The machine ran into a sandbank. The shock caused a wheel to collapse, and the red racer turned over. Gross jumped and was bruised badly. Dennis remained in the machine and received only a shake-up. The automobile was towed back to the Pier.

MRS. LADENBURG IN A RUNAWAY

She Was Not Hurt, but Her Daughter Was Slightly Bruised.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and her daughter, Miss Ladenburg, were in a runaway this afternoon. Mrs. Ladenburg was driving in her carriage when the horse became frightened. Getting beyond control, it ran and was not stopped until the carriage was wrecked.

Miss Ladenburg was thrown out, and at first it was believed that she was injured seriously. She was taken to her home, where it was found that she had received only a few bruises and a bad fright.

Ideal vacation trips, via Hudson River Day Line steamers. Grand scenery. Fine music.—Adv.

PROFESSOR PUPIN'S HOME DESPOILED

Burglars Enter the House Presumably Searching for Secrets.

Papers of the Inventor of Ocean Telephony Strewn Around His Rooms —No Valuables Missing.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The residence of Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University was burglarized yesterday, and the police are inclined to believe the thieves were not after booty, but were searching for drawings or some clue to the electrical inventions upon which Prof. Pupin is engaged.

Prof. Pupin is the inventor of a method of using the induction coil by means of which he expects to be able to transmit the sounds of the human voice by cable half way around the world. He is also engaged upon other scientific investigations which may prove even more important than his coil. He and his family are now in Connecticut, where he has a farm. The house has been closed all Summer. The furnishings are all in boxes and chests. The house was practically dismantled, although nearly all the usual things were in it, but packed away.

Yesterday afternoon the coachman for William Allen Butler, the New York lawyer, noticed that the front door of the Pupin residence stood open. He thought it possible some of the family had come to the city for some reason, and had been airing the house. He watched the house some time, and seeing no one about, concluded to investigate.

He found no one in the building to answer his calls from the front door, and, looking into the rooms, he saw they were in disorder, and that boxes and chests had been broken open and the contents strewn upon the floors. He at once notified the police.

Frederick Hackett, a brother-in-law of Prof. Pupin, was notified, and went at once to the house. He and the police found everything in disorder. Every bureau and box, drawer and chest had been broken open with small regard for the spoiling of the furniture.

The boxes and drawers were all emptied, and the stuff they had contained were thrown about the floors or else slid back on top of the empty boxes. Drawers from which papers had been taken were thoroughly searched, and the papers, apparently after being examined, were thrown to the floors.

From one of the bureau drawers a lot of jewelry had been taken and thrown upon the top of the bureau. It was still there when the police made the examination of the house. Silverware and other articles easily disposed of were lying about where they had been placed or thrown by the searchers of the house. Mr. Hackett, after a careful search of the house, said this afternoon that so far as he could ascertain there was nothing missing.

The police were at first inclined to believe the affair was the work of boys, but even boys would have taken something. The theory that the searchers were after some of Prof. Pupin's papers or drawings concerning the inventions he is engaged upon was advanced by Mr. Hackett, and is now accepted as the true explanation of the affair.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Representative Tawney Says Senate Would Balk Any Effort on the Part of the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House, has made some comment upon the propositions to revise the tariff that suggest the intention, by a domineering Senate, to defeat any House plan of revision. Under the Constitution the right of way is given to the House in the preparation of a tariff measure, but it has come to be pretty well understood in the House that if the Senate does not like the bills of the House it throws them away and substitutes its own measures by way of amendment.

"Republican sentiment," Mr. Tawney says, "is generally in favor of a reduction of the tariff on articles of the classes manufactured in this country for the foreign trade and sold abroad at a price less than that demanded of the American consumer, but I have yet to see a practical suggestion as to the method of accomplishing this without involving a general revision of the tariff. This would certainly be disastrous.

"In the House we could pass a bill for a limited revision of the tariff on such articles as seemed best without jeopardizing our present prosperity or disturbing the conditions upon which it rests. In the Senate it would be different. If a bill carrying a reduction on but one article were passed by the House the Senate would be sure to strike out all after the enacting clause and return to the House a bill covering every schedule and every item in every schedule in the existing law.

"Revision of the tariff along the lines of reducing duties has in every case been followed by more or less industrial depression, and in many instances by financial panic, while increase of tariff duties has always been followed by improved business conditions. I have been informed, though I have not investigated the statement, that certain classes of American goods are sold abroad at prices lower than in America. If this is true, the tariff conditions which make it possible are unjust to the American consumer, and should be corrected. The investigation should be conducted most carefully, intelligently, and thoroughly. It will then devolve upon Congress to determine how, if possible, it may correct such conditions without affecting industries outside of the class intended to be reached."

CALUMET & HECLA VALUES DROP

Standard Oil Interests Said to be Buying at Low Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—To-day's low price for Calumet and Hecla stock—$700 per share—represents a decline of 90 points within a month, or a shrinkage of $9,000,000 in the market value of the property. As compared with the high price of the current year, reached in March, this low figure shows a drop of $160 per share, or an aggregate loss in the market value of the company's capitalization of $16,000,000.

In the month of July only 486 shares of the stock were traded in, and thus far this month the transactions in it have aggregated 298 shares, with those of Monday the largest for a single day in a long time. The stock that has come out has been mostly that of small holders, not a few of whom have been frightened into selling by the poor showing made by the recently issued annual report of the company, and also by the unfavorable deductions drawn therefrom. None of the large interests have disposed of a single share, and it is not their intention to do so.

To many people who are familiar with the Calumet and Hecla situation, and who are also well informed regarding the Standard Oil plans, the recent "drive" at the stock appears to be inspired by the Standard Oil interests. Unable to secure control of the property they are, it is claimed, corralling all the small lots of the stock possible at as low a figure as they can, and in due time will show up with a very respectable minority interest in the property, an interest of sufficient size to make matters unpleasant if they are so disposed, even though they may not have control.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

THE WABASH ROAD TO ENTER PHILADELPHIA?

G. J. Gould Said to Have Stated that the City Will Be the Terminus of a Railway and Steamship Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—N. B. Kelly, secretary of the Trades League of this city, announced to-day that the league had received assurances from George J. Gould to the effect that the Wabash Railroad, which has no seaport, would come to this city. It was added that Mr. Gould refused to say how the railroad would cross the State of Pennsylvania, but that he assured the Trades League that all the connecting links had been secured and also that the railroad, when it reached this city, would operate a steamship line to New Orleans, and thence to the Isthmus of Panama. From the western side of the isthmus a line would be operated to the Hawaiian Islands.

This apparently clears up the mystery of the purchase of Petty's Island in the Delaware and of valuable river front properties both in this city and in Camden. They have, it seems, been bought by the Gould syndicate for wharves and terminals.

The steamship line to New Orleans will, it is stated, be operated in connection with the United Fruit Company, the immense business from Guatemala having become too great for the fleet of that company.

Mr. Gould is said to have expressed the opinion that Philadelphia is destined to become one of the leading ports of America. It is stated that the new line is to run along the Jersey shore, and that Petty's Island and the adjacent water front across the river will be turned into terminals for both the railroad and steamship line. A ferry line is to be run from there into the heart of the shipping centre at this port, and, so it is said, the wharf property for this line has been obtained. The sale of land apparently selected for this purpose has given rise to many rumors within the past week, and there has been discussion for some time as to what caused the rapid rise in the prices of river front property.

There are many theories as to how the Wabash is to reach Philadelphia, but, according to the statement made, all that Mr. Gould and his associates will at present say is that the rights of way have all been secured.

TO RELIEVE FREIGHT BLOCKADE

Roads Running Into Kansas City Trying to Move the Miles of Loaded Cars in the Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—A conference was held here to-day between railroad officials and representatives of the Transportation Bureau, Board of Trade, and Commercial Club to consider means for raising the freight blockade, which is becoming serious. No conclusion was reached, but the conference will be continued to-morrow.

Nearly every track in the railroad yards in Kansas City is filled with freight cars loaded with grain, coal, cattle, and merchandise. The freight movement in and out of Kansas City during the month of July was the heaviest in the history of the city, and traffic during this month is so great that it is impossible to clear the freight yards. Grain is lying on the ground in Kansas awaiting cars to be shipped to market; grain elevators are filled, and railroads and shippers unite in clamoring for more cars.

The Santa Fé Railroad placed an embargo on the terminal rates in Kansas City ten days ago and declined to deliver grain to them until the congestion here was relieved. The Santa Fé also threatened to place in public elevators all grain brought to Kansas City undisposed of or ordered by the consignee within forty-eight hours. That did not help matters except so far as the Santa Fé was concerned.

Now the Burlington has officially declared a blockade which it says it may take ten days to lift, and has given notice that until it is lifted it will refuse to load grain ccal, lumber, or ties for Kansas City. The Burlington blockade is caused by heavy shipments of coal, lumber, cattle, and merchandise instead of grain. All of its yards, switches, and tracks between this city and St Joseph are crowded with loaded freight cars. The Burlington has the cars but not the locomotives and track room to handle the traffic.

YOUNG NOVELIST A SUICIDE.

Robert P. Shortz Found Dead in a Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 13.—The body of Robert Packer Shortz was found in a room of the Hotel Hart here this morning. It is believed that Shortz committed suicide, for the gas was found turned on full head, and the windows and door closed, although the door was not locked. Shortz had been despondent for some time, and yesterday afternoon, quite worn out with lack of sleep, was taken to the hotel by a friend and put to bed. He had closed the window and the transom, and this makes the authorities think death was not accidental.

Shortz was one of the foremost young men of this city. He had spent two years at West Point, but did not graduate. Since then he has been a civil engineer for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and has also written three successful novels, published by the Home Publishing Company of Boston. They are "The Passing Emperor," "The Gift of Bonaparte," and "The Girdle of the Gods." He claimed that from "The Gift of Bonaparte" was taken the plot and characters of the play "The Song of the Sword," written by Leo Ditrichstein and produced at Daly's, New York City, and a suit is now pending.

HIS LIABILITIES, $1,115,337.74.

Chicago Man Whose Assets Are $5,480, Files a Petition in Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Daniel F. Sherman, who desires to be relieved of liabilities of $1,115,337.74. The assets amount to $5,480.

Sherman is a fruit preserver. The liabilities are for subscription for capital stock in companies of which Sherman was a promoter. The assets consist of real estate holdings, most of which are in California.

LEFT A PECULIAR WILL.

Missouri Man Drew a Diagram Showing How He Wanted Estate Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—Jean Pierre Dontie Demarse, who died recently at his home near Centreville Station, did not have a great deal of confidence in the English language as a vehicle for making known his wishes respecting the distribution of his property.

In his will, which was filed in the County Court at Belleville Tuesday for probate, to remove all doubts as to the terms of his bequests, he included a diagram showing how he wanted his property divided among his children.

Three in a Boat Not Drowned.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 13.—The missing boat, the three occupants of which were thought to have been drowned, was found this afternoon by its owner, John Olsen, and tidings of its occupants were also obtained. It was learned that they landed at Morris fishing station, at Yellow Bar Hassock, on Saturday afternoon, and subsequently were taken in a sailboat to Canarsie.

The Grant at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The transport Grant has arrived at Manila with all well on board. Among the passengers was Gen. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster.

The Pennsylvania Railroad

Provides speedy and satisfactory train service between New York and the great Middle West.—Adv.

WHITNEY'S STORY OF COLLUSION UNSHAKEN

Police Captains and Peter De Lacy Before Justice Jerome.

HE SAYS HE IS SATISFIED

The Testimony of Witnesses, Where It Touches Whitney's Confession, Tends to Corroborate It.

Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Schurman, in the course of their endeavors to corroborate Edgar A. Whitney's statements implicating policemen in the conspiracy to warn poolrooms of impending raids, yesterday examined a number of police officials, poolroom keepers, their employes, and others.

Police Captain Watson A. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station and Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station were among those examined behind closed doors. Other police officers present on requests from the District Attorney's office were Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station—Capt. Diamond's precinct—Superintendent Brennan of the Headquarters telephone bureau, three of his men, L. P. Hynes, John Dunn, and Frank Murphy, who were on duty at the time the false "tip" was sent to the poolrooms over the police wires by Frank Moss and Agent Dillon of the Parkhurst Society; Sergt. Schiels of the Tenderloin Station, and "Wardman" Dwyer of that precinct.

Peter De Lacey, the proprietor of the poolroom at 33 Park Row, was one of the most important witnesses before the Justice during his judicial inquiry, and from Mr. De Lacy, two of his pickets, and David Goldberg, who has a file stand near his place, much interesting testimony was obtained.

At the time the false "tip" went out it was alleged that soon after Capt. Vredenburgh received the word to close the poolrooms, a wardman was seen to enter De Lacy's and give the alarm, and then to stand in front of the place. He was pointed out, it was said, to some patrons, who were turned away.

Two women witnesses, present in response to subpoenas, were also questioned by Justice Jerome during the proceeding. One was the proprietress of a disorderly house, whose place has never been raided. The other was a woman of good character who lives near a disreputable resort, and who appeared before the Justice to make complaint of the place.

Other persons present but not examined were Ambrose Washburn, Edward Becherer, formerly a detective of the Committee of Fifteen, and Tom O'Rorke.

Justice Jerome at the conclusion of the day's sitting, which lasted from 2 o'clock P. M. till 7:30, stated that Whitney's confession had been corroborated to a certain extent. Justice Jerome also stated that he would forward soon to the Attorney General, at the request of the Governor, a transcript of the confession. District Attorney Philbin made his report to the Governor's message to Private Secretary Graham. Mr. Moss will answer the letter he received from the Governor shortly.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PLANS.

The District Attorney is now bending every energy to fully corroborate Whitney's statements, so that a jury would not hesitate to convict if the evidence were placed before it.

It is a matter of common talk in the Criminal

factory. We intend to keep right on battering at police corruption until somebody is landed."

"What was learned from Peter De Lacy?"

"I am not at liberty to tell you."

"Was Whitney corroborated?"

"Yes, in many material points."

GOV. ODELL'S DECISION.

Finds Evidence Insufficient to Proceed Against Col. Murphy or Deputy Commissioner Devery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—It may be stated on the authority of Gov. Odell himself that he will not make any move in the New York police scandal at present other than to gather together facts for his own information, which he is doing now. He does not believe that there is sufficient legal evidence at present in shape to connect either Commissioner Murphy or Deputy Commissioner Devery with the charges. He said this morning:

"The prosecution of the indictments against some of the gamblers may develop some new facts. At present, so far as I have been able to discover by my own investigation, there is not enough legal evidence upon which to proceed against the heads of the police. District Attorney Philbin is working diligently and I am carefully watching his gatherings. Besides that, I am investigating in my own way here. So far I see no reason for my interference."

The Governor, accompanied by James G. Graham, his private secretary, left Albany at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Newburg. "I have nothing to announce concerning the New York police situation," said the Governor as he boarded the train.

DEVERY ON HIS WAY HERE.

The Deputy Commissioner Will Reach New York This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Deputy Commissioner Devery will arrive in New York City to-morrow morning.

Accompanied by his family, the Deputy Commissioner left here at 6:25 o'clock this evening for Albany, where they are to take the People's Line steamboat Adirondack.

GLENNON'S MOTHER DIES.

His Associates Believe that Recent Disclosures Hastened Her End.

Patrolman Edward Glennon visited the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon, looking much disturbed. He told his associates that his mother had died about noon. Then he left the station house and did not return.

Capt. Flood and the Sergeants at the station professed to know nothing of the circumstances surrounding Mrs. Glennon's death, or what her full name was. A detective said she had lived at 2,088 Madison Avenue. During the afternoon Capt. Flood ordered a floral piece sent there as a token of his respect.

Most of the officials connected with the precinct expressed it as their opinion that Glennon's prominence in the recent police disclosures had been in part instrumental in causing his mother's death.

At 2,088 Madison Avenue it was said last night that Mrs. Glennon had died yesterday morning at the age of seventy, the cause of her demise being given as old age.

No further information was vouchsafed. A number of Glennon's comrades were present, keeping watch over the remains of the patrolman's mother.

MR. STEINHARDT DISCHARGED.

Saratoga Police Commissioner Fails to Sustain Charge of Perjury Made Against the New York Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Justice of the Peace Frank Gick this afternoon discharged Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Hummel, New York City, who was arraigned on the charge of perjury, preferred by Police Commissioner Carleton H. Lewis, the head of the Saratoga Police Department. The Court announced that there was an insufficiency of evidence upon which to hold the defendant to the October Grand Jury.

Mr. Steinhardt has been the counsel in the crusade of Stuart, Mitchell, and Delacy against Richard A. Canfield of the Saratoga Club. This afternoon he publicly declared that he was about to withdraw the prosecution, but to-night strongly intimated that he proposed to remain in town and continue his aggressive tactics.

YONKERS GAMBLERS WARNED.

The Police Take Action Against Resorts Where Crowds Gather.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—For some time past three places in this city have been suspected of being poolrooms, and the police to-day took action. The places were on Warburton Avenue, Palisade Avenue, and North Broadway. They had been the scene daily of big gatherings during the hours when the races were being run at Saratoga.

This morning Detective George Cooley notified the alleged proprietors of the places that if there was anything illegal going on in their resorts they would suffer. This afternoon the usual crowds tried to assemble, but were warned away.

FIRE-ESCAPES AND THE LAW.

Building Department Officials Reply to Charges that One Kind Is Being Forced on Property Owners.

The statement was published in a morning paper yesterday that the Building Department was making a raid on a very large number of property owners, mainly in Brooklyn, and forcing them to buy a patent fire-escape. The latter was said to be controlled by ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, State Senator George E. Green, and Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, all Republicans.

W. J. Wallace, Commissioner of the Department of Buildings, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The matter has been called to my attention and I am making an investigation. While I have not read the long story printed, I believe it is a lot of humbug.

"The charter provides that all buildings under four stories, in which three or more families reside, shall be fitted with fire-escapes. It also describes the character of the fire-escape to be used, and while it does not designate it by name, the description exactly fits that made under the patent owned by the persons whose goods are said to be being forced on property owners."

C. J. McCafferty, Assistant Corporation Counsel, detailed to the Building Department, is making an examination.

Acting Commissioner Thomas B. Miniter of the Brooklyn Department of Buildings gave out the following statement:

"So far as the Brooklyn department is concerned there is little to be said in reply to the newspaper attack in reference to fire-escapes. The tenement house law known as Chapter 334 of the Laws of 1901 practically creates the wire fire-escape, which is the cause of discussion. There are no agents for it in this department. Simply, we have one on exhibition here in the department."

SMALLPOX IN NEW JERSEY.

Residents of West Hudson Excited Over Spread of the Disease.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Three more cases of smallpox, one in East Newark and two in Harrison, were reported to-day, and three of the inmates of a house that had been put under quarantine escaped during the night and are now at large. Two inmates of another dwelling made an attempt to escape at noon, but they were caught and sent back by a policeman.

The Policeman was Tierney of East Newark, and he had a lively time at 152 Grand Avenue, where Mrs. Charles Loughlin is down with the disease. Alexander and Timothy Sullivan, two of the inmates, did not like the idea of being held as prisoners and made a break to get out. They were caught, and upon refusing to go back into the house they were placed under arrest.

Lipton Says Columbia May Be Chosen.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The morning papers publish interviews with Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of which he expresses himself as confident of the success of Shamrock II., and says he believes the Columbia will be chosen to defend the cup.

CAPT. DIAMOND INDICTED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY

His Failure to Suppress the House of Lena Schmitt.

RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND

The Captain Talks of Bissert's Case, and Says He Has Nothing to Hide or Fear.

Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifteenth Precinct, whose precinct detective, George Bissert, is in the Tombs under sentence for accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmitt, a disorderly house keeper, was yesterday indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress the woman's place. The indictment does not charge Capt. Diamond with having received any of the money paid to Bissert. Late in the evening the Captain was relieved of his command.

Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gans, and Sandford went before the Grand Jury as soon as that body convened yesterday and laid the case of Capt. Diamond before them. The testimony of Bissert and of Capt. Diamond proved that the Schmitt woman violated the law almost continuously from October, 1900, to May, 1901. Capt. Diamond said she was the most persistent violator of the law he had ever known. He was unable to get evidence against her, however. The Captain admitted that he had himself gone into the house, 27 Stuyvesant Street, on one occasion. He was passing on a car and saw a hand beckoning from a window. He went in and threatened the woman with imprisonment, he said, if she didn't stop such actions. Yet on Capt. Diamond's reports there appeared no mention of a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street.

Several residents in the neighborhood of 27 Stuyvesant Street were witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. Inspector Cross and Sergt. Raphael Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station were also examined.

The Grand Jury entered Recorder Goff's courtroom, in General Sessions, at 1 o'clock and handed up the indictment charging the Captain with neglect of duty.

CAPT. DIAMOND APPEARS.

Capt. Diamond's lawyers notified him to present himself at court at 2 o'clock. At 2:45 o'clock the Captain, attired in plain clothes, arrived at the Criminal Courts Building and went immediately to Recorder Goff's court. The Captain was represented by Henry W. Unger and Moses Grossman. Mr. Unger, while waiting to catch the Recorder's attention, said to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans:

"Well, Capt. Diamond is here. We do not know that there is any indictment against him. He has not been arrested on a bench warrant."

"Oh, well, we can soon arrange that," replied Mr. Gans. "I'll have the warrant served if you desire."

"There is no use in doing that," said Mr. Unger.

Mr. Gans, however, stepped over to the Recorder and whispered to him a moment. Mr. Unger, addressing the Court, said:

"Your Honor, we understand that an indictment has been found against Capt. Diamond, and we have produced him here in court."

Mr. Unger then looked at the Recorder inquiringly. The latter made some remark which was inaudible to the counsel.

The stenographer repeated it, as follows:

"Let the matter rest in statu quo until to-morrow, the proper time."

"Your Honor's direction will not prevent us from serving a warrant on Capt. Diamond, will it?" inquired Mr. Gans.

"There is no necessity for that action," replied the Recorder.

Detective Sergeant McNaught stood near by waiting to serve a warrant if it was decided to do so. Immediately upon the Recorder's ruling Capt. Diamond, his counsel, bondsmen, and friends left the courtroom.

The indictment charging Capt. Diamond with neglect of duty, which is a misdemeanor, punishable by not more than a year's imprisonment, a fine of $500, or both, alleges that Capt. Diamond as commander of the Fifteenth Precinct was charged with the duty of suppressing all illegal resorts. It charges that for eight months subsequent to Oct. 1, 1901, Lena Schmitt conducted a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, unlawfully, openly, and notoriously, and that Capt. Diamond had full knowledge of this fact.

"Nevertheless," continues the indictment, "he willfully permitted the said house to be kept openly and notoriously, without any interference on his part, and without any reasonable or effective endeavor on his part to enforce the law."

Capt. Diamond was a visitor at Police Headquarters just after the finding of the indictment became known. He and Capt. Herlihy arrived almost simultaneously, and after a few minutes' conversation, went to Inspector Cross's office. From there they went to Inspector Cortright's private office.

Before the indictment of Capt. Diamond became known, Commissioner Murphy was asked what action he intended taking in view of the Captain's testimony at the Bissert trial. The Commissioner said he had done nothing.

"Are you going to put him on trial?" was asked.

To this question the Commissioner returned no answer.

ACCUSED MAN'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Diamond, when seen last evening, said:

"I had rather not say anything about the indictment. My record will speak for me at the proper time. I court the most searching inquiry into all my acts as a police officer. I have nothing to hide and nothing to fear."

"What as to the specific charge on which this indictment is based?"

"My records will show that I did my full duty—hence this prosecution. But it is not for me to talk now."

"Do you expect an early trial?"

"I certainly hope that there will be no delay in according me that opportunity to meet this charge."

"What do you think of the present status of the Bissert case?"

"That is not subject to public clamor any longer. It is now purely a question of law, and it is in the hands of men expert in the law, who will decide whether or not Bissert was properly convicted. Now I am in the lime night."

Just before midnight it was learned from Acting Captain Place that Capt. Diamond had been relieved of command of the precinct. This was the result of instructions sent by Inspector Brooks over the telephone to the Fifth Street Station from Police Headquarters.

There was considerable uncertainty about the station last night as to whether the action against the Captain was a suspension or was merely temporary until Commissioner Murphy should return to Police Headquarters in the morning. Acting Captain Place would not admit that his Captain had been suspended. Neither would he deny the suspension.

Capt. Diamond was appointed a patrolman on March 17, 1888; was made a Roundsman on Oct. 19, 1894; a Sergeant on May 5, 1897, and a Captain on April 15, 1898. His first command was at Newtown, L. I., but he was soon brought to Delancey Street, and then transferred to the command of the East Fifth Street Station.

Under Capt. Diamond's administration of the precinct there has been 10,188 arrests made, 3,180 of these prisoners being women arrested for soliciting on the streets or from the windows of houses. Capt. Diamond has raided 85 disorderly houses, and the Sergeant who gave access to these figures said that between 45 and 50 of these places were permanently closed, while the others changed hands, and in the case of saloons got new licenses and have kept them within the law. The records also show 83 arrests of keepers of gambling places.

TOLD NOT TO TELL OF ROBBERY.

Brooklyn Victim of Thugs Was So Admonished by Police.

Edward Merrick, thirty years old, of 586 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was found lying in a semi-conscious condition on Broadway, near Driggs Avenue, in that borough, at 2:10 A. M. yesterday. His head was badly injured, and there were many cuts on his face. The left pocket of his trousers had been cut away, and the left leg of his trousers ripped from hip to ankle with a sharp knife.

He was taken to the Gallavan House at the corner by a policeman from the Clymer Street Station, and there said he had been robbed of $280. Gallavan loaned him a pair of trousers to go home with, and the man left, after being warned, as he said last evening, by the police not to tell of his adventure.

"A NATIONAL FREE COLLEGE."

Collections for It Being Made in Philadelphia—Persons Named as Patrons Deny Knowledge of It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—For a number of weeks in drug stores and other shops througout this city there have been public collections solicited ostensibly for an institution known as the "National Free College." The subscriptions are taken up by means of the familiar glass bowls the tops of which are provided with a slit wherein to drop coins. Affixed to these bowls is a circular with the picture of children in various poses, also the words "Education is the hope of the Nation." The circular then recites the history of the National Free College, saying that it was formed by wealthy citizens. Various addresses are named as the headquarters of the school, but inquiry at these places failed to reveal any information concerning the college. It was finally learned that Arthur T. Abernathy was the manager of the "college." Mr. Abernathy handed out an eighteen-page circular regarding the "college," but declined to give any information further than that contained in the paper.

The pamphlet declares that the purpose of the association is to found a National free school where anybody in the United States can secure an education equal to any in this country. The main purpose is announced to be the donation and distribution each year of 1,000 scholarships, including free board, in different parts of the United States.

Among those interested in the movement, according to the circular, is Arcade Mogyrossy, the "most famous Latin scholar in the world," and the Countess Lovlande Charanne of Paris, "whose recent novel exposing French society has created a world-wide sensation and whose services to the American soldiers during the Spanish war have made her known as the friend of American youths and the Florence Nightingale of America." Others said to be connected with the scheme are Prof. Marion B. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania and Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller of New York.

Prof. Learned denied that he was in any way connected with such a project or that he knew anything about it.

When seen last night Commissioner Keller said that his name had been misused; that he knew of no such college, much less had given permission for the use of his name, and that he had telegraphed to Philadelphia denying his connection with the "college."

MONTANA COPPER BRIBERY.

Frederick A. Heinze Says Amalgamated Company Probably Did Offer Money to Judge Harney.

Frederick A. Heinze, the Montana copper mine owner, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said yesterday that the statement of Judge Harney that the Amalgamated Copper Company had attempted to bribe him did not surprise him.

"There was involved in the decision," he said, "a question of wider scope than the mere ownership of the Minnie Healey Mine. It meant another defeat for the Amalgamated party in Montana politics, and it cannot stand many more. It has been steadily growing weaker since the death of Marcus Daly. Knowing the conditions in Montana and the stake being fought for, I am not surprised at Judge Harney's revelations.

"It is apparent that the company realized that it could not win on the merits, and resorted to other means. In the trial the only question was, 'Did I own the mine, or did it still belong to Miles Finlen?' Seven witnesses were sworn, and the court decided in my favor."

Robert E. L. Brown, the mining engineer, said at the Hoffman House last night: "Mr. Heinze states only the facts. The truth is that Finlen thought the mine was of no value when he sold to Heinze, but when it proved to be a very valuable property the attempt was made to prove there had been no sale. The old timers did not like being beaten in mining deals by a youngster like Heinze."

Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser of Montana, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, only smiled when Mr. Heinze's statement was called to his attention. Mr. Hauser is an intimate friend of Senator W. A. Clark. Senator Clark is at the Hotel Netherland, but all efforts to see him failed.

WOMEN HORSEWHIP A MAN.

There Were Three of Them, Tall and Strong, and John Davis Was an Easy Victim.

The East New York section of Brooklyn was thrown into a state of some excitement last night over the horsewhipping of a man by three women. The women were all tall, and strongly built, and the man was not.

It was about 6 o'clock in the evening that Mrs. Edward Richter and her two sisters, Mrs. John Renne and Mrs. Charles Cremer, all of whom live on Belmont Avenue, near Hendrix Street, went to the corner of Eastern Parkway and Van Sicien Avenue, where John Hetick keeps a liquor store. Mrs. Richter, the tallest of the trio, stationed herself at the side entrance of the store, and her sisters took up positions of vantage on the other side of the street.

In a few minutes John Davis, who is employed as a bartender in the saloon, made his appearance and started to go home for supper. Immediately Mrs. Richter pounced upon him, and, grabbing him by the collar, exclaimed: "What is this you have been saying about me?" Without giving the man a chance to reply, she took a whip from the folds of her skirt and struck him across the head. He raised his arms to defend himself, but again and again the lash descended.

Mrs. Renne and Mrs. Cremer now rushed across the street and joined in the melée, and Davis made a dash for cover. The three women followed him, and he ran into the saloon and behind the bar. Here, too, the women followed him, raining blows on the man's head. All had slender whips, and plied them with vigor. Davis found his way to a drawer and pulled from it a revolver, which he attempted to level at the women. The blows from the whips came thick and fast, however, and he dropped his gun and ran for cover.

Hetick, the proprietor of the saloon, came in at this moment, and asked the women to desist, and they did. They left the saloon, and, surrounded by an admiring throng of friends, waited for the reappearance of Davis. He did not show up, and the women went home, vowing to compel him to publicly apologize to them.

Davis lives in Van Sicien Avenue, near Liberty, with his wife and two children.

SUICIDE OF A WINE GROWER.

Charles W. Ferciot Shoots Himself in the Head—Had Cancer of the Stomach.

Charles W. Ferciot, once a prominent figure in the wine growing industry, committed suicide last evening at his home, 81 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, by shooting himself in the head. He recently underwent a surgical operation for the removal of a cancer from his stomach and had been despondent ever since.

Mr. Ferciot was born in Germany sixty-six years ago. He was one of the organizers of the Kelly's Island Wine Company, with vineyards on that island in Lake Erie, and was connected with the concern for seventeen years. It was said to be largely due to his efforts that an American champagne took first prize at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

He afterward retired from business, and spent several years in Germany. Coming back to this country he re-entered business, and recently discovered a process for producing a pure claret wine without the aid of chemicals, that could be placed on the market at 14 cents a gallon. He opened a small factory in Harlem for the production of the wine, but it is said he kept the secret closely to himself, and it dies with him.

A Michigan Insurance Company Sold.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 13.—The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, organized in 1882 and doing a successful business in seven States, sold out to-day to the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The Grand Rapids Company did a business of over $300,000 a year. It had a paid-up capital of $200,000 and its assets amounted to over $400,000. During the time it was in business it paid out in losses the sum of $2,327,215 and paid in dividends to stockholders $168,000. The National will assume all liabilities. Ex-Secretary McBain of the Grand Rapids Company will assume charge of the Michigan business of the National. The terms of sale are not made public.

M'LAURIN ON ISSUES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Senator Indorses Expansion and Ship Subsidies.

HOPES TO WIN IN PRIMARIES

Senator Tillman Says McLaurin Can Poll Only 10,000 Votes Out of 95,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina passed through Norfolk to-day with his wife and child en route for the Pan-American Exposition. He talked with several of the Democratic leaders, who are here for the State Convention, which will discuss the general primary plan for the election of Senators. To a press representative he made the following statement:

"For many years the campaigns in South Carolina have been in the nature of personal abuse between candidates. The present campaign is the first one in which an issue is at stake. My series of speeches begun last April, started the people to thinking, and they have become aroused.

"Senator Tillman has answered my arguments by heaping personal abuse upon me. He threatened to go out among the mill operators and arouse them against the mill owners if I continued urging the expansion policy, and the carrying of American products in American bottoms.

"Expansion is not imperialism; the first is a business question, the other a matter of politics. It is foolishness for anybody to claim that a man cannot believe in ship subsidy, the carrying of American exports in American bottoms, and expansion without being a Republican. I am going into the primaries in South Carolina next Fall, and I expect to defeat Senator Tillman."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was in this city to-day en route East to meet an engagement to lecture, said that Senator McLaurin was not so strong in his State today as he was six weeks ago. He (Mr. Tillman) was sure that if the primary election for Senator were to be held in South Carolina now Mr. McLaurin could not get more than 8,000 or 10,000 out of 95,000 votes.

Mr. Tillman did not believe it would be possible for Mr. McLaurin to get more than 15,000 to 20,000 votes in the first primary, and he was satisfied that McLaurin could not be elected.

RELEGATES BRYAN TO THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

Virginian Says the Nebraskan and Silver Will Abide in Democrats' Hearts, but Have No Place in Platforms.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—Democrats are gathering here for the State Convention tomorrow. State Senator Barksdale, who will be temporary Chairman of the convention, in his speech to-morrow will say of Bryan and free silver:

"Twice we have followed a great man to great defeats, but Democracy is not the party of one man or of one idea. We are not contracted by any 'pent-up Utica.' In the Democratic temple of fame, which is the hearts of the people, alongside of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Samuel J. Tilden, and others of the Democracy, we will place the equally great Nebraskan, and in the memories of our past glorious record free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will have an abiding place as another cause nobly fought and hopelessly lost."

An effort will be made probably to have these sentiments embraced in the platform of the convention. It is stated, however, that the convention is not likely to take such action.

Mr. Montague controls 1,000 of the 1,467 delegates, and will be nominated for Governor on the first ballot to-morrow. Present indications point toward the nomination of J. E. Willard for the second place on the ticket. There will be a hot fight for the Attorney Generalship. Judge William Gordon Robertson has made heavy drafts upon the supporters of John L. Jeffries, and the fight has narrowed practically to a nip-and-tuck race between these two. It is reported that after the first ballot to-morrow Mr. Swanson, who is Montague's chief opponent in the Gubernatorial contest, will move that Montague's nomination be made unanimous.

CONGRESSMAN IN A FIGHT.

John A. Conry, Two Boston Aldermen, and Others in a Cutting Affray Here Yesterday Morning.

A lively fracas occurred at an early hour yesterday in front of the Twenty-ninth Street entrance to the Gilsey House. Among those involved in it were Congressman John A. Conry, Alderman Joseph J. Norton, and Alderman Patrick Bowen, all of Boston, who were guests at the Gilsey House, where the wall paper manufacturers of the United States are holding their annual convention.

The Bostonians were on their way to the hotel, and outside they met a party composed, it is said, of wallpaper dealers. One of the latter is said to have made a remark at which the Bostonians took umbrage. A lively free fight was soon in progress.

A man who it was stated was William F. Francis, a wallpaper manufacturer from Providence, was attracted by the noise and was soon on the scene. He had come from the Sturtevant House. The scrimmage had been in progress but a very short time when Francis exclaimed, "I am stabbed."

Then it was discovered that both Conry and Francis had been cut. Their wounds were dressed, and they were taken to their apartments in the Gilsey and Sturtevant, respectively.

Mr. Conry, who is cut about the right hand and wrist, declared he would not know his assailant, and doubted that a knife had been used. But he did contend that he and his friends were not the aggressors in the fight, although he could not tell how it started.

There were no arrests, nor will any complaints be made. Extraordinary efforts were made to keep the facts from the police and the public. Congressman Conry was elected as a Democrat from the Ninth Massachusetts District last Fall. He has been President of the Boston City Council and Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. Messrs. Norton and Bowen, respectively, represent the Eighth and Ninth Aldermanic Districts in Boston, it was said at the hotel last night.

CONVICT'S SISTER'S CHARGE.

Gave a Saloon Keeper $380 to Save Her Brother from Prison—His Alleged Influence Failed.

Because her brother went to prison for robbery, Della McCarty of 107 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a saleswoman in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, caused the appearance of Samuel Kohler, a saloon keeper of 126 East Seventeenth Street, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a summons. When her brother, Thomas McCarty, was arrested for robbing a Brazilian, Miss McCarty told Magistrate Brann she gave Kohler $380 because he represented to her that he had influence in the District Attorney's office, yet her brother was sentenced to a term in the Elmira Reformatory, where he still remains.

In court she declared that Kohler a year ago bought a three-hundred-dollar diamond sunburst as a present for Frederick Hadlich, a Captain of Police. This story had no effect, as there is no Captain of that or similar name in the department.

Daniel O'Reilly, Kohler's lawyer, insisted that the whole case was a piece of spite work, because a sister of Della McCarty married Edward Olcott, a partner of Kohler, two months ago, and the McCartys tried to have him sent to prison on a charge of abduction. Their case was thrown out in the Court of General Sessions, the lawyer said.

"This money you say you gave Kohler was the proceeds of your brother's badger game, wasn't it?" asked Mr. O'Reilly of Miss McCarty. "You got it and placed it in the Emigrants Savings Bank one day and pulled it out the next so that you could get your brother's release on bail. Isn't that right?"

Miss McCarty denied that this was so, but the lawyer says he can prove it. The case was adjourned until to-morrow, when more witnesses will testify.

WILKESBARRE STRIKER FINED.

Punished for Assaulting a Non-Union Man in Violation of Judge Halsey's Injunction.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 13.—Robert Jenkins, the striking machinist of Drifton, who violated the court's order in committing an assault on a non-union man, after Judge Halsey had granted an injunction preventing the strikers from interfering with the non-union men, was taken before Judge Halsey to-day.

Jenkins gave himself up voluntarily to Sheriff Harvey yesterday. The Sheriff had an attachment for him. This action on Jenkins's part probably saved him from a term in prison. Judge Halsey imposed a fine of $25 on the prisoner, and also exacted from him a promise that he would not again interfere with the non-union men.

GIRL STRIKERS GIVE A DANCE.

Shirtwaist Factory Employes Celebrate a Victory, and Others Join Them.

Three hundred shirtwaist girls who were on strike for two months at the National Shirtwaist Factory, 809 Canal Street, for an advance in wages have won their strike, according to the Shirtwaist Makers' Union. Last evening the strikers met at 26 Delancey Street and celebrated the event by a dance.

This appeared to rouse the envy of 200 shirtwaist girls employed by Stone Brothers, at 568 Broadway. They came to the conclusion that they had as good a right to strike as the other girls and so quit work for an advance in wages. The 200 new strikers also went to 26 Delancey Street, where they joined in the dance.

One hundred cigarette girls employed by the American Tobacco Company, in East Twenty-second Street, also went on strike yesterday for an advance of wages.

Injunction Against Picketing.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice O'Gorman granted the application of Finkelstein & Magget, clothing manufacturers, for an injunction restraining the United Garment Workers of America, Henry White, its General Secretary; the Pants Makers' Union, the Jacket Makers' Union, their officers and all their members from interfering by threats, intimidation, coercion, or force with the employes of the plaintiffs, or with the persons desirous of getting work from them, or from picketing in like manner or permitting their members to do so.

Strike Impending at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13.—A labor strife over the cut-down in wages in the print-cloth mills of Fall River is impending. Already the unions have voiced their intention to resist the cut-down, the mill spinners unanimously declaring that they will hunger and even starve before they will starve before they will accept the new schedule. The Executive Committees of the mill spinners, carders, and weavers met to-night. The sentiment was the same at all the meetings—to resist the cut-down.

Peace Overtures Expected.

None of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation would talk yesterday, but the general impression in Wall Street was that the strike is practically broken, and that the next thing to expect will probably be something in the nature of peace overtures from some of the strikers. Prices in tin plate continue to rise on account of the strike, and sales at $6 a box, an advance of $2, were reported yesterday.

Says Arbitration Is Impossible.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Secretary Joseph Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration, who has been in Pittsburg for the last week trying to secure a settlement of the steel workers' strike, came home today and immediately reported the situation to Gov. Nash. Mr. Bishop says: "The strike is in a condition now that makes arbitration for the present impossible. So far as I know, there are no negotiations in Pittsburg looking to a settlement of the strike."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Annual Report Shows a Surplus of $7,305,885.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has published its annual report for the last fiscal year. For the first time the end of this year was fixed as June 30. The company heretofore made up its accounts for the calendar year.

Gross earnings were $30,855,203, and operating expenses amounted to $18,745,828, leaving net earnings at $12,109,375. Other income was $933,425, making a total income of $13,042,800. The fixed charges were $5,736,915, leaving a surplus of $7,305,885.

WILL COMPLETE BRANCH ROAD.

Central New England to Build a Loop Around Land It Cannot Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 13.—Recently the State Legislature refused to allow the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad Company, which is controlled by the Central New England Railway Company, to lay its tracks across 313 feet of land in East Granby, commonly known as the Consolidated Railroad Farm, and alleged to be owned by agents of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

This prevented the former company from completing its branch from Tariffville, this State, to Springfield, Mass., and over $400,000, the cost of constructing the branch up to each side of the farm, was tied up. A corporation known as the East Granby and Suffield Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $100,000 has just been organized to build a loop four and two-tenths miles long, around the railroad farm to connect the Tariffville-Springfield links.

The largest stockholder is Christopher S. Hurst of Cambridge, Mass, who owns 975 of the 1,000 shares of $100 each. It is estimated that the new work will cost a trifle over $98,000. The Directors of the company are Christopher S. Hurst, Cambridge, Mass.; Lorrin A. Cooke, Winsted, Conn.; John R. Buck, Hartford, Conn.; Arthur F. Eggleston, Hartford, Conn.; Charles B. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Charles W. Bates, East Granby, Conn.; Arthur Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Charles T. Missell, Suffield, Conn.; Thomas C. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.

New Railroads for Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—A charter for the Cherokee and Red River Railway Company, capital $200,000, to run from Joplin, Mo., to Galena, Kan., in the zinc mining district, was applied for here to-day before the Secretary of State. Among the incorporators is Dwight W. Tuttle of New Haven, Conn.

The Kansas, Missouri and Southeastern Railroad Company, to which a charter was granted, is presumably an auxiliary of the Cherokee and Red River project. It is to run from Pittsburg to near Galena, Kan., a distance of twenty-seven miles.

IMPALED ON A FENCE.

Louis Fomm Falls from His Window and Is Possibly Fatally Wounded.

Louis Fomm, forty-two years of age, of 86 Washington Place, while beating a carpet hanging out of his window last night, lost his balance and pitched head first out of the window. The man did not strike the ground, but became impaled on the tall iron spikes of a fence.

The man's cries attracted a crowd to the scene and Policeman Haney of the Mercer Street Station, with the aid of others, removed Fomm from his position. When an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital arrived the surgeon in charge discovered that the man had sustained a severe puncture of the chest. At the hospital it was said his recovery was doubtful.

Sword for Old Guard's Drillmaster.

At a meeting of the Old Guard in the armory at Longacre Square last night, Major S. Ellis Briggs was presented with a magnificent sword by his comrades as a testimonial of their affection and loyalty to their commander. Major Briggs has done much for the Old Guard, and has a fine record as a drillmaster.

New York Salesman Kills Himself.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 13.—E. A. Rogers, traveling salesman for Liverman & Sons of New York, committed suicide at Reeds Lake to-day by jumping overboard from a steamer. He had told friends, it is said, that he was $100 short in his accounts. The body was recovered.

SENATOR PLATT TALKS OF THE MAYORALTY

Opinion Growing that He Favors C. S. Fairchild.

He Believes the Anti-Tammany Candidate Should Live in Manhattan Borough.

Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday expressed the opinion that the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor should be a resident of the Borough of Manhattan. The Senator has not changed his opinion that an independent Democrat should be named, but he cannot be induced to mention any names.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, who was at one time regarded as a very desirable candidate by Senator Platt, has definitely announced that he would not accept a nomination.

The opinion is growing that Senator Platt regards very favorably the selection of ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild to head the anti-Tammany ticket. It is admitted that H. W. Maxwell of Brooklyn is not a candidate. He has been boomed for the nomination without his consent, and will not run. A boom that is steadily growing has been started in the interest of Edward M. Knox.

Several names were mentioned as possible candidates to Senator Platt, who was told that each had many friends who wanted their particular choice to be named.

"Now," said the Senator, "don't call any man a friend of any candidate who mentions that candidate at this time. To boom anybody just now is to kill him off. I know nothing definitely concerning any of the persons named. Mr. Knox has been mentioned. So has Mr. Low. But I know nothing about Mr. Low's candidacy.

"Is he an impossibility? Why, certainly not. No man is an impossibility. But it is useless to talk about these matters now. There is one man who would be a very strong candidate if he would consent, but he agrees with me that the man nominated should come from Manhattan."

The person supposed to be thus referred to by the Senator is said to be Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

Date for the County and Borough Conventions—The Organization for Harmony.

The County Committee of the Citizens' Union at its meeting at the headquarters, 34 Union Square, last night elected James B. Reynolds Chairman.

It was decided to hold the county and the borough conventions for Manhattan and the Bronx at Cooper Union on Sept. 10. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Charles C. Nadal, Charles H. Strong, Samuel Seabury, Fielding L. Marshall, O. C. Semple, and A. P. W. Seaman.

The idea is immediately after the organization of the conventions to appoint committees to confer with other anti-Tammany bodies and adjourn until a later day.

The Committee of One Hundred and Seven will meet on Sept. 3 to receive the report of the Campaign Committee with regard to what has been done, and what it is proposed to do. There will be a full and free discussion.

Members of the Citizens' Union denied last night that there was any intention on their part to insist on the naming of candidates for members of Assembly in two of the New York districts. They pronounced the report an invention of the enemy, and asserted that the Citizens' Union was for harmony all along the line with the forces arrayed against Tammany Hall.

EX-SENATOR HILL HERE.

A Strange Rumor that He Has Offered Aid to Tammany.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill is at the Hoffman House. His presence in the city gave rise to a remarkable rumor that he was here to help Tammany Hall out of the trouble into which the organization has been cast by the police disclosures. The Senator, it was declared, deemed this an excellent opportunity to make peace with Richard Croker.

The fact of the matter is the ex-Senator is on his way to Normandie-by-the-Sea for a brief vacation. Mr. Hill declined to discuss politics with reporters.

FOR CONTROL OF 31ST DISTRICT.

Fight Between ex-Police Justice Welde and Isaac A. Hopper Renewed.

The old fight for the control of the Thirty-first Assembly District in Harlem between ex-Police Justice Welde and Isaac A. Hopper has broken out again. The Sagamore Club, controlled by Welde and Peter F. Meyer, at a meeting last night announced Benjamin T. Rhoades, Jr., as its candidate for the leadership.

They claim that there is much dissatisfaction in the district with Hopper because he is not as active as he might be. It is said, too, that the Carondelet Club will unanimously indorse Rhoades. The Carondelets held one meeting when they were expected to take this action, but failed to do so, and a member explained that after the Sagamore members had announced their choice the Carondelets would fall into line.

BROOKLYN MAN'S MONEY STOLEN.

Robbed of $1,450 While "Seeing the Town" in Manhattan.

On the complaint of Frederick W. Wallace of 413 Third Street, Brooklyn, who said he had been robbed of $1,450 in a flat at 242 West Twenty-eighth Street, Detectives Dwyer and Hawkins of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night arrested George Barnes, twenty-five years old, of 248 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Louisa Woods, twenty-five years old, of 242 West Twenty-eighth Street, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

Wallace, who told the police he was "seeing the town" last night, met the couple under arrest in a resort on West Twenty-ninth Street. With them he went to Miss Woods's home. While he was there some unknown person, it is alleged by Wallace, took his money from his coat, which he had placed on a chair. The detectives believed his story and arrested the couple. They deny the charge and say they know nothing of any money being stolen.

WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

Mrs. Charles Alkquist's Clothing Catches Fire from Blazing Varnish.

Mary Alkquist, forty-two years old, wife of Charles Alkquist, a clerk, of 155 East Ninety-ninth Street, was badly burned about the arms and legs at her home last night by the blazing of varnish.

Painters who were in the house during the day left some varnish which Mrs. Alkquist was using to varnish a bedstead. She used a lighted candle at the same time and it set fire to the varnish. Her clothing caught fire instantly.

She rushed into the hall. Some men threw clothing around the woman and extinguished the blaze, and

RESCUING A WOMAN, POLICEMAN IS HURT

Mother and Her Child Almost Run Down by a Salvage Wagon.

Frederick H. Muhs Was the Patrolman —Another Policeman Saves a Woman from a Burning Building.

Before the eyes of a homeward-hurrying throng in Borough Hall Square, Brooklyn, early last evening a policeman saved a woman and her child from probable death under the wheels of a Salvage Corps wagon speeding to a fire, only to be himself run down and seriously injured. The policeman in question was Patrolman Frederick H. Muhs of the Adams Street Station. In the Brooklyn Hospital, to which place he was removed, it was said late last night that, although his injuries were serious, he would, in all probability, recover from them.

Muhs was on duty last night at the junction of Myrtle Avenue, Fulton, Washington, and Court Streets. This is at all times one of the busiest spots in the borough, and particularly so in the early evening, when the crowds are going home from business.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a small fire occurred in a store on Myrtle Avenue, near Navy Street. Responding to the alarm, Wagon No. 1 of the Fire Insurance Salvage Corps came dashing out of its house, on Pacific Street, near Court, and, turning into Court Street, raced down toward Borough Hall Square. Seeing the wagon coming, Policeman Muhs ran into the street and stopped the trolley cars and other vehicles.

The wagon was rushing across the square heading for Myrtle Avenue, when a woman who failed to notice its approach started across Fulton Street at Myrtle Avenue, leading a little girl by the hand. The crowd waiting for the wagon to pass shouted warningly to the woman, and, looking up, she saw the truck speeding down upon her.

Realizing her peril, the woman, however, seemed unable to move. The wagon, with the driver tugging desperately at the reins to swing his team to one side, was within a few feet of the woman and child when Policeman Muhs, who had darted into the street, reached their side.

With a quick push the policeman sent the woman reeling out of harm's way. In another instant he had swung the child by her frock to one side. But in the latter effort he stumbled, and ere he could recover himself the wagon was upon him. The driver had swung his team clear of the policeman and one of the forward wheels just grazed his leg in passing; but the rear wheel struck him, knocked him to the pavement, and passed over him.

Muhs was picked up dazed and bleeding and carried into a drug store near by, while an ambulance was summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital. The ambulance surgeon found that Muhs's right leg had been fractured, that he had sustained a severe scalp wound, and was also suffering from concussion of the brain.

The woman and child whom he had saved through his brave effort disappeared in the crowd after the accident, and it could not be learned who they were.

Policeman Muhs has been a member of the Brooklyn force for nineteen years. He has an excellent record as a policeman, having never had a charge of any kind preferred against him, it is said. He is forty-nine years old, and lives with his wife and two children at 375 Atlantic Avenue. At the Adams Street Station last night it was said that Muhs had on a number of occasions shown himself to be a man of more than ordinary nerve and courage.

The fire to which the salvage wagon was going when it ran down Policeman Muhs occurred in a three-story frame building, at 221 Myrtle Avenue, the ground floor of which was occupied by A. H. Sherlock as a drug store. The damage amounts to about $3,000. Mrs. Mary Noonan, who lived on the top floor, was driven to the roof of the building by the flames and smoke. Before the arrival of the firemen Patrolman Michael Halloran of the Adams Street Station procured a ladder and with its aid rescued Mrs. Noonan.

HIT BY A FLYING CHAIR.

Woman Hurt as the Accidental Result of a Fight Between Boys in a Free Library.

Hilda Anderson, a cook employed at 11 William Street, and living at 14 East Thirty-eighth Street, was passing in front of 114 University Place last night about 8:30 o'clock when she was felled by a chair which came flying through the air out of a second-story window. Two ugly scalp wounds were the result, and Hilda lay unconscious until an ambulance arrived. The doctor said the wounds were not dangerous.

A policeman discovered that on the second floor of the building, at No. 114, there was a boys' free reading room. According to the story which was told Acting Superintendent O'Brien, who was in charge, left the room for a few moments, deputizing one of the older boys to preserve order.

The lieutenant's authority was evidently not recognized, for soon the place became the scene of a free fight. In the mêlee books, chairs, and other convenient movable articles were used as missiles, and one of the chairs, missing the boy at whom it had been aimed, went past him through the open window. An investigation failed to disclose the thrower's name, and no arrests were made.

MR. ROCKHILL'S WORK ENDING.

He Is to Leave Peking in a Few Days—The French Government's Courteous Offer to Him.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Peking to The Times says:

"Mr. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner, will leave Peking in a few days. The French Government, with characteristic courtesy, has offered the cruiser Pascal to convey him to Japan, whence he will proceed by steamer."

PEKING, Aug. 13.—It is expected that the protocol will be signed on Thursday.

JAPAN'S DEMAND ON KOREA.

Masampho Concession Will Probably Ultimately Be Granted, Despite Russia's Opposition.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Japan persists in her demand for the concession of 800,000 square meters upon the Island of Masampho, adjoining the Russian concession.

The correspondent says that the Korean Government, stiffened by Russia, has thus far declined to accede to the demand, but it is expected that it will ultimately yield to Japanese pressure.

Yang-Yu Back in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—The Chinese Minister Yang-Yu, whose accident and subsequent illness interrupted the Russo-Chinese negotiations in regard to Manchuria, returned here yesterday from abroad.

To be Chinese Minister to Germany.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—Yin-Chang, ex-Director of the Tien-Tsin Naval School, has been appointed Minister to Germany.

MacDonald Not to be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Ambassador Choate recently cabled word to the State Department that James MacDonald gave himself up to the London police, confessing to robbing a lumber company at Portland, Oregon. The Ambassador wished to know if MacDonald's extradition was desired. The State Department communicated with the Governor of Oregon, as it was suspected that this might be one of the devices resorted to by individuals to secure free transportation back to America. The Governor has replied that no complaint concerning MacDonald or request for extradition has reached him. The Ambassador has been so advised, and no extradition proceedings will be taken.

Marquis Ito to Visit America.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 13.—Physicians have ordered the Marquis Ito, the ex-Premier, to take a sea voyage for his health. He is consequently going to America for a short stay.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Counsel for American Claimants Demands Liberal Compensation for Their Arrest and Deportation.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—At to-day's session of the South African Compensation Commission, Newton Crane, counsel for the American claimants, made further representations regarding the claims of nine men who were expelled for complicity in the plot against Lord Roberts.

Major Gen. Sir John C. Ardagh, representing the Foreign Office, read documentary evidence from the military authorities, including a letter from Lord Kitchener, to the effect that United States Consul Hay had been invited to visit the men in prison, and had declined to guarantee the integrity of these nine men or their worthiness to be allowed to remain in South Africa.

When Gen. Ardagh read an affidavit alleging that one of the claimants was an "extremely impecunious drunkard and an associate of ex-convicts," Mr. Crane interposed, saying:

"I'll inquire into the truth of the statement, and if it is substantiated, the American Government's pressure in regard to this claim will be circumscribed."

Chairman Milvain jocularly replied:

"We won't go to war about this case."

One document asserted that the whole property of one of the claimants consisted of a baby carriage, a rocking horse, a stove, and a few kitchen utensils.

Mr. Crane, in setting forth the position of the United States Government, said that, with two exceptions, Great Britain had made no explanation of the arrest or deportation of American citizens. He denied the right of deportation either in peace or war until evidence had been taken of an infraction of the law or hostility to the Government. The United States, he said would not be bound by any narrow legal rule as to the damages, but expected that the broadest consideration would be given to the demands of those of its citizens who had been improperly arrested and deported. It was no excuse to say that they had received full soldiers' rations and traveling accommodations. The American claimants were not soldiers. They were subjected to brutal physical sufferings, and must have compensation.

Gen. Ardagh suggested that one of the claimants should give oral testimony, and said the British Government would pay the witness's expenses. Mr. Crane accepted the suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The American claims, which are being presented to the South African Compensation Commission, are understood to be those presented to the State Department and forwarded to Ambassador Choate.

The Ambassador was asked to put these claims in the proper channel for formal presentation, and he was authorized to secure the services of such counsel as might be necessary.

DUKE OF CORNWALL IN NATAL.

Enthusiastically Welcomed at Durban, and Goes on to Pietermaritzburg.

DURBAN, Aug. 13.—The steamer Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, arrived here this morning. Later the Duke and Duchess landed. The Ophir, the convoying cruisers, and a Portuguese cruiser lying in the harbor had their flags at half-mast in memory of the Dowager Empress Frederick. The merchant shipping was decorated, but here also the flags were at half-mast.

The immense crowd on the block at the end of the harbor included Zulus and Indians, as well as whites, and all cheered enthusiastically, the forts meanwhile saluting.

The Duke and Duchess were welcomed on the pier by the Governor of Natal, the members of the Colonial Cabinet, a committee of prominent residents representing the municipality of Durban, and a large number of naval and military officers. The Governor of Mozambique, representing Portugal, was also present, and was presented to the Duke and Duchess.

The party then drove to the City Park, where a great reception was held. Loyal addresses were presented by various societies, and the Duke of Cornwall, who wore an Admiral's uniform, responded.

In the afternoon the Mayor of Durban entertained the Duke and Duchess at the Royal Hotel, the guests including all the high Colonial officials. Immediately after the luncheon the Duke and Duchess took train for Pietermaritzburg.

BRITISH FACTORIES BILL.

Commons Finally Adopt It, After What Is Regarded as a Government Concession to the Irish.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The House of Commons passed the Factories bill to a third reading last night after a heated debate. The discussion arose out of the action of the Government in withdrawing a clause including laundries within the scope of the bill, because the Nationalists strongly objected to official inspection of the Catholic conventual laundries. They said that such inspection would be subversive of the discipline it is necessary to maintain in reformatory laundries conducted by nuns.

Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Balfour frankly admitted that this concession was necessary; but many of the supporters of the Government hotly denounced it as a surrender to Irish obstruction.

The Conservative papers to-day are angry at what is described as "a cowardly surrender" and "melancholy weakness." They attribute the result to Mr. Balfour's mismanagement of the House in driving important contentious business into the last days of the session.

Pacific Cable Bill Finally Passed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Pacific Cable bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

Small Increase in France's Population.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The official final census returns show the population of France to be 38,641,333, an increase in the last five years of 412,364. The increase is mainly in urban centres. Twenty-eight departments show increases and fifty-nine decreases. The census figures include the troops in China and the sailors of the navy and merchant marine absent from France on March 24.

Swedish Town Destroyed by Fire.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—The town of Farösund, on the North Sea, has been destroyed by fire. The church, Post Office, State Bank, and schools have been gutted. About 1,200 people are rendered homeless. The damage amounts to 1,500,000 kroner, (about $400,000.)

New Danish Loan Expected.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—A new State loan of $10,000,000 will, it is expected, be negotiated shortly. The Government hopes for the assistance of American and French bankers in negotiating the loan.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; W. A. Noble, England; A. Canessa, Salvador; Francisco Carmona, Havana.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany; J. T. McDonough, Secretary of State, Albany; Armand Frey, Paris.

IMPERIAL—Senator Cannon, Utah; Algernon St. John Brenon, Pittsburg.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—George L. Peckham, Fall River, Mass.

EMPIRE—Dr. B. Plum, Troy, N. Y.; W. G. Burke, Arkansas.

NETHERLAND—J. A. Seigel, Detroit; James P. Boyd, Albany; M. E. Davidson, Boston.

PLAZA—E. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Gen. E. L. Owen, Connecticut.

MANHATTAN—George Price, London; J. B. Marshall, Amoy, China; Gen. David Russell, Montreal.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman James Kerr, Pennsylvania; M. C. Butler, South Carolina; Prof. V. B. Lewis, England.

HOLLAND—James H. Young, Glasgow, Scotland; Carl Neuhans, Vienna.

GRAND—George Harepnicht, San Francisco; Capt. J. R. R. Hannay, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Judge J. D. Yeomans, Washington, D. C.; T. Shepherd, M. P., London; William Benham, M. P., Montreal; Mayor Theodore de Zaldo, Havana.

ASTOR—Gustavo de la Garsa, Monterey, Mexico.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

1:20 A. M.—255 Centre Street; Cook & Co.; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—56 Sheriff Street; W. Applebaum; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—23 West Eighth Street; Pellowin & Co.; damage slight.

1 P. M.—13 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Mollie Bath; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Harry; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—995 Morris Avenue; Joseph Connerly; damage, $5,000.

8:40 P. M.—28 Eldridge Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9 P. M.—61 Mangin Street; Louis Brandt; damage, $5.

AMERICA'S PROGRESS PLEASES THE EUROPEANS

Is a Guarantee of Peace, Says F. W. Holls.

Reciprocity Will Follow the Tariff Disputes—Anti-American Combination Is Fanciful, He Thinks.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Frederick W. Holls, United States member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, who is in London after prolonged visits to St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, sails for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Aug. 14. In talking of his impressions of the relations between the European powers and America, Mr. Holls said:

"Although my trip was of a professional and private character, I have had the opportunity of seeing leading statesmen and foreign Ministers, as well as numerous publicists and international lawyers. From all we have heard we believe that the outlook for peace among the great powers and for the gradual but unmistakable development of the intent of the Peace Conference could hardly be better. No European people wants war any more than the Americans.

"The present feeling in Europe regarding the United States cannot be characterized in one phrase. That it is not everywhere friendly must, I fear, be admitted. But this is not strange. The strength and prosperity of the great, peaceful, 'unmilitary' Republic are not pleasing to the opponents and critics of our institutions. Then, there is natural jealousy in commercial and industrial circles of our economic progress. But it should be remembered that governments of all forms are averse to having their foreign policy dictated by theorists, or even by exporters and manufacturers. Any policy which even seems to be dictated by class instead of by the highest interests of the whole people is doomed to failure by its inherent weakness. Hence, I believe it is a long way from commercial jealousy and the excited articles in the press about the 'American danger' to political or even economic hostility.

"The talk about a combination of the European powers against the United States is fanciful and impracticable. They have greater causes for quarrels among themselves than any of them has against the United States. All talk to the contrary in Parliaments and in the press is, in my opinion, merely a cover for an increase in tariffs by the particular powers. Of this we certainly cannot complain. It vindicates our own policy of protection. Moreover, it is a question whether it is not even desirable for us, for it will compel us to adopt a policy of reciprocity which ought to be a permanent benefit to the country.

"I feel confident of one thing, whatever may be the attitude of particular governments or classes. The mass of the common people in Europe, not only in England, but on the Continent, regard us as ever their best friends. They view the increased prestige and power of the United States in the world of politics with hope and delight. They recognize our new position as a great guarantee of peace and progress.

"Whatever objections are raised to our assertion and vindication of the Monroe Doctrine in its extended form, come from theorists only, and so far as my observation goes met with no popular approval whatever. Our claim to control and own absolutely and exclusively any and all Isthmian canals is cordially recognized not only on the Continent, but by most authorities and organs of public opinion in Great Britain. With skillful diplomacy on our part, it ought to be easy to arrive at an agreement which should be entirely satisfactory to American public opinion, without impairing in the least the present cordial relations existing between the two great English-speaking nations."

WANTS A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Paul Dehn Advocates Commercial Peace Between Germany and America.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Kreuz Zeitung to-day publishes an article by Paul Dehn, warmly advocating a reciprocity arrangement with the United States. The writer, who believes this to be feasible because the Americans "have a sharp eye for self-interest," says:

"If Germany and the United States should enter upon a war of tariffs, other nations would only rejoice, inasmuch as their interests would be promoted, but other nations would be compelled to reckon with Germany and the United States if a treaty of reciprocity existed."

Although Herr Dehn has Agrarian sympathies, he deprecates the view that a tariff war with the United States would benefit Germany, and asserts that such a conflict would work great damage. He contends that the arrangement he advocates would be a great support to Germany in the tariff wars now threatened from other States.

CUP YACHTS' DRYING DAY.

Sails of Constitution and Columbia Being Prepared for To-day's Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—This was a drying day on the racing yachts. Both the Constitution and Columbia had all their sails spread out to the sun early. The canvas was well soaked in the rain of yesterday, and it was thought it would take all day to get it back into shape again.

Officers and crews were hoping to get a rest and prepare for to-morrow's contest. While there was nothing in the weight of the wind yesterday to try a crew, still the men were kept on the jump pretty much all of the time changing sails to meet the constantly shifting breezes, and so a day of rest was welcomed.

It seems to be now well settled that the Independence will get no more races this season. It is learned that she has not been invited to any of the events in the Sound, and it is considered probable that she will soon be taken around the Cape again to Boston.

Word comes from Bristol that the new suit of sails being made for the Constitution will be completed this week, and it appears to be the intention to have the mainsail bent on the Constitution before she leaves for the races in Long Island Sound. If the mainsail is ready for bending Thursday, it is the intention to bring the Constitution here from Newport, and as soon as the change is made to tow her to Larchmont. The new mainsail will be a trifle longer on the leach than the old one, so that the main boom will not top up so high when the sail is set, and the peak of the sail will be as lofty as at present. This means a trifle more area of canvas for the Constitution in the coming races than she had in those of the past month.

INVADER WON ON A FOUL.

Third of International Lake Races for Canada's Cup.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—William Hale Thompson, Cadillac's skipper, presented Invader with the third race of the international yachting match for the Canada Cup by fouling the Canadian boat at the start in full view of the judges and most of the spectators.

Capt. Jarvis of Invader declined to fly his protest flag, but the judges steamed after Cadillac and notified Capt. Thompson that they disqualified his boat, whereupon Cadillac was jibed around and left the race. Invader sailed over the course, and was raced by Milwaukee, the Oshkosh boat that so hotly contested with Cadillac the honor of defending the cup, and the sailing match was followed all around the triangular course of twenty-one nautical miles by the usual fleet of steam and sailing yachts. Invader beat the Oshkosh boat handsomely at all points of sailing in a light wind.

Capt. Jarvis said after he got ashore that he felt no satisfaction getting a cup race in this way, but that he was pleased that his boat had had an opportunity to beat Milwaukee.

Judge Warner, speaking officially, gave it out that the unfortunate incident was Capt. Thompson's own fault, and that the judges had no course left open to them but to disqualify the defender.

Commodore Gooderham of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club said he regretted sincerely that such a thing had happened, and he added: "More particularly as I think Invader would have won anyhow."

To impartial spectators it was clear that the clever Canadian skipper had outwitted Thompson, and that the latter, when he found that he was caught in a trap, with the buoy at one end of the starting line close under his lee and his rival with the right of way bearing down upon him, tried to force his way through instead of coming about under Invader's stern.

The thirty-five-footer Milwaukee, which was in the attendance fleet to leeward of the racers, went about and stood after Invader. It was not thought anything of at first, but when it became apparent that the Oshkosh boat's purpose was to cut into an international cup race, even though the challenger was sailing over the course alone, it was unfavorably commented upon on every hand as a most unusual performance.

Capt. Javis saw the intent of his would-be contestant. He quickly guessed the latter's idea that here was a fine chance for Milwaukee to give Invader a good beating before a large gallery, and apparently he as quickly decided to teach the presumptious newcomer a lesson. Every now and then the Canadian skipper luffed his boat to allow Milwaukee to get on fairly even terms. Then he went on and beat the "freak" boat sailing on the wind; beat her on the second leg at her own game, which is reaching, and beat her still more on the spinnaker run home on the third leg.

The crowds ashore and a great many in the fleet were very wroth when they learned they had wasted hours watching what they thought was an international race.

The surprising feature is that the judges countenanced Milwaukee's action and allowed Milwaukee to complete the course, and even lay at anchor waiting for her to cross the finishing line.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The steam yacht Viola, New York Yacht Club, owned by A. Baudouine, has been hauled out at the Jacob yard, this place, to have her bottom smoothed and repainted.

The sloop yacht Nirvana, owned by a New York yachtsman, has been provided with a new mast.

Frederick F. Brewster's schooner yacht Elmina arrived from the eastward and dropped anchor off the Jacob yard.

F. M. McDonough's Southern cruising houseboat Cachalot has been hauled out on the railway at the Woods yard to be overhauled and repainted.

IMP WON AT SARATOGA.

The Black Ohio Mare Justified Confidence of Her Backers and Beat Smoke.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The largest crowd of the meeting witnessed the races here to-day. The feature was the fine performance of the black mare Imp, she defeating the filly Smoke by a neck in the mile and seventy yard race. Smoke opened up favorite, but so much money was poured into the ring on Imp that she displaced the chestnut and was at odds on in the betting at post time. Smoke made the running to within a sixteenth of the finish, where Imp joined her, and, responding to her rider's urging, outraced her opponent to the wire.

The stake feature was the Seneca, a selling affair for three-year-olds, which was won by the favorite, The Musketeer, who was in front the whole journey, winning easily by a length and a half, Barbara Fletchie, at long odds, beating the strongly played second choice, Paul Clifford, half a length.

Eleven, the largest filed of the day, went to the post in the hurdle race, the 9 to 5 favorite, Holland, winning in a hard drive by a neck from Salesman, with Kufa third. The Bachelor, second choice in the betting, jumped badly and lost much ground at the obstacles, but closed strong.

Honolulu, at short odds, scored an easy victory in the five and a half furlong selling for two-year-olds, Playlike beating Ocluwaha out for the place. The closing race went to All Gold, who beat Agnes D. a head. Five successive favorites were successful. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a half; hurdle handicap; for four-year-olds and upward. Holland, 155 pounds, (Veitch,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Salesman, 134, (Erwin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Kufa, 132, (P. Callahan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—2:50 2-5. The Bachelor, Gould, MacLeod of Dare, Mr. Stoffel, Millstone, Sam Devere, Miss Mitchell, and Island Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling; for two-year-olds. Honolulu, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Playlike, 111, (McCue,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Ocluwaha, 107, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Meistersinger, Fired Krupp, Equalize, Step Onward, and High Carnival also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; the Seneca; selling; for three-year-olds. The Musketeer, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Barbara Fletchie, 91, (G. Thompson,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Paul Clifford, 108, (Bounce,) 3 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Double Six, Prince of Melrose, Rowdy, Malster, and Sweet Tooth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; for three-year-olds and upward. Imp, 113 pounds, (Fairgrave,) 10 to 1 and out, won; Smoke, 118, (O'Connor,) 11 to 10 and out, second; Admonition, 110, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; highweight handicap, for all ages. All Gold, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Agnes D., 99, (Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Cavier, 126, (Caywood,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07. Bellario, May W., and Montanic also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Calarry, Cornwall, Geraldyn, Tribes Hill, Bedington, John Barleycorn, and Shandonfield, 112 pounds each; Dertitute, Chicadee, Lady Godiva, Torchlight, Femesole, and Arrahgowan, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile and three-sixteenths. First Whip, 126 pounds; His Eminence, 113; Kilogram, 108; Alike, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Troy Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Calgarry, 115 pounds; Rightaway, 103; Five Nations and Rocky, 100 each; Essene, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. Bowen, 112 pounds; Oliver Mac, 108; Goebel and Bold Knight, 107 each; Salome and Mayor Gilroy, 106 each; Scotch Bush and Blarneystone, 105 each; Judge Wardell, 104; Anecdote, 103; Annie Thompson, 101; Federalist, Ringleader, and Dr. Riddle, 100 each; Venturo, 99; Diffidence, 98; Glade Run, 96; Bard of Avon, 93; Maria Bolton, 89; Conkle, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Kamara, 121 pounds; Watercure, Sir Eggen, and The Driver, 105 each; May W. and Louisville, 103 each; Great American, 95; Lady Chorister, 93.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

The Annual Tournament Starts on Newport's Courts—Preliminary Round Over.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The annual lawn tennis championships, the magnet for the tennis experts of this country, began in the Casino courts this morning. To-night the tournament was in full swing, with the completion of the preliminary round and the close of the doubles, in this latter Leo Ware and Beals Wright being selected to oppose the champions of last year, Dwight Davis and Holcombe Warde.

The completion of the preliminary round in singles is gratifying to the officers of the tournament.

Seventeen matches were played in the preliminary round during the day, and only six were defaulted, although the defaults included Seaver, Kreigh Collins, and Fischer, three well-known players and all capable of good tennis. Three of the players who competed in the morning in the championship doubles were compelled to play in the singles in the afternoon, and, although all showed the effects of the first match, they managed to win, and will be in good shape for their other matches to-morrow. R. D. Little had the most trouble in the afternoon in his match with Wilmerding. The first set he won easily, 6—3, but the other two ran up to 8—6 each.

With the preliminary round completed, Wednesday morning will open with the first round. In this round sixteen matches are to be played. The contest between F. E. Alexander and W. A. Larned promises the best sport in this round.

Besides the continuance of the singles, Wednesday will see the finals in the championship doubles if the weather holds good. Summary:

Championship Singles, Preliminary Round—F. C. Mahoney beat R. C. Seaver by default. A. E. Avery beat A. L. Bawn Adams by default. E. W. Leonard beat Ewing Stille by default. R. S. Vaughan beat Crawford Allison, 4—6; 6—2, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1. I. C. Wright beat J. R. Pell, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2, 2—6, 3—4. B. Stevens beat Richard Le Roy, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. F. D. Alexander beat C. Pell, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. W. A. Larned beat T. A. McGinley, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2. D. G. Eldridge beat Georgs Griswold, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0. W. L. Foulke beat J. J. Astor, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. H. H. Hackett beat E. K. McEnroe by default. E. P. Larned beat N. G. Johnson, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. D. F. Appleton beat E. C. Potter, Jr., 6—0, 6—1, 6—0. R. D. Little beat L. Wilmerding, 6—3, 8—6, 8—6. N. H. Mundy beat I. F. Burden, Jr., by default. W. B. Kurtz beat R. Honey, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. W. J. Clothier beat C. S. Lee, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. A. Stillman beat E. P. Fischer by default. J. P. Paret beat C. E. Sands, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. J. B. Read beat Kreigh Collins by default. D. F. Davis beat S. C. Whipple, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. H. Ward beat G. S. Keys by default. E. C. Wright beat C. L. Childs, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. P. Pierson beat H. A. Plummer, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Championship Doubles, Final Round—Ware and Wright (east) beat Little and Alexander, (west,) 6—1, 2—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1.

GOLF AT KEBO VALLEY.

Preliminary Round Played in Championship Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—The crack golf event of the season began to-day at the Kebo Valley Club. It is the annual handicap tournament for the club championship and the cups offered by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock. The list of entires, numbering 65, is the largest in the history of the event, and includes some of the best men in the East. The course was perfection, the greens being in even better condition than when Vardon pronounced them the finest in this country.

The final round brought out some fast golf. A. M. Robbins of St. Andrew's won the special medal for the lowest score. He secured an 85, equaling the record for the course. Percy Pyne of Princeton, ex-intercollegiate champion, was second with 86. Howard Colby, the holder of the record at Ardsley, was third. Robbins holed a long put on the last hole for three, which is two better than bogie.

There were three sets of sixteen men to begin the match play in the afternoon, as two consolation cups had been offered. There were some bad fall downs by the crack men in the preliminary rounds, due largely to the poor handicapping. J. G. Averill, ex-Captain of the Harvard team, beat J. Livingston, and was beaten 7 up because of the absurdly large handicap given to the latter. Robbins, the club champion, was put out by W. R. Thurston, and Percy Pyne was beaten by C. C. Auchincloss.

SUMMARY—QUALIFYING ROUND.

A. M. Robbins	85	L. Gourlie	95
Percy Pyne	86	Grenville Kane	96
Howard Colby	88	A. S. Thurston	96
T. G. Averill	90	C. C. Auchincloss	96
H. Emmons	90	A. D. Childs	97
C. R. Auchincloss	91	A. Armstrong	98
H. Thacher	92	W. R. Thurston	98
W. Radcliff	93	Livingston	99

CONSOLATION.

W. Farr	99	Sumner Gerard	106
H. Hodges	99	W. A. Flagg	106
C. Brigham	100	J. R. Suydam	106
D. Dana	100	R. Whelen	108
George Robbins	100	Wellman	110
Burrill	101	E. Curley	111
R. Tappin	101	McClurg	111
Littlejohn	101	O. Hillen	111
Cooksey	102	S. M. Wright	114
E. Marvin	102	Randolph	115
T. G. Condon	103	De K. Bowen	117
Souter	103	Dunlap Smith	117
Rex King	103	J. L. Ketterlinus	120
Burr	104	Labousse	120
Collins	104	Moore	127

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Thurston beat Robbins 2 up and 1 to play.

H. Emmons beat A. Armstrong 2 up and 1 to play.

H. Thacher beat Grenville Kane 5 up and 4 to play.

Howard Colby beat A. S. Thurston 5 up and 4 to play.

W. Radcliff beat A. D. Childs 5 up and 4 to play.

Livingston beat J. G. Averill 7 up and 6 to play.

C. C. Auchincloss beat Percy Pyne 5 up and 4 to play.

C. R. Auchincloss beat L. Gourlie 1 up.

CONSOLATION.—Hodges beat Marvin 4 up and 3 to play.

Condon beat Brigham 2 up and 1 to play.

Souter beat Farr 5 up and 4 to play.

King beat Dana 2 up and 1 to play.

Littlejohn beat Cooksey 5 up and 4 to play.

G. Robbins beat Luddington 3 up and 2 to play.

The first round will be played to-morrow morning.

ELKES REGAINING SPEED.

The Pace-Following Cyclist Makes New Figures for Five Miles.

The remarkable cycle ride of Harry Elkés at the Stadium, Buffalo, Monday night, when he rode five miles in 7:21, has verified the prediction recently made by his father that Harry would soon be riding faster than ever before in his life. Five miles in 7:21 averages 1:28 1-5 for the mile, and is 6 4-5 seconds faster than the world's record of 7:27 4-5 for five miles, made by Benny Munroe several weeks ago. Since the day of Elkes's overthrow by Walthour, an event which marked an epoch in the cycling history of America, the former has won three straight races, created new records, and equaled several others in competition. It was thought by many when Elkes collapsed on his wheel at the thirtieth mile, the day he was defeated that he had passed the zenith of his glory, and had seen his best days as a pace follower.

The marked improvement in Elkes's work adds interest to his race of Saturday at Manhattan Beach, when he meets Bobby Walthour, in a struggle for the paced championship of America and a purse of $3,000, winner take all. Walthour has won a number of races during the past two weeks, and promises to do his share toward making it the most hotly contested race on record.

CYCLE RACES AT BUFFALO.

Motor Tandem Records Made by Hedstrom and Henshaw of Springfield.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—The final of the quarter-mile circuit championship, professional, won by Iver Lawson, a local racer, and the ten-mile motor tandem won by Henshaw and Hedstrom of Springfield, Mass., were the features of to-day's grand circuit cycle races of the National Cycling Association in the Pan-American Stadium. Ten thousand persons watched the sport. Lawson, the speedy Buffalo rider, defeated Kramer, the circuit leader, in the first grand semi-final in a hot finish, and Taylor disposed of Freeman in their grand semi-final in easy style, winning the heat by two lengths.

Final of the ten-mile motor tandem championship was raced at a terrific clip all the way. Every world's competitive record from one to ten miles, with the exception of the fourth, was broken. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Dash, Amateur.—Final—Won by F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mont.; Lace Downing, San José, Cal., second; P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, third. Time—0:33.

Quarter-Mile, Circuit Championship, Professional.—Final—Won by Iver Lawson, Buffalo; Major Taylor, Worcester, second. Time—1:11 2-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Great Cataract Handicap.—Won by Lace Downing, San José, Cal., (50 yards;) L. C. Mettling, Boston, (50 yards,) second. Time—4:17.

Exposition Motor Tandem Championship, Ten Miles.—Final—Won by Henshaw and Hedstrom, Springfield, Mass.; Sager and Hoyt, New York, second; Scherer and Gaudette, Batimore, third; Vetter and Newkirk, Buffalo, fourth. Time—13:22, world's record.

The time by miles was as follows:

Miles.	Leaders.	Time.	Former Record.
1.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	1:18 1-5	1:19 4-5
2.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	2:36 4-5	2:38
3.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	3:55	3:58 3-5
4.	Scherer and Gaudette	5:22 2-5	5:20 3-5
5.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	6:44	6:49 1-5
6.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	8:04 4-5	8:52
7.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	9:25	10:21 2-5
8.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	10:48	11:51
9.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	12:05	13:22
10.	Henshaw and Hedstrom	13:22	14:50

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional, Iroquois Handicap.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch;) W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn., (scratch,) second; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (60 yards,) third; Iver Lawson, Buffalo, (30 yards,) fourth. Time—4:05 4-5.

Exhibition ride by G. W. Holley of Buffalo against five-mile motor bicycle record, held by champion at 7:16 2-5. Holley's time, 7:14 1-5. By miles: one, 1:25; two, 2:47; three, 4:11 3-5; four, 5:38; five, 7:10 1-5.

Entries for Polo Championships.

The entries in the tournament for the National polo championship, which closed on Monday, Aug. 12, were announced yesterday by H. L. Herbert, Secretary of the polo association, with three teams entered for the National championship and a similar number engaged for the junior championship. The teams that will play for the championship are the Myopia of Boston, the Dedham of Boston, and Lakewoods of Lakewood, N. J. For the junior championship the teams of the Myopia, Dedham, and the Rockaway Hunt Club of Long Island will compete. By an arrangement agreed upon by the managers of the championships, the team winning the junior championship will be permitted to play for the championship. The dates scheduled for the t

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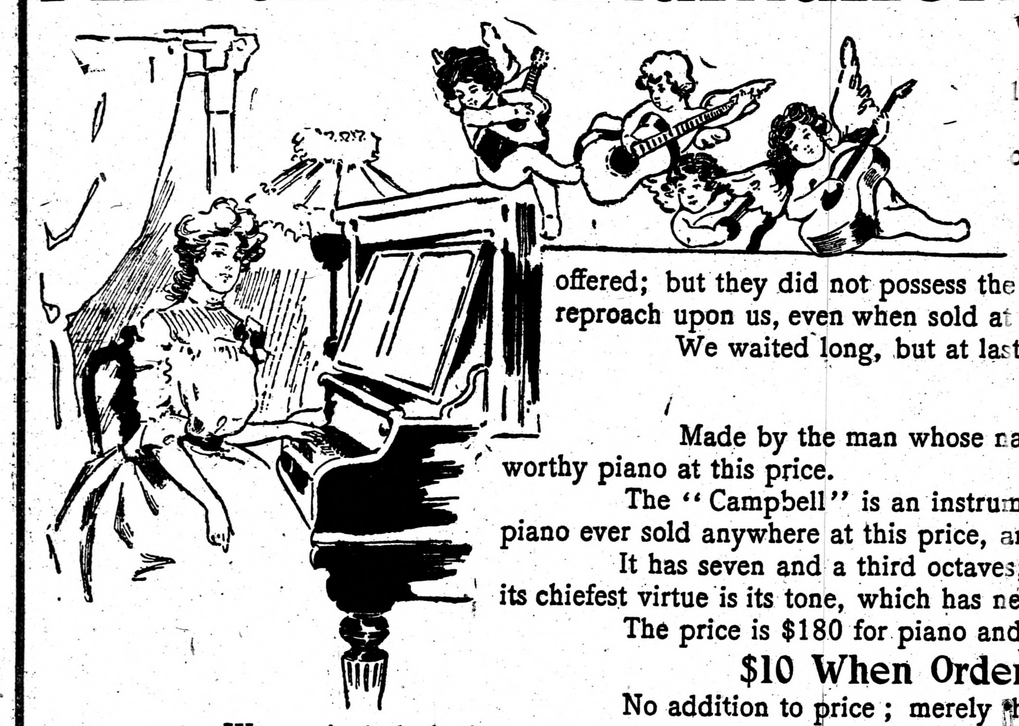

WE went into the piano business with double the care and determination that might have been demanded by any other line of merchandise, where conditions were less delicate and criticism less crucial.

We got the very best piano company in the world to come into alliance with us, thus heading our list with the magnificent *Chickering*.

We had previously secured the splendid *Vose*, which is a superb companion for the Chickering.

Another link was the *Crown*, the marvelous piano of many tones.

But it was more difficult to secure a thoroughly good piano to sell at a low price. Plenty were offered; but they did not possess the character that we demanded, and we preferred to wait until we could offer a piano that would not cast reproach upon us, even when sold at a low price.

We waited long, but at last are successful. Now we present to the public

The J. C. Campbell Piano at $180

Made by the man whose name it bears—whom we believe to be better able than any other manufacturer in the trade to make a worthy piano at this price.

The "Campbell" is an instrument which the manufacturer fully guarantees, and to which we add our own guarantee. It is the best piano ever sold anywhere at this price, and likely to remain so for a long time to come.

It has seven and a third octaves; is made with mahogany, walnut or oak case, and ivory keys. It is mechanically excellent; and yet its chiefest virtue is its tone, which has never been equalled in a piano at this price.

The price is $180 for piano and stool; yet low as it is, you can buy it on these very easy terms if you wish:

$10 When Order Is Taken. $1.50 a Week, or $6 a Month for Balance.

No addition to price; merely the interest of 4 per cent. per annum for time taken to complete payments.

We particularly invite you to see and hear the Campbell Piano. We have a fairly good supply ready today; but sales are likely to be more rapid than supplies for many weeks to come.

Men's TROUSERS And GOLF COATS Sharply Cut in Price

Summer garments, of which most men will be glad to have a fresh supply, but which we must dispose of at once.

The prices now are quite insignificant.

These two lots:

Men's Trousers—Of blue serge, black cheviots, light color crash and striped flannels; worth $3.50 to $5; now $2.50.

Men's Red Golf Coats—Good for lounging or out-door wear, whether you are a golfer or not. The $5 and $6 kinds now $3.50. The $7 and $8.50 kinds now $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's BATHING SUITS $2.50 to $3.50 Kinds at $1.50

These are the popular sort, with alternating stripes, of navy blue-and-red, black-and-red, and Columbia blue-and-white. Nicely shaped; well made; were $2.50, $3 and $3.50; now $1.50 a suit.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Plaited Bosom White Madras Shirts At 50c

Little need to say more; for you will likely carry the entire lot away by noon.

The madras is of excellent quality; the shirts are nicely made; and all regular sizes are here.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's SACK SUITS To Order

Spring Suitings must make way for the new Fall goods. And yet how many men will know the difference when they are made up. In fact, many men prefer a medium-weight suit all through the winter.

Today you may pick from all our $25 and $30 suitings, to be made up to your order, at

$20 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clean-up Sale of Boys' Wash Suits

This is a collection of about six hundred washable Sailor Suits for boys of 2½ to 12 years. All the popular materials are included; the variety of styles is wide, and all are nicely made.

Parents of boys will find that new supplies of very desirable suits will cost very little if picked from these three groups:

$1.25 to $1.50 Suits at 75c—

Of striped galatea, in broken sizes, for boys of 2½ to 10 years.

$1.85 to $2.75 Suits at $1.25—

Of plain linen, or striped galatea, handsomely trimmed. Sizes are incomplete; but most boys of 3 to 12 years can be fitted.

$3 to $6 Suits at $2.50—

Of white pique, duck and butcher's linen, in finest grades; others of blue and oxblood chambray. A very handsome collection. Sizes for 3 to 10 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

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This is the most decisive bargain in Cotton goods offered in New York this season. Twenty-five yards of ten-cent goods for a dollar is certainly extraordinary.

Not a scant lot of odds-and-ends, but about seventy thousand yards to pick from.

The variety of colorings will probably meet all wishes, though largest quantities are in shades of lavender, pink, heliotrope, cerise, navy blue and French blue, with white figures and stripes.

There are also some Dimities in pink and cerise grounds, with white figures. All at

Four Cents a Yard!

Main aisle.

This August Trade Sale OF FURNITURE

Adds Fifty Per Cent. to Your Furniture Savings

Many thrifty housekeepers save up all year to accumulate five hundred dollars to furnish their home as they want it.

After all the careful economizing of twelve months, this August Sale steps in and adds two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars more to the value of the sum.

It is those who find it hard to save as much as they want, who appreciate most highly the benefits of this August Sale.

It is a satisfaction, too, to know that every dollar you invest here goes into buying worthy and dependable furniture, that with fair usage will last a lifetime, and serve your children, too.

With the markets flooded with trash, there is vast satisfaction in buying where there is no quality risk; and where every purchase is of honestly made furniture with our guarantee back of it.

This store's reputation stands back of its bargains, just the same as regular goods. We are willing to be judged as crucially by one as the other.

Today we have three attractive groups of Chairs at half-price, or near it. These:

At $9, from $14—Morris Chairs in the rocker pattern in golden oak and weathered oak. These chairs have high, adjustable backs; broad arms; square spindles under arms; deep spring seats; fitted with velour cushions in several colors; fancy figured or plain. Cushions are tufted and reversible. This rocker has more than the comfort of a regular Morris chair, and the ease of a big rocker.

At $6, from $12—Oak Arm Chairs in weathered oak finish; flat slat back; broad arms; seats upholstered in roan leather. A similar chair of larger size in Dutch Colonial effect with Spanish leather seat. A splendid chair for library or den.

At $4, from $8—Hall or Dining Chairs in ash, finished in a weathered green effect; Dutch Colonial design; square legs; backs and between legs in flat cross slats; roan leather seats.

Chiffonniers in the August Furniture Sale

A splendid assortment in all the popular woods. The greatest show we have ever made of these pieces. One hundred and thirty-five styles to select from. The assortment of all other bedroom furniture is in keeping with our showing of chiffonniers. We describe some of the patterns:

$15, from $25—Mahogany chiffonnier; swell front; top 33 x 19 in.; three long and two short drawers; bonnet box; oval French plate mirror, 22 x 16 in.

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany chiffonniers; full swell front; paneled ends; top 34 x 18 in.; five long drawers; French plate mirror, 20 x 16 in.

$20, from $30—Quartered golden oak chiffonniers; serpentine front; top 36 x 19 in.; four long and two short drawers; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.; carved frame.

$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple chiffonniers; full swell front; top 34 x 19 in.; shaped legs; five long drawers; oval mirror, 22 x 16 in.

$22, from $32—Mahogany chiffonniers; swell front; top 34 x 19 in.; three long drawers; two short drawers and bonnet box; French plate mirror, 24 x 18 in.; carved frame and standard.

$25, from $38—Curly birch chiffonniers; serpentine front; top 39 x 22 in.; three long and two short drawers and bonnet box; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.; highly finished and of fine construction.

$26, from $40—Quartered golden oak chiffonniers; full swell front; top 38 x 20 in.; two long and four short drawers; bonnet box; carved legs; pattern plate mirror, 28 x 20 in.

$30, from $45—Quartered golden oak; serpentine front; top 35 x 20 in.; swell ends; three long and two small drawers; bonnet box; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20.

$32, from $48—Curly Birch chiffonniers; serpentine front; swell ends; top 34 x 20 in.; moulded base; claw feet; three long and two short drawers; bonnet box; pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.

$45, from $60—Mahogany chiffonniers; full swell front; heavy moulded base and shaped legs; double moulded top, 36 x 20 in.; three long and two short drawers and bonnet box; pattern plate mirror in handsomely carved standard and frame; finest construction and finish.

Some of the other specially priced Chiffonniers are as follows:

$16, from $22—Mahogany.
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$19, from $24—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $33—Mahogany.
$26, from $36—Golden oak.
$27, from $32—Mahogany.
$28, from $35—Curly birch.
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple.
$32, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Bird's-eye maple.
$35, from $55—Curly birch.
$38, from $50—Golden oak.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$42, from $60—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.
$65, from $90—Mahogany.

Fourth floor.

LILLIAN CORSETS

The Most Shapely The Most Comfortable of All Corsets

In grace of style and correct form the LILLIAN is constantly far to the front. In fashion, it changes with the first word from Paris. In construction it is the highest expression of the corset-making craft; being made exclusively for us by the best corsetier of Europe.

The many forms of figures are all provided for in the score of models in which the Lillian Corsets are made. Every figure may be comfortably brought to shapely correctness by the easy direction of the proper Lillian Corset.

Our expert fitters aid you in getting the proper model.

The prices are the fairest of all imported corsets.

These hints of a few:

At $2—Lillian corsets; short length, low bust, short hips; of coutil and batiste.
At $3.75—Lillian straight-front corsets; long waist, low bust, short over hips; no side steels; of coutil and batiste.
At $4.50—Lillian straight-front corsets, of coutil and batiste; low bust, extended hips.
At $5 to $14—Lillian corsets of whalebone; straight fronts; all excellent models, and of fine coutil.
At $1.50—Lillian Girdles of coutil. Same in whalebone, $2.50, lace trimmed.
At 75c and $1—Berlin Bust Form and Supporter.

Second floor, Tenth street.

DRAPERIES and Fancy Furniture

More interesting offerings in the Upholstery Store today. Portieres, lace curtains, and fancy decorated furniture, such as will be admired by all tasteful housekeepers; now offered at prices named below:

Portieres—
Tapestry Portieres, with heavy valance fringe at top; fringe at bottom; in a good line of colors. These are patterns from our present season's stock, to be closed out at these prices: $5, from $6.50; $7.25, from $10.

Window Shades—
Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers; size 3x6 ft., 50c each.

Decorated Furniture—
Fancy Furniture, pyro-etched.
Tabourettes, in large variety, at $4.25 to $10.50; from $5.50 to $13.50.
Folding Tables, at $5 to $12; from $6.50 to $15.
Writing Desks, at $10.50 to $19; from $13 to $24.

Foot Rests—
Covered in leatherette, at $1.35 each; from $1.75.

Lace Curtains—
White Nottingham Curtains:
Were $1.65, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50
Now $1.25, $1.40, $1.85, $2.15, $2.65
Ruffled Net Curtains:
Were $2, $2.65, $3.50, $4.25, $5.50
Now $1.50, $2, $2.65, $3.25, $4.25
Ruffled Muslin Curtains:
Were $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75
Now 75c, 90c, $1.15, $1.25
White Irish Point Curtains:
Were $5, $6, $6.50, $7
Now $3.75, $4.50, $5, $5.25
Sash Muslin—36 in., figured and in 3 patterns; suitable for full size and half sash curtains, at 12c yd., from 18c.

Screens—
Panels, covered with burlap, plain and figured, at $3.50 and $5.25; from $4.25 and $6.25.

Third floor.

Silk and Sateen Petticoats

First word of a group of taffeta silk petticoats, in solid colorings and fancy stripes—all in light shades; made with deep plaited ruffle, with small gathered ruffle and dust ruffle. They are really more valuable now than they were a month ago; yet they are marked at

$4.75, instead of $6.50

Then here are hints of new styles in Black Sateen Petticoats:

At 85c—Of black sateen; deep flounce, corded in clusters.
At $1.25—Of Mercerized sateen, with deep knife-plaited ruffle; small gathered ruffle.
At $1.50—Of Mercerized sateen, with deep flounce with knife-plaited ruffle, and three flat stitched folds above.
At $1.75—Of Mercerized sateen, with deep flounce, with three small plaited ruffles.
Also black Mohair Petticoats, in many styles, at $1.75 to $4.50.
Colored Washable Skirts, at 75c to $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Walking SKIRTS

New Styles—Low Prices

Here is a special lot of smart Walking Skirts, just newly made up, in the late gored style, flaring at bottom. Made of fine double-faced cloth, in assorted colors, finished at bottom with fifteen rows of stitching—

At $4.75, Instead of $6.50

Other Walking Skirts in the new styles, at $6.50 to $13.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shamrock II. Is Here

A fine trim boat she is; and it will require a fast boat to beat her.

A fine Bromide enlargement photograph of Shamrock II, size 40 x 50 inches, is in one of our Broadway windows.

Copies, in same size, may be obtained for $30 each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CROWD AT HARNESS RACES

Brighton Trotting Meeting Opened with Fine Sport.

LORD DERBY'S FREE-FOR-ALL

Village Farm Horse First After Losing a Heat to The Monk—Fast Track Threatens Records.

Harness racing on the old Brighton Beach track, home of the galloping thoroughbreds for more than twenty years, and the oldest race track in steady use about New York City, yesterday drew the largest attendance that has gathered for a local trotting meeting since the Fleetwood Park course was cut up several years ago. For the greater part of the attendance was made up of the patrons of the light harness horse, and the road drivers of New York, with a plentiful sprinkling of solid-looking men from the up-State fair grounds and trotting tracks, but there also was a strong representation of pleasure-seeking visitors from the city, drawn by the novelty of first-class harness sport. The total was a crowd that made a conspicuous success of the New York Trotting Association's inaugural harness meet.

The racing was in thorough keeping with the weather and crowd, and the only danger was that the visitors might be surfeited on the first day, for such a programme was never offered before in the history of American harness racing.

DAY'S RACES WORTH $17,000.

In all, races worth $17,000 were trotted or paced for, and the crowd actually saw eighteen heats decided between 1 o'clock, when the sport began, and twilight, when, in compliance with the law, a halt had to be called, leaving one of the five races undecided. The final heat or heats in this go over until this afternoon, when again the racing will begin at 1 o'clock, as the managers are anxious to complete the programme arranged and have refused to withdraw any race if it can be contested in the week that is open to the New York Trotting Association. There was betting, too, for those who wished it, but the casual visitors and the city patrons left that to the up-State horsemen and to the initiated among the road drivers, because to the average New Yorker, accustomed to taking his racing in the shape of Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps and Futurity and Realization Stakes, the names and abilities of Grand Circuit campaigners are not sufficiently familiar to arouse the desire for speculation. The betting ring, transformed as had been the paddock and the track proper and equipped with the furniture for auction betting, was well filled throughout the afternoon, however. The comfort and satisfaction of the crowd were still further contributed to by the excellence of the management, the racing being started promptly on time and rushed through without hitches or delays.

The feature of the day and the attraction that was responsible chiefly for the large attendance was the free-for-all champion trot, the second event on the card, for which four of the best known trotters in the free-for-all class that now are in training were named to start. All the four named on the programme answered the call, with Lord Derby driven by his owner and trainer, E. F. Geers, the star of the collection, in both the public estimation and in the opinion of the betting men, Lord Derby being made the favorite over the field at $100 to $60 in the first pool sold. The splendid young stallion Charlie Herr, the fast mare Georgena, and the one time champion of the New York Speedway, The Monk, made up the field, and though the betting men had to take a great deal for granted as to the condition of Lord Derby, the assumption that his famous trainer and driver had him fit and ready for the race proved well founded.

LORD DERBY WON BIG EVENT.

Lord Derby ought to have won in straight heats, for Charlie Herr did not race as if he has yet come to his best form, while the others seemed outclassed. Lord Derby did not win in straight heats, however, though he won the $10,000 race in rather easy style in the end, Geers dropping the first heat to The Monk seemingly by being too confident and waiting too long before he called on his horse. The delay in moving on with Lord Derby gave The Monk the chance to get away from the others, and, cripple as he is, The Monk had an amazing burst of speed when Noble brushed him along at the end, Lord Derby in the meantime taking it easy behind. Geers seeming to have the idea that The Monk must come back to him.

When the fact became plain that The Monk was not going to go back, Geers sent Lord Derby on after him, but he had delayed too long, and The Monk, trotting squarely and with all his old fire and speed, held on in the lead to the wire, Lord Derby gaining inch by inch, but failing to get up by a head.

The special pace between the flying Anaconda and the veteran Joe Patchen was sensational only in the matter of the time of the second heat, Anaconda, who was a strong favorite, racing away from his opponent in the first heat and winning in a jog in slow time. In the second and deciding heat Anaconda went on at a terrific clip, the astonished boys who had so predicted that the Brighton track could not be made fast for harness horses by going to the quarter in 0:30, to the half mile in 0:59½, and, easing up a bit, to the three-quarters in 1:30½. Even at the pace he was carrying, Joe Patchen was closing in the third quarter, but in the stretch Joe Patchen seemed to weaken, and Anaconda jogged on again in the remarkable time for a track new to harness racing of 2:03¼.

The first race, the 2:12 pacing class, was a contest of split heats and a sad surprise for the betting crowd, as after much hedging when the favorite seemed to be beaten, the bettors went wrong again, and a horse that was among the unconsidered until the third heat had been finished won the race. Harold H. was the favorite in the first pools, and won the first heat, Dark Wilkes then taking the second, Captain Sphinx outgamed and outstayed the winners of the first two heats, and captured the purse by taking the fourth and fifth heats. There were split heats again for the third race, the 2:14 trotting class, Nigger Jack taking the first two over Coxey, the first favorite, and in the third, when Coxey went on to win, James Shevelin beating him out for the third in the fastest time of the race. Shevelin then became the favorite, and in the next two heats won after a rather pretty brush to the wire for the deciding trial. The race for the Metropolitan Stakes, 2:20 pacing, was started late, but Captain Brino, by taking the first two heats in three threatened to finish the big programme in one day. In the third heat, however, Captain Brino became tangled up a bit on the last turn, and Dick See, racing straight on, lasted long enough to beat him out in a warm finish, with both horses under the whip. The deciding heats go over to today, as it was too dark to finish the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Breakers Stakes; 2:12 pacing; three heats in five; purse $2,000.

George T. Miller's Captain Sphinx, b. g., by Sphinx-Lou Gift, (Ville).	2	2	1	1	1
John E. Swarts's Harold H., b. g., (Proctor)	1	3	9	2	2
W. B. McDonald's Emma M., b. m., (McDonald)	10	9	2	*	
Garden Farm's Prince A., br. g., (Tyson)	4	5	3	*	
H. A. Beale's Dan L., b. g., (Dickerson)	3	8	4	*	
J. F. Dingee's Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Herbert)	8	4	6	*	
J. Ryan's Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	5	6	7	*	
East View Stock Farm's De Veras, blk. s., (Allen)	6	7	8	*	
F. E. Freeman's Cuba, b. m., (Freeman)	9	10	10	*	
D. Norton's Clotho, br. m., (Norton)	11	†			
Prospect View Stable's Dark Wilkes, br. g., (McGregor)	7	1	5	3	‡

Time—2:10; 2:09; 2:12; 2:11¾; 2:11½.

*Ruled off. †Withdrawn. ‡Distanced.

Pools.—First Heat—Harold H., $50; field, $28. Second Heat—Harold H., $50; field, $40. Third Heat—Dark Wilkes, $50; field, $50. Fourth Heat—Captain Sphinx, $50; field, $55. Fifth Heat—Captain Sphinx, $50; field, $17.

Withdrawn—T. Arthur's Alberta and George Van Dyke's Early Bird.

SECOND RACE.—The Champion Free for All, trotting, mile heats, three in five; purse, $10,000.

E. F. Geers's Lord Derby, (2:07) b. g., by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont, (Geers) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Fred Gerken's The Monk, (2:08¾,) b. g., by Chimes-Goldfinch, (Noble) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

David Cahill's Charlie Herr, (2:07,) br. s., by Alfred G.-Bessie Huntington, (Kelly) | 4 | 3 | 3 | * |

James Gormly's Georgena, (2:07¼,) ch. m., by Epaulet-Ida Howe, (McDowell) | 3 | 4 | 4 | * |

*Ruled off.

Time—2:09; 2:09¾; 2:10; 2:16.

Pools—First heat, Lord Derby $100, field $70; second heat, Lord Derby $100, field $40; third heat, Lord Derby $100, field $25; fourth heat, Lord Derby $100, field $10.

THIRD RACE.—2:14 class, trotting, mile heats, three in five; purse, $1,500.

Parkway Farm's James Shevlin, br. g., by Baron Wilkes-Stella Belmont, (Dickerson) | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

T. L. Arthur's Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur) | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

J. T. Donovan's Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker) | 2 | 6 | 5 | * | |

Smathers & Shaffer's Coxey, b. g., (Spear) | 6 | 7 | 2 | * | |

C. E. Clark's Listerine, b. m., (Clark) | 3 | 5 | 4 | * | |

A. L. Mulcahy's Algoneta, b. m., (Sanders) | 4 | 3 | 6 | * | |

W. P. Bigg's Bird Eye, ch. s., (Biggs) | 5 | 4 | 7 | * | |

*Ruled off.

Time—2:15¾; 2:16; 2:13½; 2:15; 2:16¾.

Pools.—First Heat—Coxey, $100; Listerine, $80; Nigger Jack, $60; field, $20. Second Heat—Nigger Jack, $50; field, $75; Third Heat—Nigger Jack, $50; field, $20. Fourth Heat—James Shevlin, $50; Nigger Jack, $25. Fifth Heat—James Shevlin, $50; Nigger Jack, $20.

Withdrawn.—W. G. Durfee's Charley Mac, A. B. Hutching's Lita W., and John H. Cahill's May C.

FOURTH RACE.—Special class, pacing, mile heats, two in three; purse, $1,500.

John Trout's Anaconda, (2:02½,) b. g., by Knight-Haggin mare by Algona, (Trout)	1	1	1
The Parkway Farm's Joe Patchen, (2:01¾,) blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, by Joe Young, (Dickerson)	2	2	2

Time—2:07½; 2:03¼.

Pools—First heat, Anaconda, $100; Joe Patchen, $50; second heat, no pooling.

FIFTH RACE.—The Metropolitan, 2:20 class, pacing, mile heats, three in five; purse, $2,000.

W. G. Scovel's Captain Brino, blk. s., by Wild Brino-Columbine, (Kennedy)	1	1	2
S. S. Lyman's Dick See, b. s., (Lyman)	3	2	1
Edgar Bronk's Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	2	3	4
W. C. Floyd-Jones's Snitz, d. g., (Davis)	6	5	5
D. W. Maloney's Helen D., b. m., (Malopenter)	5	6	3
D. W. Maloney's Helen D., b. m., (Maloney)	4	4	dis
T. L. Arthur's P. H. Flynn, b. g., (Arthur)	7	dis	

Withdrawn—East View Stock Farm's Don Derby Henry Hagmaier's Marchust, J. T. Wyman's Pure Gold, and the Garden Farm's Allerteen.

Time—2:07¼; 2:10; 2:10½.

Pools—First heat, Star Pugh, $50; field, $60; second heat, Captain Brino, $50; field, $35; third heat, Captain Brino, $100; field, $30.

Race unfinished, to be concluded to-day.

Entries for Brighton Harness Races.

First Race.—The Metropolitan, for 2:20 class pacers; mile heats, three in five; unfinished from Tuesday.—W. G. Stovel's Captain Brino winner of two heats, and S. S. Lyman's Dick See winner of one heat.

Second Race.—The Bonner Memorial, 2:12 class; trotting; purse $5,000; three in five heats.—Charles E. Simmons's Beldia, Charles S. Rannells's (T. L. Arthur) Cornelia Bell, A. C. Maynard's Confessor, Nathan Strauss's Cuprum, Santa Rosa Stock Farm's Dolly Dillon, George W. Leavitt's Dolly Bidwell, Smathers & Shaffer's Dr. Book, Arden Farm's Elsie S., Frank D. Creamer's Frank Creamer, Parkway Farm's Kellmont, Isaac L. Goff's Lady Geraldine, Alex. McLaren's Lucy Carr, N. W. Hubinger's Medallas, M. H. Reardon's May Allen, Ed. F. Geers's Onward Silver.

Third Race.—2:24 Class, pacing; purse $1,500; three in five heats.—G. D. Brinkerhoff's Ayrean, Terrace Farm's Beauseant, Parkway Farm's Carrina, F. J. Keefe's Cubanola, W. W. Hayward's Ethel Brown, N. W. Hubinger's Frasher, Louis Steuber's Funston, E. F. Geers's King Charles, J. E. Hubinger's Reckless, H. F. Adams's St. Patrick, E. F. Geers's Shadow Chimes, Terrace Farm's Terrace Queen, John C. Kirkpatrick's Trinway, Scott McLane's Xava.

Fourth Race.—2:24 Class, Trotting; purse, $1,500; three in five heats.—N. W. Hubinger's Alberta D., A. B. Hutching's Ashby L., W. F. Erwin's Captain Bracken, James Golden's Easter, Parkway Farm's El Milagro, Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, J. J. Timmins's Harry Davis, W. J. Young's Henrietta, Smathers & Shaffer's Iva Dee, George M. Travis's Lady Travis, A. B. Hutchins's Leola B., Kenmore Stable's Locha, J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, Maple Valley Farm's Sonata, and J. H. Thayer's The Bondsman.

Fifth Race.—The Hiram Woodruff, 2:20 Class, Trotting; purse, $2,000; three in five heats.—A. T. Miller's Aldine Medium, W. F. Steele's Allright, J. C. McCoy's Baron Belt, Smather & Shaffer's Coxey, M. J. Sinnott's Creoline, John T. Donovan's Effie C., Mart. Demarest's Free Silver, E. T. Bedford's General Shafter, Arden Farm's Helen Grace, A. W. Bruner's Harry Madison, John O'Hagan's Hullman, Parkway Farm's Jantina, Isaac L. Goff's Lenora, Monarchal Farm's Monarchal, Prospect View Stable's My Chance, G. W. Baum's Neva Simmons, J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, William H. Ludlum's Pierrot, Clyde McBride's Pristini, Alex. Maclaren's Quoddy Girl, Albert C. Bostwick's Rose, George B. Caine's Roommate, W. B. McDonald's Truffles, Edgar Bronk's Toledo Bee.

Harness Races at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Delightful weather, a good-sized crowd, and a fast track characterized to-day's Grand Circuit harness meet. The 2:09 pace, the first on the card, brought out six starters. The second heat of this race gave an exciting finish between Raymond M. and Stacker Taylor. The former, driven by Cassidy, the one-armed and one-legged driver from Colorado, won in a driving finish by a close margin. Summary:

2:09 Class.—Pacing; the Brooklyn; purse, $1,000.

Raymond M., blk h., by Thornclyke, (Cassidy)	5	1	1	3	4
Hal McEwen, ch g., (Garth)	4	4	4	1	1
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	1	2	2	4	3
Red Seal, b. h., (Snow)	2	5	5	4	3
Oscar L., ch. g., (McKenney)	6	3	3	5	dr.
Dan M., b. g., (A. H. McDonald)	3	dis.			

*Ruled off.

Time—2:10½; 2:08¾; 2:11; 2:14½; 2:14; 2:14.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; the Horicon; purse, $1,500.

Country J., ch. g., by Jay Hawker, (Macey)	1	1	1
Kosy, b. m., (A. H. McDonald)	3	2	2
Away, ch. m., (Burch)	2	3	3
Delecto, b. g., (Young)	4	dis.	
The King, b. g., (Marsh)	dis.		

Time—2:16¼; 2:13¼; 2:14.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; the Combination; purse, $1,500.

Whitewood, gr. g., by Woodlark, (Snow)	1	1	1
Grace Leaf, ch. m., (Macey)	3	2	2
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	3	3
Axtello, b. g., (Marsh)	4	4	4

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:11¾.

To beat 2:30.

Flora Directum, b. m., by Directum	2:29½
Immaculate, b. m., by Directum	2:28¾

Trotting Races at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The August meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit opened on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park to-day, and will continue three days longer. Summary:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

J. R. H., ch. s., by McEwen, (McGee)	1	1	1
S. S. B., ro. g., (Swan)	3	2	2
Lamberta, b. m., (Barrett)	2	9	3
Mrs. Brady, b. m., (James)	9	3	9
Frank T., b. s., (Walsh)	9	3	9
Bonnie Maid, blk. m., (Titlow)	7	5	4
Arnola, ch. m., (Trimble)	4	7	6
William R., ch. g., (Goble)	5	8	5
Ethel L., blk. m., (Mulvaney)	10	6	3
Contessa, ch. m., (Hartman)	11	10	ds
Adjudicator, b. g., (Curry)	8	ds	

Time—2:25½; 2:21¾; 2:19½.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

I. T. Washburn, br. h., by Ruppee, (Washburn)	1	1	1
S. P., br. h., (White)	2	2	2
Spring Boy, b. g., (Cummings)	3	4	3
Amokin, blk. g., (Maxfield)	5	3	5
Nellie L., b. m., (Mulvaney)	6	5	4
Tyanna, blk. m., (Titlow)	4	6	dr

Time—2:20¼; 2:16¼; 2:19¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Mattie Smelts, ch. m., by Cardiff, (Doble)	1	2	2
Marion, b. m., by Wilton, (Scovill)	4	1	1
C. E., b. g., (Aldrich)	2	3	3
General Johnston, blk. g., (James)	6	5	5
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Stradder)	3	6	4
Pleasant Hill Bell, b. m., (Davis)	9	4	6
Gansel, gr. g., (Mayfield)	8	7	8
Carlotte W., ch. m., (Hard)	7	7	7
Edith L., ch. m., (Brower)	8	8	ds

Time—2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

Yale's First Football Call.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—Capt. Charles Gould of the Yale football eleven has given orders for thirty-five men to report for Summer practice on Yale Field. It is expected that the men will meet about Sept. 23 to prepare for the first game of the season, which is the match with Trinity here Sept. 28.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Boston Beat New York in an Exciting Ten-Inning Contest—Brooklyn Won.

Ten innings were required to decide the baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New York and Boston teams. For nine innings neither side was able to advance a man across the plate, Mathewson and Nichols giving a superb exhibition of pitching, Mathewson having slightly the better of it. Up to this time each man had been hit safely but five times, and both teams had played an errorless game in the field. In the tenth inning, however, Mathewson weakened, and with the bases filled and two out, Cooley hit for two bases, sending in 3 runs.

Mathewson started off well by striking out two of the Boston batsmen in the first inning, and from that time until the ninth inning neither side had a chance to score. In the ninth inning Boston got a man on third, with two men out, but was unable to score him, Hickman throwing Long out at first for the third out. In this inning Demont hit safely and Cooley sacrificed, Mathewson throwing him out. Mathewson then succeeded in getting three strikes on Murphy, but the last one was missed by Smith, Demont reaching third and Murphy second on the misplay. Lowe, however, struck out, and Long was tossed out by Hickman.

Kittridge was the first man up in the tenth inning. Hickman failed to stop Nichols's hit. Slagle hit to Strang, who touched third, putting out Kittridge. He threw to second to catch Nichols, but failed Davis fumbled Tenney's hit and the bases were filled. Demont hit to Gansel, who threw to Smith, forcing Nichols at the plate, Cooley doubled, scoring Slagle, Tenney, and Demont. Cooley got third on Davis's bad throw home. Davis threw out Murphy. Hickman got his base in New York's half of this inning by his fly. The other batsmen, however, were unable to advance him. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0
Hickman, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	4	2	1
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1
Smith, c.	0	0	7	1	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Math'son, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	0	5	30	11	2

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tenney, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Dehnert, 2b.	1	1	2	9	0
Cooley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Long, as.	0	0	1	3	0
Kittridge, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total.	3	7	30	19	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base by error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—By Mathewson, 2; by Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Nichols, 3. Two-base hits—Kittridge, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Cooley. Double plays—Long, Demont, and Tenney; Demont and Tenney. Hit by pitched ball—Murphy. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 2; Nichols, 1. Passed balls—Smith, 1; Kittridge, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes.

BROOKLYN, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

Pitcher Kitson had the hard-hitting Philadelphia baseball team at his mercy yesterday at Washington Park, striking out ten men and allowing only six scattered hits and two runs. The Brooklyns batted Orth out of the box in two innings, and bunched two doubles and as many singles off White in the eighth inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Deleha'y, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jacklitz, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	1	7	0
Cross, ss.	1	0	3	4	0
Orth, p.	0	1	0	1	1
White, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	2	6	24	18	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Dolan, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	1	2	4	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	2	1
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Farrell, c.	1	1	9	2	0
Kitson, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Total.	8	12	27	8	1

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Orth, Kelley, Daly. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Kelley. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Keeler. First base on errors—Philadelphia. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Double play—Hallman, Jennings, and Cross. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Keeler. First base on balls—By Kitson, 6; by White, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 10; by White, 2. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

CINCINNATI, 6; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Cincinnati played another twelve-inning baseball game with St. Louis to-day and won in the twelfth, aided by the local team's errors. In the eleventh inning, with two out and two on bases, Stimmel, the Cincinnati pitcher, purposely passed Burkett to first, filling all the bases, and then struck Padden out. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	5	0	1
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	13	0	1
Donovan, rf.	1	2	4	1	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	3	1
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	4	4	0
Nichols, c.	0	2	0	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Murphy, p.	0	2	0	4	1
Total.	4	11	36	18	4

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	3	2	0
Harley, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
C'wford, rf.	1	3	3	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	2	6	4	1
O'Neil, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Fox, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	8	4	1
Stimmel, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	6	14	36	15	3

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hit—Donovan. Home run—McGann. Hit by pitcher—By Stimmel, 1. Sacrifice hits—Padden, Nichols, Schriver, Harley, Fox. Bases on balls—Off Murphy, 2; off Stimmel, 5. Stolen bases—Magoon, (2,) Harley, Burkett. Struck out—By Stimmel, 5; by Murphy, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 9. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Boston	44	48	.478
Philadelphia	54	38	.587	New York	37	48	.435
St. Louis	55	42	.567	Cincinnati	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	49	44	.527	Chicago	37	61	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3, (thirteen innings.)
At Washington—Baltimore, 5; Washington, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 0. Chicago, 14; Cleveland, 1, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Hartford, 6; Buffalo, 3.
At Montreal—Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.
At Rochester—Brockton, 6; Rochester, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Worcester, 2.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Schenectady, 5.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Troy, 2.
At Waverly—Waverly, 13; Ilion, 6.
At Rome—Rome, 15; Albany, 8.

Myopia Hunt Club's Golf Tourney.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The announcement was made to-day that the Myopia Hunt Club will hold its open golf tournament at Hamilton Sept. 27 and 28. It will be the biggest golf event of the Fall in New England.

Competitors will play eighteen holes in the morning, the first eight to qualify for the Myopia Cup, the next eight to qualify for the consolation prize.

There will also be a stroke competition on Saturday, Sept. 28, handicap limited to 24.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

From: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

BROWN, GEORGE T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Hallam Case and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE T. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, a half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph A. Brown and James Kehoe, as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy3-1awTuW

Penn's Staff of Football Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania's prospects for the coming football season are pretty gloomy, and it will require the untiring efforts of George Woodruff and the board of coaches to develop a team which will be able to keep the colors of the Quakers from being trailed in the dirt. While the board of coaches, which is to assist Head Coach Woodruff in his work, has not been definitely announced, six of the eight men have been decided upon. The names of these are: Mitchell Rosengarten, T. Truxton Hare, Dr. Charles H. Schoff, N. C. Folwell, Samuel Goodman, and Harry C. Thayer. These men are all players, who became famous on former teams of the Red and Blue, and it is thought that their influence will bring out many candidates for the team.

The members of the board of coaches, except the head coach, shall receive no compensation other than expenses, and in no case shall items be counted as expenses which aggregate more than $100 above board and room rent. A non-resident shall be entitled to $7 per week for room rent during the training season, and all members of the board except the Captain shall be entitled to eat such meals as they may choose at the training table free of charge.

Poor Polo Game at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The polo season began here this afternoon with a close and, at times, exciting, but altogether a poorly played match between the Country Club team of Westchester and the Westchester Polo Club, the former winning by 12 goals to 10, including the handicap.

The match was played on the grounds at Bateman's Point, and practically the entire Newport society colony watched the sport and applauded the victors, although sympathizing with the Westchester Polo Club team, made up of Newport residents.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements th

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Mayor VAN WYCK is spending days of repose at Seabright. He gives no outward sign that the disclosures that have furnished actual proof of the collusion of the Police Department with criminals and lawbreakers in any way concern him.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. DEVERY, who is the real and responsible head of the department, is attending the races at Saratoga. He gives no sign that the discovery that the machinery of his department, his Captains, Sergeants, and wardmen are corruptly organized to prevent the enforcement of the law by giving warning to criminals of the service of warrants in any way interests or concerns him. One of his Captains was indicted yesterday, and the day before a wardman was sentenced to prison. It has been demonstrated that the Police Department is altogether rotten. Probably a score of its officers are in very present danger of indictment and conviction for corruptly protecting the proprietors of gambling houses and disorderly resorts. DEVERY himself is in danger. You never would suspect it from the behavior of the man. He is the one officer immediately responsible for the awful condition of the Police Department, but he remains perfectly calm and entirely indifferent.

If a sane man engaged in refreshing his body and soul at the seaside should be advised that his partner had absconded with the funds of his firm, that his son had shot the coachman and set fire to his house, that his wife had eloped with the grocer, and that a warrant for forgery was out against himself, and should thereafter continue to take his ease and his repose with a tranquil mind and unruffled mien, men would say that he had a wonderful nervous organization. Beyond that no rational explanation could be found or offered.

There is only one explanation of the astonishing behavior of DEVERY and the Mayor. It is simply that all the horrible matters disclosed by the labors of Mr. Moss were quite well known to them as the recognized business methods of the Tammany organization with which they are not permitted to interfere. The obligations of oath and of office they repudiate, public opinion they defy, and for their reputations they care nothing. The organization they must obey; there they must stand well; CROKER'S confidence they will not forfeit. As for the courts, the District Attorney, the Governor, the people at the polls, why, they must take their chances, as the common malefactor takes his. But that hideously dirty stream of money that flows from the thousand homes of vice into the pockets of the chief men of the Tammany organization they will not check or dry up.

So the Mayor stays at Seabright and DEVERY at the race track. This is really the only explanation that suggests itself, the only one that will stand the test of examination. We do not believe the Mayor and DEVERY are afraid to come back to town—afraid of indictment and arrest. The evidence against them, if there is evidence, has not yet been put in shape for the Governor or the Grand Jury. They would be safe from arrest, but nothing could shelter them from the fatal displeasure of the chiefs if they came back as decent men would, as self-respecting men would, as officers with a single spark of the sense of public duty would do, in order that they might begin at once a stern search for the guilty.

And, in truth, what good citizen wants these men to come back? Are they not pursuing a course that powerfully helps on the cause of public decency and the cleaning up of the town? A mere show of morality and zeal on their part, even if it was hypocritical and false, would blind some eyes. Now every eye sees precisely where they stand. They make tacit acknowledgment of official responsibility for the conditions that exist by refusing to join in the work of finding a remedy. Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, too, who now has the full powers of the Mayor of the City of New York, shows that he puts loyalty to the Tammany organization above loyalty to himself and to the people. His opportunity is boundless if he were willing to make himself famous, if he had the courage of what we feel very sure must be his own personal desires, to make a swift and clean sweep of the bribe-takers and blackguards who now defile the name of the city and bond it out to vice. But with him as with the Mayor and DEVERY the organization is the supreme law.

So much the better. We know where we stand. It is no longer a matter of suspicion and inference. The proof is before the community. It is a terrible and an arousing exhibition. Corruption and the police protection of vice have been brought plainly into the view of every voter in the city, and every voter sees how the Tammany officials behave under the exposure. If the people will not now drive out these agents of Satan they deserve nothing better than to be ruled by the like of them forever.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The "lull" reported yesterday from the centres of disturbance in connection with the steel strike is interpreted as indicating the reaching of the high water mark of the effort of the Amalgamated Association to paralyze the steel industry of the United States. Every indication warrants the belief that the only change possible will be the gradual weakening of the position of the Amalgamated and the return to work of those who were led to believe that the strike would be as general as Mr. SHAFFER intended and perhaps expected to make it. The fact that success is now impossible and that its prolongation will merely entail suffering and privation upon those who remain idle is perfectly well known to the more intelligent of the wage earners affected by it. No doubt there is a lingering hope that to avoid further inconvenience to itself and its customers the Steel Corporation will make some concessions which will salve the wounds of pride, or at least agree formally to permit those now out to return to their old positions without prejudice; but more than this is probably not expected by the leaders or their more intelligent followers.

The statistical position of the strike at the close of business on Tuesday was substantially as follows: Out of some 300,000 men employed by the United States Steel Corporation 56,595 were idle. These figures are as nearly accurate as they can be made. The total number employed by the company on any one day depends upon many things, a stoppage in one line of production affecting other lines more or less and reducing the number of men required to be carried on the pay roll. Under existing conditions the figure given is about correct. With everything running smoothly the total number would probably be increased by twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand.

Of the 56,595 men on strike at this time 49,000 quit work in obedience to the first order of President SHAFFER, and have been idle since July 1. This means that in response to the order which was to have administered a crushing blow to the Steel Corporation and brought every one connected with it to his knees, only about seven thousand five hundred men quit work. The probabilities are that most of those who obeyed the strike order did so under the impression that the strike would be general, and that had they known how slender the response would be, very few would have struck at all.

The mills seriously embarrassed by the strike are those of the American Tin Plate Company, with 22,000 men out; those of the American Steel Hoop Company, with 12,000 men out, and those of the National Steel Company, with 2,000 men out. Of the force of the sheet mill at Mingo Junction 1,500 men are idle; and about the same number of men from the mills of the Republic Iron Company. The mills more or less thoroughly organized by the Amalgamated in which the order of President SHAFFER was ignored were those of Milwaukee, North and South Chicago, Joliet, the Carnegie mills, and the Upper and Lower Union mills of Pittsburg. Arrangements to resume work in several of the mills closed by the Amalgamated are so far advanced as to permit of fixing a date for opening them.

From this summary of the situation it is evident that Mr. SHAFFER failed utterly in carrying into execution his purpose to tie up the whole industry. He has succeeded in making considerable trouble, but vastly more for the workmen than for the employing companies. The loss to the United States Steel Corporation is largely offset in the advantage of a cleaning up of stocks and in giving new firmness to prices at a time when, in consequence of the seasonable dullness, they might have sagged. The inability of the Amalgamated to close the Carnegie, Johnstown, Duncansville, Monessen, Youngstown, and the principal Illinois and Ohio plants was a fatal setback to the strike movement.

The only serious trouble remaining is sharply localized in and near Pittsburg, and will probably last as long as any hope remains of calling out the Carnegie men. This was one of the objects of the movement for sentimental reasons. These mills were regarded as the most formidable obstacles in the way of the rehabilitation of the Amalgamated Association, and success at that point would have been claimed as a vindication of the outrage at Homestead which led to its disruption. From this time on we may expect to see the strikers desert the Amalgamated in regiments and return to work. Some violence may be attempted, but probably not much, for the reason that no advantage to the Amalgamated can possibly result therefrom. The attitude of the employing companies is kindly, and there will be very little discrimination shown even against those who have been most active in bringing the strike about. Generally, when plans to resume are made the managers give the old men a chance to return, and only consider those unavailable who refrain from indicating a desire to resume their work.

We commend the wisdom of the officers of the Steel Corporation and its constituent companies in saying very little since the strike began. In consequence of this wise discretion no bitterness has been created, and the men will not have reason to cherish deep resentments. All the foolish talking, indiscreet boasting and threatening have been on their side, and in paying no attention to it the employers have done the proper thing for the first time in the history of labor troubles in this country.

ELECTRIC COMPETITION WITH THE TUNNEL ROADS.

One of the fruits of the lack of enterprise on the part of one of the railroads using the Park Avenue tunnel, in refusing to give its patrons the kind of service best suited to their requirements, is the application for a charter for the New York and Port Chester Railroad, which is to be a first-class four-track third-rail electric railway from the Bronx into Connecticut. The interests represented in the steam railroad now in the field may be successful in delaying the granting of a franchise for this important and necessary undertaking, but they cannot expect permanently to block the wheels of progress. Electric railroads are indispensable for the accommodation of the travel invited by the very attractive country which has been so long held back in its development by the unsatisfactory accommodations offered by the unprogressive steam railroads which now furnish the only facilities of communication between New York and its Long Island Sound suburbs available for the use of business men desiring suburban homes. An electric railroad with an equipment suitable for the local passenger traffic it would attract would certainly be a very formidable competitor of the steam railroads which up to this time have considered themselves beyond the reach of competition.

In stimulating the roads which use the tunnel to change it from a public nuisance into a public convenience, movements of this character will doubtless accomplish more than the Grand Jury and all the city departments together have been able to effect. We learn that the Health Department, "by advice of counsel," has reached the conclusion that it would be very difficult to establish the fact that the tunnel in its present condition is a nuisance and that in any event it is no business of theirs. As to the presentment of the Grand Jury, the only opinion expressed is that that body often makes mistakes and may have made one in the present instance. Perhaps the Grand Jury at its next term will make the further mistake of fixing upon the Health Department the responsibility for official negligence in a matter in which its duty is clear and its powers supreme. Meanwhile, however, we look for more benefit to result from the serious menace of competition than from official interference from any quarter.

What is doing in Germany in connection with experiments in the substitution of electricity for steam in the movement of passenger trains for long distances, as reported to the State Department by Mr. FRANK MASON, our Consul General in Berlin, may be of interest to the gentlemen responsible for the maintenance of the conditions existing in the Park Avenue tunnel. In October, 1899, a company known as the Studien Gesellschaft was incorporated in Berlin, the capital of which was contributed by the railway and electrical interests of Germany, and its management intrusted to the best-qualified engineers in the kingdom. After more than a year of test and experiment, a representative of this company had an interview with the German Emperor and submitted a plan of using for conclusive demonstration the military line of railway from Berlin to Zossen, about eighteen and a half miles. The idea was fully approved, and the active co-operation of the Government was pledged. With electric cars now building, each of which will seat about fifty passengers, it is expected that speeds of from 125 to 150 miles an hour will be attained. Speeds of 60 to 100 miles an hour are no longer problematical. The line from Berlin to Zossen is nearly ready for use as an electric road, and within thirty days the tests will have been made. We would remind the officers and Directors of the steam roads using the tunnel that others are watching these German experiments with even greater interest than they have shown, and that it may appear to capital that there are some advantages in an initial electrical construction over one changed over from a steam equipment.

CONCERNING MR. BIRDSALL.

In all the discussion about the Ramapo job there was evinced a singular tendency upon the part of everybody concerned to spare Mr. BIRDSALL, the engineer and professional authority of the Croton Water Bureau. When the helpless DALTON was put to his last trump in the investigation of that job he invoked the protection of the professional authority of his Engineer in Chief. "A man to whom we pay $7,000 a year" was a man, according to the cheerful DALTON, "who could not lie, and could not be mistaken." The assailants of the job had a human sympathy with the authority thus invoked against them, as an old gentleman who had done some fairly good service in his specialty, and was bound by the most cogent considerations to hold on to his job, seeing that it was clearly his last. Even when his authority was invoked in favor of a flagrant steal the assailants of the steal dealt with him most tenderly.

But Mr. BIRDSALL has now worn out the patience of some of those who were most patient with him. Among these is the Controller, who now says plumply that Mr. BIRDSALL has outlived his usefulness, and ought to be retired from the municipal service. No wonder. Because the Merchants' Association has made it plain that, after the Ramapo scheme was ostensibly killed in the Legislature, it was really only scotched. At least there were some very disagreeably suggestive sequels of it, in which Mr. BIRDSALL, we are bound to say, appears not so much in the light of a victim as in that of a conspirator, if not of an instigator.

We have repeatedly called attention to the singular and suspicious manner in which the department has ignored the showing, which comes so near to a mathematical demonstration, that the immediate problem was not so much to find new sources of water supply as to prevent waste in the old. It now appears that there was a purpose in this ignoring, and that the purpose was in the nature of a job. The job, undertaken not merely with the concurrence but at the instigation of Mr. BIRDSALL, was to investigate the possibilities of the Catskill Mountains, at a cost of $100,000. Now it appears that the Merchants' Association had done all this work, and a great deal more besides, at less cost. It had spent $40,000 in investigating all the sources of supply, and had produced a volume in which the results of this exhaustive investigation were recorded. In the face of this fact, the municipal authorities had appropriated, with the connivance of Mr. BIRDSALL, for the investigation of one source of supply, more than twice what the association had spent on its comprehensive investigation.

All these facts were duly set forth in a letter from the association to the Mayor offering the city the free use of the results of its investigation, under date of June 17. Receiving no answer from his Honor, it again reminded him, on the 24th, that the city could have for nothing the information, and a great deal more, for which it proposed to pay $100,000, and to this second letter the Mayor replied that the first "had not been lost sight of, but would soon be disposed of."

Evidently this has a very unpleasant look. Mr. BIRDSALL'S personal share in its unpleasant suggestiveness is contributed by his reported remark that the members of the Merchants' Association were "fools." In reply the association publishes the names of its Engineering Committee. This includes the names of the late THOMAS CURTIS CLARKE, of Mr. E. P. NORTH, of Col. HENRY G. PROUT, and of Mr. HENRY R. TOWNE. Mr. BIRDSALL must have a tremendous conceit of himself if he imagines that his professional reputation among engineers would outweigh any one of these names, much less all four of them. And when he goes on to describe them as "fools" he once more suggests that his motive is something stronger than a desire to hold on to his job.

We are afraid that the Controller is quite in the right and that Mr. BIRDSALL has more than outlived his usefulness to this municipality.

SELF-REFORMING TAMMANY.

Mr. LEWIS G. NIXON, the President of the new East River Bridge Commission, takes a curious and amusing view of the recent disclosures about the police. If, he observes, the good Mayor were once convinced that there was anything in these stories that convince petit juries, and cause Tammany to quake in its fastnesses, the Mayor, who gave him his present job, "would visit punishment on the offenders with swiftness and dispatch."

In other words, the idea of Mr. NIXON is that Tammany should be "reformed by its friends," as the Protectionists used to say about the tariff. Reading readers must be reminded of the rude fun CARLYLE had over the announcement that the new Pope was a "reformer," and his showing of how a reforming Pope would explode the whole "outfit" over which he presided. Can anybody imagine a reformed Tammany? All this banding for plunder, all this blackmailing of vice, and of virtue, all these objectionable and indictable practices, which the excellent VAN WYCK would put a stop to if he heard of them, they constitute Tammany Hall. Purge Tammany of its vices and there would be absolutely nothing left except an odor.

Mr. NIXON himself has tried reforming Tammany from the inside. How does he think he succeeded? Did his disclosures excite as much popular interest and as much official apprehension as those conducted by the deeply unsympathetic JEROME and PHILBIN and Moss? If he had been in earnest, as he used comically to insist that he was, he would simply have been leading the organization on to a grand general harakiri, like that of the snakes of Ireland which

Committed suicide
To save themselves from slaughter.

Mr. NIXON has been "mentioned" for the next Tammany candidate for Mayor, as being about the most presentable figurehead the organization could discover. We say nothing of the destitution thus implied. But we may round into the private ear of Mr. NIXON the suggestion that a certain reputation for "horse sense" is a requisite in a negotiable Tammany candidate for Mayor and that he is in the way of depriving himself of that requisite. If he have municipal ambitions he would do well to hold on to his job, and to his tongue.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even those whose confidence in human nature is least extensive and enthusiastic will hardly venture to doubt the accuracy with which a man, alone in a twenty-five-foot boat half way between Europe and America, would keep his log. The mingled solemnity and danger of the situation would inspire a strict adherence to facts, even though the lonely mariner might be given to romancing when safe ashore. Unusual weight, therefore, must be given to a sea serpent story which Capt. HOWARD BLACKBURN recorded on July 1, when twenty days out of Gloucester in his boat the Great Republic, bound for Lisbon, with himself as the whole of the ship's company. Anyway, with full appreciation of the many chances that circumstances which he could do little to influence would prevent him from completing the journey he had undertaken, Capt. BLACKBURN noted in his logbook that on that day at 4 o'clock, while his boat was making about four miles an hour he beheld something "just abaft the starboard beam" that was making a great commotion in the water. "I stood up," the narrative continues, "and saw what looked like a coil of very large rope. I hove the wheel down and trimmed the sheets in sharp by the wind. The boat would not fetch it on that tack, but passed within thirty-five to forty feet to leeward of it. As I drew near I could see that it looked like a large snake, but had a tail more like an eel. It was fully 12 to 15 feet in length. It was holding in its mouth either a small turtle or a good-sized fish, with which it was lashing the water into foam. Its head moved so rapidly from side to side that I could not tell its shape, but I am inclined to think it resembled that of a serpent. The tail and parts of the body that I could see plainly appeared to be smooth and of a light lead color. I put a running bowline into the end of the mainsheet, and when the boat got far enough by to fetch it on the next tack, I hove the wheel hard down, and with every hair on my head like so many belaying pins filled away on the other tack, taking the end of the mainsheet in my hand, and as the boat passed within eight or ten feet of it I tried to lasso it, but the rope must have struck its head, for, without a bit of fuss, it sank from sight. I tacked ship and stood across the spot where it sank, and laid several minutes with my jib to windward, in hopes that it might rise again, but I saw no more of it." Foreseeing incredulity, the Captain added that a shark as long as the creature he saw would have been as large around as a five-gallon keg, while this was only as big as his mast, or five inches in diameter. He therefore concludes that "it must have been a baby sea serpent." Had it not been for the mention of a five-gallon keg as the standard of comparison, we would have accepted this story without a doubt. As it is—well, belief is still easily possible.

—By commending in the highest terms the conduct of Capt. NEWT M. HALL while in command of the Marine Corps at Peking the Navy Department has given that officer a brilliant vindication which will, perhaps, enable him in time to forget the sense of cruel injustice he must have experienced when he was accused not only of failing to do his duty while the legations were besieged, but of failing through cowardice. But though Capt. HALL has been vindicated, those who made the shameful accusations against him have had only an oblique and ineffectual condemnation, and they have been forced neither to express nor to feel regret for the disgrace which they tried to bring upon a worthy officer and the country he served. The poor reparation of an apology has never come from them, and even their identity has never officially been made known. The case is therefore still incomplete, and it seems as though Minister CONGER, who doubtless is familiar with all the circumstances that had the unfortunate effect of making him the channel through which the charges passed on their way to Washington and refutation, might well be inspired to clear up the mysteries which still involve the most important part of the episode. Certainly he can be under no obligations to shield the bearers of false testimony against their defender, and general opinion will not hold him quite clear of responsibility in the matter until he reveals by whom he was deceived and how. He doubtless rejoices with the rest of us that what seemed to be the only stain upon the operations of the Americans in China has dissolved into less than a mist. Why, then, doesn't he say so, and also join us in manifestations of abhorrence of the calumnies that for a time threatened to wreck the career and ruin the reputation of a brave and honorable man?

IN NEW JERSEY.

Extract from Gov. Voorhees's Proclamation.

William A. Newell, oldest of those who have been Governors of the State, died at his home, in Allentown, Aug. 8, 1901. Nearly sixty years ago as a young man coming from another State, he began the practice of medicine in New Jersey. He was devoted to his calling. He made friends—many in number. They knew him and they loved him as only the sick do know and love the one who heals them of their ills.

Public honors came to him. Early in life—he had hardly passed the given age—he was chosen a Congressman. Young though he was, he had an end in view. He came from a State begirt by the sea. He knew the dangers that threatened the shipwrecked sailor. He found obstacles in his way, but he freely spent time and work to give help to those in peril. His labor was not without reward. He saw the beginning of the noble service found now on every shore. To him came fame and the reward for work well done and to his State came credit.

He served others as their Chief Executive. He was the Governor of Washington. There, too, he showed his fitness for public place and his honesty and his courage. He was always faithful to those who put their affairs in his keeping.

He lived more than eighty-three years, many times honored by his fellow-citizens. He died leaving behind him an honorable name. His life and his work show forth a good example and furnish an incentive to generations to follow.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American.

The report is well authenticated that ex-Gov. Newell died so bereft of financial means that there is not the funds for his decent interment, and that is why the interment has been postponed. In this assertion there is no reproach to the dead, but rather a spur to the living that one who had stood so high in the councils of a State, now rich, should at least receive honorable interment at the hands of the public whom he served.

NUGGETS.

She Knew Him.

Have you nothing to say to me, now that I am leaving you forever?
She—Au revoir.—Detroit Free Press.

In Bad Luck.

Bill—I hear you lost a hat on the election?
Jill—Yes; and I lost another on the excursion the other day.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Sufficiently Definite.

"You believe in protection, do you not?" said the man who is always looking for an argument.

"It depends on what you are talking about," answered the weary looking man from New York, "the tariff or the Police Department."—Washington Star.

One of These Thirteen-Story Names.

"Yes, I know him very well, but I can't call his name."

"That's funny."

"No, it isn't. He's a Russian Pole."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

VIRTUE'S REWARDS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The baby that's good lies all day long,
Toying away with his toes,
And no one lingers to croon him a song
Or lessen his little woes:
The baby that's good neglected lies
Where the sun shines into his blinking eyes
And the flies trot over his nose.

The baby that squalls all day, all night,
Is "mother's sweet, precious pet";
She fondles and rocks him with all her might,
And leaves everything else upset:
The baby that only knows how to squall
Is dandled and pampered and always gets all
The care that there is to get.

The man who quietly toils away,
With never a plaint nor sigh,
Just doing his best day after day,
With hopes of the By-and-By,
Who merely accepts what the world accords,
Receives but few of the sweet rewards
For which the successful try.

The man who demands the best there is,
Who asks—as the poorest may—
Though others have stronger claims than his,
Takes the fairest gifts away:
The man who asks may have little worth
But he gets the best that there is on earth
For saying his little say.

GEN. URIBE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Leader of Colombian Insurgents May Have Died in Battle.

Report Comes on Authority of a Colombia Newspaper—Discredited by Colombians Here.

The report of the death of Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe, the leader of the Colombian insurrectionists, was received in this city yesterday. According to El Conservador, a semi-official newspaper published at Barranquilla, Colombia, Gen. Uribe was killed at San Cristobal, Venezuela, on July 27, while fighting with the Venezuelan troops against the Colombian invaders, led by Dr. Rangel Garbiras.

El Conservador's authority for this report is a message sent by Gen. Iguaran, in charge of the Colombian Government forces at Rio Hacha, to the Commander in Chief at Barranquilla.

Much excitement was caused among Colombians here by the reported killing of the rebel General. While there is nothing definite on which to base a denial of the report made by Gen. Iguaran, the friends of Gen. Uribe point to the fact, which they consider significant, that the Government has not sent this important news by cable to its representatives. The Colombian Consulate has not been officially notified. They also discredit it because several times during the rebellion, a year ago, Gen. Uribe was declared killed in battle.

No direct news has been received from Gen. Uribe since he left here on June 15. On that date he is said to have sailed for Venezuela. Colombian officials said that he went there to secure aid from President Castro, in the shape of arms and ammunition, to continue the rebellion.

Since then Dr. A. J. Restrepo, the diplomatic representative of the insurgents, has received indirect information that Gen. Uribe has returned safely into Colombia and is fighting at the head of 15,000 men. Direct news from Gen. Uribe was expected a week ago, but did not come. His friends were again disappointed yesterday when the steamer Zulia of the Red D Line arrived without bringing a letter from him.

The Colombian Government has all along maintained that Gen. Uribe was not in Colombia, but on the frontier of Venezuela waiting for a chance to slip into the country at Cucuta. Then, on July 27, came an invasion into Venezuela from Colombia at San Cristobal, which was reported as a revolution against President Castro, led by Dr. Rangel Garbiras. President Castro characterized it as a "Colombian invasion." The invaders, numbering 5,000, were defeated by 10,000 Venezuelan troops, who, Colombia alleges, were led by Gen. Uribe. This explains his presence at San Cristobal.

If the death of Gen. Uribe is really true—and there is no positive information to the contrary—the revolution has been dealt its heaviest blow. Since the revolution started, in October, 1899, he has been its main support. As a military leader he has probably no peer in South America, and he has been called the "second Simon Bolivar."

While the killing of Gen. Uribe would prove a great loss to the insurrectionists, it is said that it will not have the effect of ending the insurrection, as there are several other capable leaders in the rebel army. Dr. Restrepo said last night that he does not believe the report of Gen. Uribe's death, and hopes to be in a position to give positive evidence in a day or two that he is alive and fighting. Señor Eduardo Espinosa, ex-Consul General of Colombia, in this city, also discredited the story.

THE COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS.

State Department Receives Mail Advices Reporting Disorders at Various Points.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The State Department to-day received mail advices from three different quarters in Colombia, all showing revolutionary movements in progress. Both termini of the Panama Railroad were heard from, Consul General Gudger writing from Panama about a revolutionary attack on near-by towns, and Consul Malmros at Colon reporting that guerrilla fighting had been going on at different points between Colon and Panama.

Mr. Gudger, writing under date of July 29, said that on July 26 and 27 about seventy-five revolutionists entered the towns of Gatun, Bohlo, and San Pablo, (on the line of the Panama Railroad, midway between Panama and Colon,) made prisoners of the Alcaide and several policemen, and retired to the mountains, taking with them what arms and provisions they could find. Mr. Gudger added that reports were current of revolutionary gatherings at other points, and that an attack on Panama was feared. A general uprising seemed imminent.

At the same time, Minister Hart reported from the capital of Colombia the arrest and imprisonment of prominent adherents of ex-President Sanclemente, who were suspected of seeking to induce the Nationalist organization to join the Liberals.

Although these letters have taken some time to come forward, they give the State Department the best and only definite information which is at hand as to the condition of affairs.

The Navy Department received word to-day of the departure of the Iowa from Puget Sound for San Francisco, whence she will go to Panama if her services are required there.

Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent will remain in command of the Machias, which will, it is expected, sail for Panama in a day or two. Much reliance is placed upon the tact and good judgment of this officer. He was in command of the Scorpion at La Guayra during the trouble in Venezuela some time ago, and acquitted himself with much credit. He is thoroughly familiar with South American affairs.

Official mail from Colombia, which reached Señor Herran, the Colombian Chargé, to-day, gave no information about the situation in South America. In the absence of official advices, the only construction which the Colombian legation can place upon the reported withdrawal of Minister Rico and his staff from Caracas is that, having found his position in the Venezuelan capital unendurable, perhaps threatened by mob violence, Señor Rico has departed for the Colombian capital, where he can better co-operate with the officials than through the medium of telegraphic or mail correspondence.

Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé, arrived in Washington last night from a Summer resort, but he states that he has received absolutely no advices from his Government.

MANAGUA, July 26.—Gen. Hierrera, a Colombian soldier of fortune, who has resided for several years in Nicaragua, starts to-day for Ecuador to organize the expatriated Colombians in that country and lead them into Colombia to assist the revolutionists.

Señor Porres, another Colombian, has gone to Salvador, also for the purpose of organizing the exiled Colombians residing in that republic, bringing them to some Pacific Ocean port of the Department of Panama, Colombia, and joining the revolutionary forces.

It is believed that Hierrera and Porres will together assemble about 1,500 men to assist the insurgent cause.

New Taxes in Colombia.

COLON, Aug. 6.—As may be imagined, the Colombian Government is in great want of money at this moment. On this account it is not surprising that the Ministers are availing themselves of every means of raising money. The lighthouse dues have been increased, forced loans have been raised, and passports at 50 cents must now be obtained by passengers before crossing the isthmus.

To Repair Executive Mansion Plumbing

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Gov. Odell to-day went over the Executive Mansion with a corps of plumbers and the State architect. The sanitary condition of the mansion was found to be very bad, and all the plumbing will be overhauled. The Governor says he is convinced that his daughter's illness last Winter was due to the defective plumbing.

American Firm Underbid English.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 13.—Having underbid English competitors and got the contract, the Madden Boiler Works of Hollidaysburg has just finished making a large order of phosphate dryers that will be shipped via Singapore to Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, for use there.

WITNESSES IN SCHLEY INQUIRY

Acting Secretary Hackett Refuses to Divulge Names—Will Not Talk of the Matter at All Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acting Secretary Hackett of the Navy Department gave out a statement to-day regarding the witnesses to be summoned before the Schley court of inquiry. It is as follows:

"There have been numerous inquiries by the gentlemen of the press as to who are to be the witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry. I recognize the intense public interest that attends the convening of this court. I also take into account and respect the professional zeal of the press, and the earnest desire of each gentleman to obtain early and full information for his particular newspaper.

"It has been found necessary, however, to say something to put an end to daily inquiries on the subject. This is done with no purpose or desire to keep anything from the public. The court will convene Sept. 12. What witnesses will be brought before the court in behalf of Rear Admiral Schley is for the Admiral himself to say. No one can possibly know what witnesses the court is going to summon before it.

"The Judge Advocate of the court on July 29 addressed a letter to Rear Admiral Schley, requesting the Admiral to communicate with him in regard to the witnesses, if any of them were at a distance from Washington, whom he might wish to have appear before the court. This was done because it was taken for granted that most of them were officers of the navy. It was highly important that they should be within reach when wanted to testify.

"Rear Admiral Schley responded with a partial list of those whom he thought he would be likely to want present, stating that there would doubtless be others. He was told that he would have a right to call others as witnesses, and also was informed that some of the persons named by him might possibly be called by the Judge Advocate. The whole thing is in the preliminary stage to see to it that officers of the navy who are cognizant of the facts involved will be where they can be reached in season to attend as witnesses if needed."

Beyond this statement Mr. Hackett declined to answer specific questions as to particular witnesses, especially as to whether Rear Admiral Sampson was on the list spread by the Judge Advocate of the court, and he further announced that hereafter he would decline to answer all inquiries regarding matters relating to the Schley court.

SIX-INCH GUNS STOLEN.

Two from the Punta Gorda Battery at Santiago Carried Off and Destroyed —The Thieves Arrested.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 13.—Several days ago it was discovered that the two modern 6-inch Spanish cannon comprising the Punta Gorda Battery, which commands the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, were missing. This battery and the guns of the Sacopia Battery were the only modern cannon, with the exception of those landed from the Spanish cruisers, employed by the Spanish against the United States warships.

To-day the harbor police discovered the guns, which had been carried to a forest on the other side of the bay and been broken by explosives, ready for shipment as old metal. Several Spanish ships were searched by the police, who expected to find that the guns were being shipped to Spain. The sentries guarding them were removed six months ago, as it was considered impossible to carry off the guns. The thieves are now in jail.

RURAL WEATHER FORECASTS.

Postmen of Free Delivery Routes to Carry Signal Flags and to Distribute Printed Predictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Superintendent A. W. Machen of the Rural Free Delivery Service of the Post Office Department is finding new uses for the carriers of the service. These traveling Post Offices are to become peripatetic Weather Bureaus. Co-operating with the Government Weather Bureau, they will carry into the country the forecasts of the day. When it was proposed to deliver this information free, as Government matter entitled to free transmission, it was doubted whether the forecasts could be secured early enough in the morning.

The morning forecasts generally are not ready for distribution before 10 o'clock, while in most instances the carriers leave their stations before that time. Superintendent Machen is now having prepared a list of stations at which the plan can be worked successfully. Postal and Weather Bureau officials will have a set of color signals made to attach to the delivery wagons. The proper weather signal could thus be displayed along the road. Printed cards containing the forecast are to be delivered also.

Officials say that there is a general demand for the weather predictions among farmers in all parts of the country and all efforts to supply them with the forecasts have been approved heartily. The cost of preparing the signs will probably be borne by the Weather Bureau. Mr. Machen says that the Rural Free Delivery Service has proved to be the best means of distributing weather forecasts yet employed.

OFFICE HOLDING IN WASHINGTON

Several Census Bureau Clerks Are Secretaries to House Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—James H. Croxdale, who is now a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department during the day, and a clerk in the Census Office at night, has received notice that he is at liberty to drop his Pension Office job, but has not immediately taken advantage of the offer. Croxdale is from Arkansas, and was appointed by Director Merriam upon the recommendation of Representative Dinsmore, a Democrat. He has held the place for fourteen months, and the fact that he held another place was not discovered in the Census Office until a list of promotions in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department was published with his name in the list.

It has not yet been ascertained that there are any other similar cases, but several Census Office clerks to-day admitted that they are the private secretaries of members of the House of Representatives, and asked if that employment would deprive them of their employment in the Census Bureau. It is the opinion that they are not made ineligible by reason of the fact that they render some service to members of the House.

The comment of the Civil Service Commissioners on the discovery of the double employment of Croxdale, the Arkansas man, is that if the Census Bureau force had been under civil service rules, it would have been impossible for him to hold two places. Director Merriam had so many applicants for places in the Census Bureau that he would have never thought of giving a place to anybody already employed, thus keeping one person out of a job.

SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Holds Its Second Annual Reunion at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 13.—The second annual reunion of the Society of the Philippines, which will last three days, was begun here to-day. Several hundred veterans of volunteer regiments that served in the Philippines were present. They came from Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Gen. Irving Hale, First Vice President of the order, made the address of welcome in the Assembly Hall. To-day's programme consisted of a business meeting this afternoon, informal reunions and a mass meeting at the Tabernacle to-night. The parade will be held to-morrow and a final business session Thursday, at which time the annual election will take place and the place of the next annual reunion selected.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at Ocean Grove

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 13.—An audience of over 10,000 made up of cottagers and hotel guests from Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal, and other near-by resorts enjoyed the singing of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," in the auditorium this evening. The festival chorus of 500 voices and the orchestra of seventy musicians were directed by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, Ocean Grove's Musical Director. The soloists were Miss Effie Stewart, Miss Katherine Fleming, Edward P. Johnson, and Ffrangcon Davies. The latter, who sang the role of Elijah, came from his home in Berlin, Germany, to fill this engagement. Special trains were run to New York and intermediate points after the performance.

SHAMROCK II.'S REFITTING

Work Being Rapidly Pushed on Challenger at Erie Basin.

MAST STEPPED YESTERDAY

She Will Be Dry Docked To-morrow to Have Her Bronze Underbody Cleaned and Polished.

Erie Basin looked like an Irish shipyard yesterday morning as Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet lay in the basins and slips awaiting attention after the long Atlantic voyage. The Erin was drydocked and gangs of men were busy on all sides of her scraping and cleaning her underbody preparatory to repainting it and putting her top sides in their usual condition of immaculate white.

Shamrock II. lay in a slip just behind Erin, and in the next slip to her was the big steamer Porto Rico, which will serve the challenger in the capacity of a tender during her stay here. The tug James A. Laurence was also running in and out waiting on her more important neighbors. Shamrock flags flew from all the craft, and it seemed as if the supply of the emblem of the "ould sod" was unlimited. On the decks of the Erin were a number of boxes filled with earth, in which the little trefoils were nodding gaily in their native soil.

The Porto Rico went into commission yesterday, and Shamrock's crew will sleep aboard her from now on until they return to the other side, for which they are truly thankful, for the mosquitoes gave them such a hearty welcome to these shores on their first night that they were a homesick lot when they tumbled up on Shamrock's decks yesterday morning.

SHAMROCK'S RIGGER BUSY.

Expert Rigger William Cochran, who has charge of rigging the challenger, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, David Barrie, was early on the ground yesterday to get Shamrock's racing spars on her as soon as possible. To a casual observer the challenger's decks seemed hopelessly littered up with the remains of her ocean rig, which were scattered here and there, with coils of the new that was to supplant it. But Mr. Cochran jumped right in and before long, under his supervision, the challenger was ready to receive her new dress.

The big steel mast was taken out of the shed and, with the other spars, was lifted by a derrick to a barge alongside the challenger in readiness to be placed in position. Shortly before 3 o'clock the derrick boom chains were made fast to the mast and it was swung across Shamrock to the pier on the other side of her. The chains were attached to the upper and lower thirds of the big stick, and as it made its ponderous flight the upper portion of it swayed up and down like a fine trout rod. Its weight is six tons, and the steel standing rigging that was looped around it added a half ton more.

On the pier it was stretched out on trestles to have the spreaders attached. The length of the mast from heel to truck is 159 feet 6 inches.

The spreaders were attached to it at 4 o'clock. These are rigid instead of movable as are Constitution's, and are a combination of steel and teakwood, which is the strongest and lightest wood known. The point of attaching to the mast is of steel, and this runs out into an angle, into which the wooden part is tightly fitted. The steel portions have large holes bored through them at frequent intervals to save weight and to give additional strength, by affording the metal a chance to give under a strain.

When these and other mast fixtures were in place Rigger Cochran gave the order to step the mast, and in the embracing tentacles of the derrick it was quickly hoisted and dropped into its position. As the enormous piece of steel rose skyward the masts of other yachts and steamers seemed like mere toothpicks by comparison, and it seemed preposterous that Shamrock could be expected to carry it. She did though, and with no apparent sinking forward as its weight was thrown on her. This delicate operation of raising six and one-half tons of steel from its horizontal position on the pier to its perpendicular one on the challenger occupied just 7 minutes and Mr. Cochran was the recipient of many compliments from the experts who had watched with interest his skillful superintending of the job. As soon as the mast was in position the shrouds were set up on each side, with turn buckles to support it. Her bowsprit was next placed in position, and that concluded the work for the day.

CHALLENGER'S NOVEL RIGGING.

In Shamrock's rigging the Old World idea of spun yarn and manila is done away with, rope being used only when absolutely indispensable. Her standing rigging is steel wire throughout and in the running rigging wire is used as much as possible. All stay-sail and topsail halliards are of wire, as are most of those of the sheets.

She has four shrouds on a side, three lower shrouds and an after one on each. There is also one topmast backstay and one preventer backstay on each side. Her other rigging consists of one forestay, one jibstay, one topmast stay, two carry aft backstays, one bobstay, and two bowsprit shrouds. Shamrock II. will go into dry dock for cleaning early to-morrow morning. The Erin will come out to-day. The work of fitting her other spars will be pushed with all possible rapidity. Her big main boom, 81 feet in length, arrived yesterday on the Anchor liner Anchoria, and was removed at once to the Erie Basin.

Mr. Barrie yesterday received in reply to his cable of the safe arrival of the challenger to Sir Thomas Lipton the following:

We are all very glad to hear of safe arrival. Push work all you can. LIPTON.

Mr. Barrie had anticipated his instructions, and work is going ahead at a rate that makes the preparations of former cup hunters seem slow.

Mr. Barrie has been invited by the Larchmont Yacht Club to see the races of Columbia and Constitution, to be held under their auspices on the Sound on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next, and his and the experts from the other side will go up to them in the Erin.

NEW JERSEY MAY HAVE A DUEL.

Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly La Vallee Challenges a Surrogate's Clerk.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 13.—George Kanouse of Dover, a clerk in the office of Surrogate David Young here, and a young man who is known in this city as Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly La Vallee, may fight a duel. The latter is the challenger.

The trouble that led to him sending his cartel arose over a dispute about two young women. According to La Vallee ugly stories were circulated about him by Kanouse. La Vallee called upon a friend, Ellis W. Brown, yesterday, and asked him to be his second in a duel with Kanouse. Brown is said to have laughingly accepted, and La Vallee sent that to Kanouse at his office with the following letter:

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 12, 1901.

George Kanouse, Esq.

Sir: Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly la Valee, descendant of the Marquis de Tray, late of Paris, believing his honor to have been impugned by certain remarks made by one George Kanouse, sends his second to said Kanouse with the request that he name a field of honor on which to meet Lord Raoul Arthur Phillips de Gentilly La Vallee. The day of the hour for meeting, together with the arms desired by said Kanouse will be named by him in his reply to this challenge.

LORD RAOUL ARTHUR PHILLIPS DE GENTILLY LA VALLE.

Kanouse accepted the challenge immediately, and said the duel must be contested at Fort Nonsense, and suggested clods at forty paces as the weapons. The affair is not taken seriously by any one but La Vallee. Both "principals" are young, but it is not thought Fort Nonsense will be the scene of any blood-letting.

Telephone Company Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The controlling interest of the Citizens' Standard Telephone Company of Kingston has passed to the American Construction and Trading Company of Elyria, Ohio. The deal was consummated to-day when a check for $50,000, the purchase price, was handed to the officers of the old company. It is purposed to improve the telephone system and to extent it. Many thousand dollars will be expended in this work.

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

In Games at Buffalo, Pillsbury Leads in His Class, and Curt of Brooklyn in His.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—The tournaments of the New York State Chess Association were continued to-day, the end of the second round finding Pillsbury in the lead in the master class. Thornton of Buffalo has the lead in the first class of the general tournament, Curt of Brooklyn leads in the second class, and Barber of Buffalo in the third. Results to date are:

Master Class.—First Round—Belmar lost to Pillsbury, Karpinski drew with Howell, Marshall lost to Napier. Second Round—Delmar and Karpinski unfinished, Napier lost to Pillsbury, Howell and Marshall unfinished.

First Class.—First Round—Underwood lost to Dixon; Weeks defeated McMartin. Luce drew with Searles, Swaffield defeated Waller, Thornton defeated Sheney. Second Round—McMartin-Luce game unfinished, Swaffield lost to Thornton, Cheney defeated Dixon, Underwood drew with Weeks, Searles-Waller game unfinished. Third Round—Thornton defeated Dixon. Fourth Round—Swaffield defeated Cheney. Sixth Round—McMartin drew with Waller.

Second Class.—First Round—Curt defeated Lyon. Second Round—Curt defeated J. S. Wood, the Rev. Mr. Wood defeated Orvis. Third Round—Curt defeated Colle. Fourth Round—Colle defeated J. S. Wood, Boehme drew with Orvis. Fifth Round—Boehme defeated Colle. Eighth Round—Boehme defeated Lyon.

Third Class.—First Round—Barber defeated Pierce, Gould defeated Cobry, Bay defeated Doe. Second Round—Barber defeated Cobry, Westwood defeated Pierce. Third Round—Barber drew with Gould, Pierce defeated Doe. Fifth Round—Gould defeated Pierce.

FEMININE FRILLS.

For the engagement ring, or for any other ring, for that matter, there is the pretiest imaginable little ring box, all in silver and satin lined, and in the shape of a heart.

⁂

Never were there such pretty things in the way of silver chains and dog collars. Some of the chains are of heavy chain work of attractive and unique design, and with pendants also of the silver on the lower edge. These are only to be worn around the neck just below the collar, and they are exquisite in workmanship and finish. The designs of the dog collar proper are legion, and they range from the simpiest to those most elaborate and set with effective stones.

⁂

Men's watch chains come in gun metal and gold, long links alernating in gold and gun metal.

⁂

Beautiful lorgnettes are of smoked pearl set with jewels.

⁂

Fobs and fob chains have the gold in open-work designs. Where heretofore the gold around the fob was solid, now the stone is connected with the loop by which it is hung on the chain by prongs and the chain is similarly openwork.

⁂

Enameling was never prettier or more popular. One little chatelaine watch is in pale blue enamel with a fleur de lis in the centre, and the chatelaine pin in the form of a fleur de lis of the blue enamel.

⁂

It is well to keep wash ribbons in mind if one has no objection to the expense, for there are many pretty ways in which they can be utilized. For more fanciful bathing suits the ribbons are serviceable.

⁂

The heart has been everywhere in woman's dress except on her head, and it has at last reached the hats. Black hats for the Fall, it is said, will be trimmed with black galon spangled, the black spangles in the form of hearts.

⁂

Something will be to say of capes as the days grow cooler, short capes, not much more than collars, varying to the long shawl-shaped capes.

⁂

A pretty linen gown of gray is trimmed with mauve bands, each finished with mother of pearl buckles. The waist worn with it is of mauve batiste.

⁂

Black linen gowns are smart for yachting.

⁂

Some of the prettiest of French gowns have applications of leaves or flowers in color on light foundations in a way that is delightfully effective. For instance, a gown of blue has a bolero with a broad collar with a band of leaves in the blue of the dress material appliqued around the edge. Fancy flowered ribbons are in high favor, and with this gown a brocaded ribbon in blue and white is worn. It fastens at the side, and the long ends fall nearly to the lower edge of the skirt.

⁂

There are long ends somewhere on many of the Summer gowns. Pompadour sashes, sashes of all and every kind of ribbon, or there are long fichu ends, some of them falling from the bust down over the skirt, or they are carried around the waist and fall to the lower edge of the skirt in the back.

⁂

Wide flat plaits finish some of the handsome linen gowns. These cross the shoulders, two on either side, and tuck into the belt at the waist line, while more plaits, wider, are set on at intervals around the skirt, leaving a wide panel plain in the front. Some of the gowns of this kind are encircled with bands of contrasting color encircling the skirt and bodice under the plaits.

⁂

Experts are predicting that the numerous sashes worn are the forerunners of gowns with drapery.

⁂

A parasol to be carried with a mourning costume is of a heavy corded black silk, and set at intervals with inch wide folds of crape.

⁂

Here is another swimming-made-easy device—swimming gloves with webbed fingers. To be sure, they may get the wouldbe swimmer into the bad habit of opening the fingers in the water to obtain the greatest advantage from the webbing of the gloves, but that is only a consideration.

⁂

The pongee stock for the small girl is very pretty, the stock of the pongee, the tie which has hemstitched pointed ends, which tie only once, also of the same material, while two little points of hemstitched linen in white finish the front of the stock.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers: Col. Chambers McKibbin from the Twelfth Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Col. John W. Bubb from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry. The officers named will join the regiments to which they are transferred.

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Florida, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Officers of the Infantry Arm recently promoted are assigned as indicated: Col. Frank D. Baldwin to Twenty-seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. James Regan to First Infantry; Major Frank B. Jones to Ninth Infantry; Capt. Frank H. Whitman to Twenty-ninth Infantry. Col. Baldwin, Lieut. Col. Regan, and Capt. Whitman will join their regiments. Capt. Whitman will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

First Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Cincinnati and report to Major Joseph Garrard, Ninth Cavalry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, Artillery Corps, who will rejoin his station at West Point.

Major Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Indianapolis and report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

James E. Cann, Pay Inspector.

Ivan C. Wettengel and Amon Bronson, Jr., Lieutenants, junior grade.

Western Professor Coming to New York

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 13.—Prof. J. H. Lough of this city, who for four years has been Professor of Physiology at the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, has resigned to accept a like position with the University of the City of New York. Prof. Lough is a young man, but has been successful in educational work. He recently refused a flattering offer to go to Manila, P. I.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S WILL

Entire Estate, with Small Exception, Goes to Two Daughters.

Library Is Left to Son-in-Law—$500 for Maintenance of His Burial Plot in Great Neck Churchyard.

The will of the late Bishop Abram Newkirk Littlejohn of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, was filed for probate at Mineola, Nassau County, yesterday. Under its provisions the entire estate, with but a small exception, is bequeathed to his two daughters. It is provided that after the death of one of his daughters one part of her share will revert to church charities, and eventually three-twentieths of the estate will revert to charity. At the outset only $500 is given directly to any person other than the daughters.

The Bishop leaves in trust the sum of $500, the income of which is to be used in keeping his grave in order. This sum is left in the hands of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of All Saints' Church, at Great Neck, L. I., in the churchyard of which he and his wife are buried. The Bishop's library goes to his son-in-law, Canon Bird.

Alfred F. Britton, attorney for the Brooklyn Trust Company, which is named as executor of the will, says the greater part of the estate consists of securities, all of which are locked up in safety vaults, and their value cannot be determined until the will is probated. It is generally believed the estate will be worth something over $100,000. The text of the will is in part as folows:

I give and bequeath all my household furniture, pictures, statuary, plate, horses and carriages, harness and appurtenances unto my daughters, Jeannie L. Wesson and Eleanor Maud Bird, to be equally divided between them.

I give and bequeath unto Jeremiah Hurley and Kate Hurley each the sum of $250, in recognition of their long and faithful service in my employ.

I direct that all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, and wheresoever situated, be divided into two equal shares, and I give, devise, and bequeath one of said shares unto the executor of this, my will, hereinafter named, in trust, nevertheless, and to, for, and upon the following uses, purposes, and trusts, that is to say: To receive the rents and profits thereof, and after payment of all proper and lawful charges to pay over the said rents and profits to my daughter Jeannie L. Wesson, semi-annually, for and during her natural life, and upon her decease to pay over the principal of said share unto her daughter, Alice Wesson, or, if she is not living, to pay over the said principal to my daughter Eleanor Bird. I direct that the other said shares of my residuary estate be divided into two equal parts, and I give, devise, and bequeath one of said parts to my daughter Eleanor Bird to her own use absolutely forever, and I give, devise, and bequeath the other of said parts unto the executor of this my will hereinafter and named in trust, nevertheless, and to, for, and upon the following uses, purposes, and trusts, that is to say: To receive the rents and profits thereof, and after payment of all proper and lawful charges therefrom, to pay over the said rents and profits to my daughter Eleanor Maud Bird, semi-annually, for and during her natural life.

Upon the decease of my said daughter Eleanor Maud Bird, I give, devise, and bequeath the principal of said share of my estate hereinbefore given to my executor in trust for her benefit as follows:

Two-fifths thereof to my granddaughter, Alice Wesson, or, if she be not living, to her children in equal shares. Two-fifths thereof to the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, to be applied to the use of St. John's Hospital, maintained by said corporation. And the remaining one-fifth thereof I direct be divided equally between the Protestant Episcopal Sheltering Arms Nursery, located at 157 Dean Street in the Borough of Brooklyn, the Protestant Episcopal House of St. Giles the Cripple, located at 419 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and the trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The Brooklyn Trust Company is named as executor of the will and trustee of all the parts of the estate left in trust. The proving of the will was set for Oct. 2.

JACOB S. ROGERS'S ESTATE.

Completed Appraisement Will Show Property Worth Over $5,000,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 13.—With the exception of making the formal report, the appraisement of the estate of the late Jacob S. Rogers is completed. The estate, it is said, will amount to a little more than $5,000,000.

As yet the executors have no authoritative statement from Theodore B. Rogers, the nephew and co-executor, as to whether he will act in the latter capacity, but it is presumed he will do so. At present he gets all the household effects and stock and his fees as executor, which joined together will amount to almost as much as he would receive as a nephew even if the will were successfully contested.

Will of Mrs. Harriet W. Rolph.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 13.—The will of Mrs. Harriet W. Rolph of Huntington, which has been admitted to probate in the Suffolk Surrogate's office, disposes of an estate of about $13,000, most of which is bequeathed to various Presbyterian societies. Various servants and relatives receive presents of silverware, jewelry, and furniture, and the residue is to be divided between relatives.

Bequests to Women's Colleges.

By the will of Mrs. Louise Frisbie, who died on July 1, provisional bequests were made to Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley Colleges, and a bequest of $6,500 was made in trust to Robins Battell for L. H. Holmes, son of Everett C. Holmes of West Winsted, Conn., on condition that he change his name to Louis David Frisbie by legal process and permanently retain the name. In the event of the refusal of L. H. Holmes to change his name the money is to go to Vassar.

Will of the Late Louisa Wachenheim.

The will of the late Louisa Wachenheim, who died recently at her home, 153 East One Hundred and Third Street, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known. By the terms of her will Mrs. Wachenheim cuts off her son Edward with a bequest of $1. The remainder of the estate she divides between her other three children.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first day of the tennis tournament at Newport, as it will be seen elsewhere, was a brilliant occasion, and the Casino was crowded with a throng of beautifully gowned women, who respected the traditions and did not save their very newest millinery creations for the Horse Show. Elsewhere it is a record of dinners and luncheons, and much pleasure by sea and land. The yachts are leaving Cowes, and the famous week of water sports is over for the year. Abroad, also, has the season of shooting begun, and a number of Americans have taken country houses in England and Scotland.

⁂

Col. M. J. O'Brien is on the list of those booked to sail to-day for Southampton. Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, and C. Sherman Hoyt, J. H. Brookfield, and Mrs. W. E. Case appear on the same list. On the Kensington for Antwerp are Mrs. Matthew Hale and Miss Hale, Miss M. Van Benthuysen, and A. F. Probasco.

⁂

The White Star ship coming in to-day will bring quite a number of well-known people. On the Friedrich der Grosse, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Potts, Mrs. W. R. Harper, Admiral J. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Whitehouse, W. Francklyn, Horace Eaton, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Hastings.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller have been at Buffalo visiting the Pan-American Exposition. W. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, Miss Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gunther, H. R. Worthington, Mrs. W. H. Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur, and Mrs. E. R. Lewis were also registered at the principal hotels.

⁂

A squash court is being built at the Meadow Club at Southampton, where tennis has become as popular as golf. There are several private squash courts there, one of the largest being that which James L. Breese has built at his residence. Mr. Breese has been in town the last few days. There is some talk of an automobile parade at Southampton, but there has been nothing definite arranged.

⁂

There will, however, be an automobile parade on Saturday at Seabright. The Committee on Arrangements consists of R. Hall Packer, Charles Woerz, and Lewis Safford. It will start from the Railroad Square, Seabright, at 3:30, and the route will be down to Elberon and return.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson are to spend the month of August at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse may also go there later in the season.

⁂

Arrangements are being made already to rebuild the Maidstone Clubhouse at Easthampton, which was destroyed by fire last week. The tennis and golf tournaments are being held on the grounds, and a large temporary pavilion has been erected. The dances, which have been taking place every Saturday, will be held at Clinton Hall for the rest of the season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Jr., and Mr. Alexander Harvey are registered at the Thousand Islands House, St. Lawrence River.

⁂

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, became the mother of a girl yesterday afternoon at her Summer residence at Orchard Point, near Great Neck, L. I. Both mother and child are reported as doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee were married in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, in the early Autumn of last year. The wedding was one of the largest of the season, and was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents.

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The engagement of Miss Arabella Prescott Morgan, eldest daughter of James H. Morgan, Secretary General, Military Order of Foreign Wars, United States, to James Hill Childs of New York, has been reported. Both are members of noted Colonial and Revolutionary families, Miss Morgan being the great-granddaughter of Lieut. Jacob Walden, an officer with John Paul Jones during the Revolution, and an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati, while Mr. Childs is the great-grandson of Col. Fielding Lewis, a great nephew of Washington, and the representative of a long line of distinguished Virginia ancestry. Miss Morgan is spending the season with her family at their country home, Sightly Towers, Madison Point, East River, Conn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The society people had plenty of outdoor pleasure today, and there were comparatively few luncheons and dinners. The tennis tournament and the polo match were strong drawing cards, and both at the Casino in the morning and at the polo grounds in the afternoon, many of the Summer residents gathered. At the Casino there was a dress parade, which nearly rivaled that of the horse show. All the most prominent society women were present, and many were gowned in striking costumes. Some of the most noticeable were those of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, white organdie striped with black, spangled with pink rosebuds, and trimmed with black velvet ribbon, and ruffles of white lace.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, white lace, large, pale blue hat, with plumes.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, lead white lace and a white hat, and carried a pale blue parasol.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, yellow batiste embroidered in yellow, cream hat, trimmed with pink roses, and pale blue ribbons, pink parasol.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, gray grass linen, with bands of embroidery, and large hat.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, pale blue mulle, elaborately tucked, and trimmed with stitched bands of silk; hat to match, with blue plumes.

Mrs. George Crocker, black and white organdie, trimmed with black lace; black hat.

Mrs. Annie Rutherford, pale blue, elaborately tucked.

Miss Ethel Davies, light blue linen, Eton suit; black leghorn hat, with wreath of pink roses.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, blue canvas cloth, with blue lace, small blue hat, with black feathers.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, lavender and white organdie, trimmed with yellow lace, pale blue tulle to tie with lavender bows.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, yellow silk mulle, heavily embroidered; lavender and white sash, hat of lilacs, and lavender ribbons.

Mrs. William P. Thompson, pink and white silk mulle, lace trimmed; large white hat.

Miss Blight, beige linen, white silk stock, and sash; small white hat.

Miss Anna Sands, pale green linen, laid in box plaits; toque covered with primroses, and black velvet bows.

Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, white cloth, heavily embroidered in white grapes, and tendrils; white hat and boa.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, pale blue and white silk, with insertions of cream lace; small hat of white flowers, with knot of black tulle in the back.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, black and white silk, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, black foulard, with white vine, medallion insertion of white lace; black hat.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, light blue mulle, with insertions of lace and scroll embroidery, small white straw hat, with lilies of the valley.

At the polo games there was a large turnout of society people, the strong attraction being the first appearance in a polo match of Messrs. Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt. The parking space on the new field was well crowded with smart carriages containing the leaders in fashion.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener gave a luncheon to-day, and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. H. Sands, and Mrs. E. Browning gave dinners to-night.

The Malcom cottage, the Summer home of Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, was the scene of a very pretty dinner this evening. The dinner table was tastefully decorated with white and green by Hodgson.

A large force of men are busy at Hodgson's preparing the fittings and decorations for the circus to be given on the lawn of Rosecliff, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs's cottage on the cliffs, next Saturday afternoon. There is a great deal of speculation as to what the novelties will be for this occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have returned from their country place at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Col. Osmond Latrobe of Baltimore is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse are entertaining Mr. W. De Lancey Kountze at Eastbourne Lodge.

James Dwight, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, is the guest of Miss Florence Lyman during the tennis tournament.

Mrs. Richard Irvin of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Garrett at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Marquis de la Gandara will give a dinner to-morrow evening at Berger's, and the guests will go later to the dance to be given at the Clambake Club by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., in honor of her daughter, Miss Swan.

Miss Leary will give a dinner Sunday at her residence on Mill Street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who are her guests.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a dinner-musicale at the Coats villa on Saturday evening.

Miss Hague is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt of New York has arrived here to remain several weeks.

George R. Preston of New York is the guest of his brother-in-law, William P. Thompson.

Cecil Barrett of New York is the guest of Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs at Bethshan.

S. H. W. Carroll of Baltimore has taken rooms at the New Cliffs.

Francis K. Stevens is the guest of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg at Willow Bank.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dougherty of Liberty Corner, near here, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dougherty is seventy-seven years of age, and his wife is seventy-four. They have seven children, twenty-three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. An interesting feature of the afternoon was when the thirty-one descendants formed in a circle and offered congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty were married on Aug. 12, 1851, at Bound Brook, by the Rev. Mr. Rogers. Both of them were born near their present home, and have lived in that vicinity all their lives.

Musicale at St. Michael's Church.

To-morrow evening, at 8:30, an hour of music will be given at St. Michael's Church, on Amsterdam Avenue, corner of Ninety-ninth Street, under the direction of James Pearce, organist of the church. He will be assisted by two young ladies, amateurs, one of whom leads a choir at Irvington, the other being a violinist.

EMPRESS FREDERICK RESTS IN HER TOMB

Her Body Placed Beside That of Her Husband at Potsdam.

An Elaborate Procession from the Railroad Station to the Mausoleum at the Friedenskirche.

POTSDAM, Aug. 13.—The body of the Dowager Empress Frederick was to-day placed beside that of her husband in the mausoleum at the Friedenskirche, (Church of Peace.)

Emperor William, the visiting royalties, the members of the imperial family, and the high officials assembled at about 10:30 o'clock at the Wild Park Railroad station. Shortly before that time the special train from Berlin, bringing the Ambassadors and other invited guests, arrived.

The approach of the funeral train was soon announced, and conversation was hushed. The train rolled into the station slowly, and when it stopped non-commissioned officers bore the coffin to the hearse, and the procession was formed, in the following order:

Major Gen. von Moltke, (nephew of the late Field Marshal.)
A squadron of the Gardes du Corps.
A squadron of the Dowager Empress's Hussar Regiment.
An infantry band.
Courtiers, clergymen, pages, and the physicians of the Dowager Empress.
The Officers' Corps and a delegation from the Empress Frederick's Infantry Regiment.
Four noble Marshals, bearing insignia, followed by Gen. von Mischke, with the Empress Frederick's foreign orders.
Gen. von der Planitz, with the Louisa Order and the Cross of Merit for Women, and Lieut. Gen. Baron von Loe, with the Star and Chain of the Black Eagle.
Count von Waldersee, bearing the Dowager Empress's crown.
Numerous courtiers as Marshals.
The Dowager Empress's Court and her pages.
The hearse.
Emperor William.
King Edward.
Crown Prince Frederick William and the other royal personages.
The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and officials of the Emperor's and Empress's entourages.
Two noble Marshals and Princes not belonging to the royal family.
The Imperial Chancellor, (Count von Buelow,) with the other members of the Cabinet and Government officials.
Members of the Order of the Black Eagle.
Members of the Reichstag and Diet.
The Burgomasters of Berlin and Potsdam.

Eight splendid black horses drew the hearse. Four Knights of the Black Eagle held the points of the pall cloth. Twelve royal Chamberlains held the supports of the canopy covering the hearse, and four other courtiers held the cords from the corners. At the head of the coffin were the imperial colors, and on them a crown of State of massive gold and heavily jeweled.

The Emperor walked with head erect, and displayed great self-possession, but his face was pale and sorrowful. King Edward walked heavily, and evidently found the march fatiguing. Both Emperor William and King Edward wore the uniform of the Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Queen Victoria's Regiment.

Ambassador White walked with the Italian Ambassador.

The procession occupied twenty minutes in passing. All the bells of Potsdam tolled till the obsequies were ended.

It was only near the station that the public had an opportunity to see the procession. It moved through the avenue to the New Palace, through the park, to the Sans Souci Garden, and thence to the mausoleum. The route was closed to the public. A few women and representatives of newspapers were admitted to Sans Souci Park.

The procession reached the mausoleum at 11:40 o'clock. The ceremony there was most simple. The coffin was carried into the mausoleum, followed by the Emperor and Empress, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the royal Princes, and other members of royal families, the rest of those taking part in the procession remaining outside.

After the body had been lowered into the vault the choir from the Berlin Cathedral sang, "Christ is the Resurrection." A prayer followed, and then the choir sang, "Be Faithful Unto Death."

After the brief ceremony the royal party withdrew, and the invited guests, military men, diplomats, statesmen, &c., filed in for a last look at the coffin. Court carriages then took them to their homes or to the railroad, and the crowds rapidly dispersed.

While Emperor William rigidly excluded all kodaks and photographers' apparatus from Wild Park he ordered a special photographer and also a man with a kinetograph machine to take views of the procession.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A memorial service was held to-day in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, simultaneously with the interment of the Dowager Empress Frederick at Potsdam. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, United States Ambassador Choate, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lady Harcourt, Lord and Lady Wolseley, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

As the opening sentences of the service were chanted a royal salute was fired in St. James's Park, followed by the firing of sixty minute-guns.

The Kaiser's Sympathy for Mr. White.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—It is learned that Ambassador White's return here for the funeral of Empress Frederick was upon the special invitation of Emperor William. After the service at the mausoleum Mr. White was about to withdraw with the other Ambassadors when the Emperor sent for him and expressed his warmest sympathy with him in his recent affliction. Mr. White's stay in the United States will last only two weeks.

King Edward Goes to Homburg.

POTSDAM, Aug 13.—King Edward left here to-night for Homburg, and Queen Alexandra started by special train for Hamburg, where she will embark on the royal yacht, which will proceed to Copenhagen. King Edward will remain at Homburg three weeks for the cure. Emperor William bade him an affectionate farewell at Wild Park Railway station.

Kaiser's Eldest Son Going to London?

LONDON, Aug. 14.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Flushing the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, will start for London to-morrow (Thursday) on a visit, traveling incognito.

MISS DRINA WATERS VERY ILL.

Operation Performed for Appendicitis, She Is Not Yet Out of Danger.

Miss Drina Waters, who came here from London to be one of the "Pretty Maiden" sextet in "Florodora," at the Casino, was operated upon for appendicitis in the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday afternoon. The attending physician, Dr. I. N. Love, said last night that she would not be out of danger for at least twenty-four hours.

The operation was performed by Dr. Lloyd of the hospital, assisted by Dr. Love. Miss Waters's father is now in this city, having come here from Colorado. Her mother is now on the Atlantic, coming to this city. Miss Waters has been ill since she arrived here from England two weeks ago.

The Deaconesses' Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 13.—The Deaconesses' Assembly was continued to-day in the Young People's Temple, and there was a large attendance at the three services. During the day and evening addresses were made on "The Need in New Mexico," by Miss Emily Bartholomew; "Home Mission Work," by Mrs. G. M. P. Wells; "Importance of Physical Culture in Deaconesses' Training," by Mrs. C. W. Gallagher; "Deaconesses' Work in Denmark," by Miss Kirstine Petersen; "Importance of Child Study to the Deaconess," by Dr. C. W. Gallagher; "How We Built the Institutional Deaconess Settlement Building at Baltimore," by Mrs. Dr. John Neff; "Touch," by Miss Mary A. Mahon; "What Are the Graduates of Our National Training School Doing?", Mrs. Clara L. Roach; "The Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Missionaries and Deaconesses," Dr. Gallagher.

BARON NORDENSKJOLD DEAD.

Discovered the Northeast Passage in 1879—Was Sixty-nine Years Old.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld, the arctic explorer and naturalist, died last evening.

Baron Nordenskjöld was not the only member of his family who devoted his life to exploration, and it is a coincidence that at the present time his nephew, Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld of Upsala University, is preparing for an expedition to the antarctic regions, which may have as important results as the journeys of the elder discoverer. Baron Nordenskjöld took the greatest interest in this expedition, which is to sail south from Tierra del Fuego next January, the time of the antarctic Summer. Some years have been engaged in planning it. The vessel to be used was formerly employed by Prof. Nathorst, Baron Nordenskjöld's associate, in his search for Andrée.

Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld was not by birth a Swede. He was born in Finland in 1832 and was, until twenty-eight years of age, a subject of the Czar. When thirteen years old he was sent to a scientific school at Berg, where he was instructed especially in physics. In 1851 he entered the university, where he devoted himself to the study of chimistry, mineralogy, and geology.

Nordenskjöld accompanied a scientific party to Spitzbergen in 1858. After having been appointed a professor in the Royal Museum of Stockholm, he again went to Spitzbergen in 1861, 1864, and 1868. In the last-named year he penetrated to 82 degrees 41 seconds north. He visited Greenland in 1870 and in 1875 he headed an expedition to the Kara Sea.

In the following year, after a flying visit to this country, Nordenskjöld began to prepare for his successful attempt to accomplish the northeast passage. The King of Sweden was among those who promised their aid for the project, and in July, 1878, the explorer started on his famous voyage in the Vega. The vessel wintered near Behring Strait and was free of ice in July, 1879, reaching Japan on Sept. 2 of that year. On his return to Europe Nordenskjöld was enthusiastically welcomed. Honors were showered upon him. He was created a Baron in April, 1880, and appointed a commander of the Nordstjerne Order (Order of the North Star) in the same year.

In 1883 Nordenskjöld made his second voyage to Greenland and succeeded in penetrating with a ship through the dangerous ice barrier along the east coast of that country south of the polar circle, a feat in vain attempted during 300 years by various arctic expeditions.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Walker Buckner, Sr.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Walker Buckner, Sr

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 329 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
425 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Fred'k F. Marquand
BROKER,
35-37 Broad St., N. Y.
Direct Wire to Exchange.
Telephone call 3030 and 3031 Broad

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2385 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

FINANCIAL.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. State quantities; best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

REORGANIZATION.
Newburgh Electric Railway Company.
Newburgh & Orange Lake Railroad Company.
Walden & Orange Lake Railroad Company.

A large majority of the Bondholders of the above-named companies have consented to a plan of reorganization, a copy of which may be had at the Depository or Counsel of Committee.

Holders of these bonds are offered the opportunity of depositing with Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn their securities under said agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 15, 1901.

Dutton & Kilsheimer, Counsel. F. H. POUCH, 167 Broadway, A. B. POUCH, J. B. KILSHEIMER, Reorganization Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

LIFE INSURANCE BONDS AT PAR, PAYING 4% per annum from first year and principal at death. Safe as Government bonds. ANTHONY D. HOLLAND, St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 3½ p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1949, Guar.
$1,800 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
2 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
44 shs. German Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
132 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
18 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
650 shs. Delaware River & Atlantic R. R.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
1 share Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. (Subscription.) 10 per cent. paid in.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham National Bank.
1 share Central Trust Co.
$12,000 Georgia Midland R. R. 3s, due 1946.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
200 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 City Brooklyn 6 p. c. Park Loan Bd.
11 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
180 shs. American Bank Note Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
1 membership Adirondack League Club.
$900 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$15,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1905.
40 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of N. Y.
$1,000 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consol.
$10,000 Gas and Electric Co. of Bergen Co., N. J. 5 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. 2d National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is important that the stock should be largely represented at this meeting. Therefore, whether you expect to be able to attend or not, please, without fail, immediately execute and send in the enclosed envelope to W. N. Cott, Secretary of the Company, the annexed proxy, so as to make sure that your stock will be represented at the meeting. If you are present your proxy will not be used.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

Proposals.

$20,000 PARK BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1888; March 18, 1885, and March 17, 1893.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

SCHOOL BONDS FOR SALE.
Sealed proposals will be received on or before 8 o'clock P. M., August 19, 1901, by the undersigned for the purchase of $200,000 of registered 3½ per cent. one thousand dollar bonds of the city of Elmira, New York, to be issued by the board of education for the purpose of school building.

Said bonds are to be dated September 1, 1901, and to mature September 1, 1926, interest payable semi-annually and principal and interest payable at the office of the Chamberlain of the city of Elmira.

The issuance of these bonds is authorized by paragraph 3, section 19, chapter 370, laws of 1895, and by unanimous consent of the common council of said city at a regular meeting held July 5, 1901.

The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the city of Elmira is $16,872,124, and the total bonded indebtedness, including this issue, is $1,102,500.

The population of the city of Elmira, according to the census of 1900, is 35,872.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
C. F. WALKER,
Secretary Board of Education.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.

On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.

FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.

J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, August 13th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 319.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for July, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 26th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 320) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

MORTGAGE FOR $150,000,000.

Given by the Consolidated Tobacco Company to Secure an Issue of 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

A mortgage for $150,000,000, made by the Consolidated Tobacco Company of America to the Morton Trust Company of New York, was filed with Register Clark of Hudson County, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. It is given to secure an issue of bonds not to exceed $158,000,000. The mortgage is dated June 15.

The document shows that the Consolidated Tobacco Company absorbed the American Tobacco Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, and other smaller concerns. The mortgage is signed by Hiram B. Berry, on behalf of the Morton Trust Company, and by James B. Duke as President of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. It bears war tax stamps to the amount of $75,000. If it had not been made until July 1, the payment of this tax would have been avoided.

The purpose of the Consolidated Tobacco Company is to issue 4 per cent. bonds to run fifty years. Application will be made for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The mortgage covers the Lorillard Tobacco works and all the other plants in the consolidation. It is said to be the largest mortgage but one ever filed in Hudson County. A few years ago a mortgage for $200,000,000, given by a big railroad company, was filed by the American Trust Company.

General Electric Company.

The preferred shares of the General Electric Company were stricken from the Stock Exchange list yesterday, in view of the fact that most of the issue has already been exchanged into the common stock of the company.

First Sale of Louisiana Cotton.

The first bale of new Louisiana cotton was sold at the New York Cotton Exchange at 15 cents a pound yesterday. The grade was high and staple good.

Secretary Gage Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $10,000 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at $113.1045, and $1,020 3s at $108.4444.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Car Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. E. Cole, J. S. Davis, and A. Forshay, New York.

W. H. Denslow Company of Waverly, to manufacture heaters; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. H. Denslow, C. P. Huchins, and Orvilla J. Denslow, Waverly.

Thomas & Buckley Hod Elevator Company of New York City; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. A. Thomas, Chicago; G. S. Daso and J. J. Buckley, New York City.

Economist Educational Association of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. G. Phillips, Upper Montclair, N. J.; W. H. Bond and H. D. Devine, Brooklyn.

Silver Creek Preserving Company of Silver Creek; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles F. Shumaker, Silver Creek; A. T. French, Fredonia; John T. Shumaker, Rochester.

Stowe & Eddy Company of New York City, to manufacture dental machinery; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. D. Sweet, Denver; M. M. Van Buren and L. E. Warring, New York City.

P. I. Fajans Electrical Construction Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isidor Fajans, New York; George F. Cook, Matteawan; Martin S. Kattenhorn, Keyport, N. J.

Cohoes-Waterford Heme Telephone Company of Cohoes, to operate in Albany and Saratoga Counties; capital, $200,000. Directors—S. B. Rawson, F. H. Sudro, and I. H. Griswold, Elyria, Ohio.

Van Degrift Equipment Company of New York City, to manufacture power transmission appliances; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. H. Smith and R. F. Manning, New York City; F. S. Gemmell, Jersey City.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The officer in charge of the liquidation of the Victoria-Montreal Insurance Company has made an offer of 50 cents on the dollar to creditors.

Atlanta fire insurance agents, acting under the influence of the Southeastern Tariff Association, have advanced insurance rates on Atlanta dwelling houses.

Fire underwriters say that advices from their Southern agents show that the companies are likely to control more specific insurance on cotton this season than ever before, because of their refusal to write transit insurance, which refusal is said to be leading to unusually large lines at cotton warehouses and compresses both at interior points and on the coast. The plans of the marine companies have not yet been disclosed.

At the close of business yesterday it was reported on apparently good authority in insurance circles that the business of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company had been reinsured in the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. In the absence of President Sheldon and Vice President Ingraham of the Phenix, minor officials of the company would make no statement regarding the report. The Associated Manufacturers' Mutual recently went into liquidation, because of an inability to agree upon a plan for the reorganization of the company as a joint stock corporation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 13	428,653
To date this year	195,668,531
Corresponding date last year	74,045,436

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 13	$1,035,000
To date this year	$698,772,720
Corresponding date last year	$322,389,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at two months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Louis. & Nash	1⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Locom. pf	½	Mexican Central	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	2	Missouri Pacific	1½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	N. Y. Central	2½
Canadian Pacific	3⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Norf. & West	1½
Chi. Great West.	⅝	North American	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	People's Gas	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅛	Reading	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	3	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅜
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Railway	⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	1⅞	Third Avenue	1
Erie	⅞	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅞	Union Bag & P.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
General Electric	2¼	U. S. Express	3
Illinois Central	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Int. Paper	2⅛	Wabash pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1⅜	West Union Tel.	⅝
Int. Power	1¼	W., St. L. & P. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Central	1⅝	Wis. Central	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	2	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Quicksilver pf.	⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅜	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅞
Hocking Valley	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. 1st Inc. 1 | Tol. & O. C. 1st 1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. con. 5s. 1 | West. Union coll. tr. 1
Nat. Starch 6s 1½ | 5s 2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Railroad securities were the prominent feature in yesterday's market and were uniformly strong. St. Paul led the advance, gaining 3⅛ points and closing at the highest on sales of nearly 34,000 shares. Maximum transactions were in Union Pacific, over 37,000 shares, with a net gain of 1⅜. Other stocks traded in in considerable volume were Atchison, Canadian Pacific, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, and Southern Pacific, at gains of from ¾ to 3⅛. Other railroads were less active, but all showed good advances. There were rumors that an extra 1 per cent. dividend might be declared on St. Paul in September, based on the expectation that the annual report will reveal the largest earnings ever achieved by this company.

United States Steel securities were much quieter than of late; trading in the common and preferred fell off to about 50,000 shares and fluctuations were within the narrow limit of half a point. Strike news continued all one way, foreshadowing early termination of the dispute. Overtures from the strikers are looked for.

About the only weak spot was Sugar, which in the early trading was sold down 2 points on renewals of the rumors of Mr. Havemeyer's illness. These were again authoritatively denied from Mr. Havemeyer's home and the stock rallied.

Quiet grain markets yesterday with insignificant fluctuations would indicate that present prices fairly reflect existing conditions. Exports of wheat continue to be liberal, as also are foreign purchases for future delivery. The excitement in corn is subsiding.

One fact clearly disclosed is the absolute scarcity of floating supplies of stocks in Wall Street. Any demand for considerable quantities either for investment or for the covering of short contracts finds the market virtually bare—purchases being effected only by sharp bidding up. This feature has been strikingly apparent even through the recent period of depression, when it was notable that short offerings were at all times easily absorbed; resulting in extreme dullness, activity being resumed only when purchasing set in. The significance of this from a speculative point of view can hardly be overestimated, for nothing can be more dangerous to a bear than a narrow, obstinate market. Back of present fluctuations is the steady strength of the investment situation.

Total transactions yesterday showed some improvement, though still relatively small, reaching something over 420,000 shares. Last quotations were in all cases at or near highest prices, with active bidding in evidence at the close.

HEAVY SUB-TREASURY DEBIT.

The New York Sub-Treasury had the large debit balance of $2,994,584 at the Clearing House yesterday morning. Of this amount, $1,100,000 was for the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army at Manila, and $300,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co. as agents for the United States Navy. The sum of $491,000 was paid for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office, and about $500,000 for pension account, the balance being for miscellaneous accounts.

DIVIDEND TALK NONSENSE.

International Paper shares were given a whirl yesterday. The common stock was lifted 2¼ points, and the preferred half as much. Six thousand shares of the common were quoted—equal to the total averaged per month for along time past. The manipulation was undisguised, the pool which for a year has been loaded with the stock paying commissions upon matched orders after the crudest fashion. Some interesting reports were current to help hopeful sentiment, and included in the list was the representation that dividends are to be resumed on the common stock. An officer of the company says: "Dividend talk is nonsense."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

5 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds ($500 each) of the Vesuvius Manganese Company, Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, and 86, due July 1, 1910, together with 25 shares of the first preferred stock of the said company, of the par value of $100 each, for account of A. C. Wilcox & Co., $80 for lot.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $160.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The week ending Aug. 12 has been one of very favorable temperature conditions in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with beneficial rains over a large part of the drought area. Drought, however, continues in the Ohio Valley and in portions of Tennessee and the upper lake region, while excessive rains have caused destructive freshets in the Carolinas and proved injurious in portions of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Extremely hot weather in the interior of California caused rapid ripening of fruit and serious injury to grapes in some places.

Late corn has experienced material improvement in the States of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in Kentucky and Tennessee, and, with favorable temperature conditions in September, the yield in the Missouri Valley will be larger than indicated by previous reports. In Ohio, Indiana, and Central and Southern Illinois the condition of the crop has further deteriorated, especially in Southwestern Ohio. In the Atlantic Coast districts corn has made excellent progress.

Rains have interrupted Spring wheat harvest, which, however, is nearly finished over the southern portion of the Spring wheat region, and caused lodging in portions of North Dakota, where the grain is reported as shrunken and heads not well filled, as a result of late excessive heat. Wheat harvest on the North Pacific Coast is in active progress, with yields exceeding expectations.

Further improvement in the condition of cotton is generally reported from the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, although rust and shedding are more or less indicated, especially in Georgia, Florida, and portions of Alabama, where too much rain has fallen in localities. Over much of the western part of the cotton belt and in portions of the central districts cotton is suffering for rain, and in the drought region of Texas is failing rapidly. Picking is in general progress in Texas, except in the northern counties.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England tobacco has made favorable progress, except in portions of Maryland, where the crop on lowlands has been injured by too much rain. In Kentucky and in portions of Tennessee the crop is generally improved, but in Southwestern Ohio it has been seriously damaged by drought.

All reports from districts east of the Rocky Mountains indicate an extremely light and inferior apple crop, although the outlook is slightly improved in Kansas and Missouri.

Plowing for Fall seeding has made very favorable progress, except in the Ohio

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday continued on a small scale, but trading was somewhat broader than on the first day of the week. In parts of the list there were some signs of life where for some time past no interest at all had been shown. There were not many net changes of importance, but most of those recorded were on the side of advances. Some trading occurred in the stocks of United States Reduction and Refining Company, which was first traded in a day or two ago, and Detroit Southern shares gave evidence of increased interest in these issues.

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AMERICAN CAN was less active than it was on Monday, but both issues remained firm. The common closed at 24⅛ bid, a slight net gain, while the preferred closed unchanged at 73¾. Trading for the day in the two issues amounted to about 700 shares.

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DETROIT SOUTHERN common, on the purchase of 300 shares, advanced to 14, and closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Similarly the preferred stock advanced to 40½, showing a net gain of 1½ points. The bonds were also stronger. Explanation of the better demand for these issues was found in the published report of the earnings of the road for the first week of August, which showed an increase over the same period of last year of $4,382. The earnings from the 1st of July to date this year, compared with the same period in 1900, showed an increase of $6,299.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING common was active to the extent of 500 shares, selling from 26 up to 27½. It closed at 27 bid, showing a net gain of 2 points. The preferred sold at 42, an advance of 2 points over the best bid of previous days. No transactions were recorded in the bonds.

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COMPRESSED AIR sold at 15¾ and 16. At the end of the day it showed a net gain of half a point, the final bid being 15½.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were dull but stronger. The preferred stock especially was in demand, and closed with a net gain of five-eighths of a point at 48⅛ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were strong but much less active than they were on Monday. They sold up to 66¾ and closed at 66½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅛
American Can pf	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	53	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	26½	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 5s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	¼	¾	¼	¾
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33⅝	32	33⅝
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15½	16¼	15	16
Con. Refrigerating	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25½	27	25½	27
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	30	27	30
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66¼	66⅞	66	66¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13¾	15	12½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	42	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	85	87	84	86
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	6⅜	6¾
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1½	1	1½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74¼	73	74⅛
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	87	85½	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q. El. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼
Otis Elevator	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	96¼	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	41	46	41	46
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27½	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 6s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82½	81¾	82
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	48⅛	48¾	47½	48⅛
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Home & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	773	775	773½	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17½	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	20½	30	30	32
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	27	29	25	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	45	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		100	..	100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westerhouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street, Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¾	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	113	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	98½	99½	98½	99½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	22½	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R			175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	70	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110¾	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6⅛	5¼	6⅛
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	51½	52½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92⅝
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82¾	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113¼	113¼	6,300	Amalgamated Copper	113	113¾	112½	113¼	+1¼
29⅜	30	1,700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29¾	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
84¾	84¾	15	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	..
33¾	34	650	American Cotton Oil	33¾	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
21½	27⅞	10	American Linseed	28	28	28	28	..
32½	33	400	American Ice Co	32¾	33	32¾	33	..
68½	69½	20	American Ice Co. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	..
23	24	1,800	American Locomotive	24	24	22½	23	−2
85⅛	84½	940	Am. Locomotive pf	84	84½	84	84½	+ ½
6	6¼	300	American Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
27½	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	2,430	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51½	+ ⅜
99⅞	100¼	144	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
130¼	130½	26,750	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	131	131	129	130½	− ½
44⅛	44½	1,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	39,660	At., T. & S. F	73¼	74⅞	72⅞	74⅝	+1⅜
95⅝	95⅞	5,427	At., T. & S. F. pf	95	95⅝	94⅜	95½	+ ⅞
98	98½	1,050	Baltimore & Ohio	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼	+2
74¼	74¾	2,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¼	74½	73¾	74½	+ ⅜
69½	70	700	Canada Southern	68	69½	68	69½	− ¼
111½	111⅝	10,325	Canadian Pacific	109½	112¼	109	111⅝	+3⅛
158	162	10	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	..
46	46¼	5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅜	46	44⅜	46	+ ⅝
37¼	37½	1,400	Chicago & Alton	37	37¾	37	37⅜	+ ⅝
75½	76½	200	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77	76½	76½	+ ½
21⅝	22¼	1,000	Chicago Great West.	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ¼
81¼	82	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	81¾	81¾	81½	81¾	+ ¼
46⅜	48⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+1⅜
35	35½	2,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34½	35½	34½	35½	+1½
70¼	71½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	71	71	70	70	+ ½
161⅜	161½	34,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159¼	161½	158⅞	161½	+3⅛
184½	185	1,150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	183	183½	183	183½	+1
103	106	100	Chicago & Northw	103	103	103	103	+3
138	139	300	Chi. R. I. & Pac	139	139	138	138	+ ½
18	18½	650	Chicago Term. Trans.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1
37½	38	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	38⅛	37½	37⅝	+1½
89½	90⅜	1,900	C., C., C. & St. L., x d.	89½	90⅞	89¼	90⅜	+ ¾
30	35	10	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	30	30	30	30	..
93	95	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95½	95½	95½	95¼	..
52⅜	53	800	Col. Southern 1st pf	53	53	52⅜	52⅜	− ⅛
22¼	22⅞	400	Col. Southern 2d pf	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ⅞
220¼	220½	2,100	Consolidated Gas	220½	220¾	220	220¼	+ ¼
66⅝	67	1,100	Con. Tobacco Co	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+ ¼
160¼	160½	700	Delaware & Hudson	160½	160⅝	160	160	+1½
91⅜	91½	450	Denver & R. G. pf	91¾	91⅞	91	91	+ ¼
7⅜	8¼	246	Dist. of America	8	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
10	10⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & At	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	19	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1
37⅜	37¾	11,700	Erie	36¾	37¼	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅞
65¼	65½	900	Erie 1st pf	65	65⅞	65	65⅞	+1⅞
50¾	51	200	Erie 2d pf	51	51	51	51	+1
34	38	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	35	35	35	35	..
253	255	200	General Electric	252¾	253	252¾	253	+2½
55	58½	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	55	55	55	55	..
178½	179½	300	Great Northern pf	178	178	178	178	..
52½	52⅝	100	Hocking Valley	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	− ⅛
144	145	500	Illinois Central	143½	145	143½	145	+1⅞
23⅜	24	5,590	International Paper	21⅜	24¼	21⅜	24	+2½
77½	78	550	Internat. Paper pf	76½	78	76¼	78	+1⅝
90⅜	91¼	600	Internat. Power Co	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	+1¼
38⅜	39½	400	Iowa Central	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+1⅛
73½	75	100	Iowa Central pf	74	74	74	74	+2
60	61	150	Lake Erie & West	61	61	61	61	+1
122	128	15	Lake Erie & West. pf	122	122	122	122	..
76	77	500	Long Island	76	76	76	76	..
102	102¾	4,700	Louisville & Nashville	100¾	102¾	101⅜	102¼	+1⅜
166	168	400	Manhattan Elevated	166	166¼	166	166⅜	+¾
23½	24	900	Met. Street Railway	23½	24	23½	24	+ ½
10⅛	10⅜	900	Mexican Central	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
103	108	900	Mexican Nat. ctfs	103	108	103	108	+1
24	25	1,800	Minn. & St. Louis	24	24	22½	23	−2
24½	25¼	400	Minn. S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ½
26¼	26¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26¾	26	26	..
53¼	54	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
101	102	10,820	Missouri Pacific	101	102	100¼	102	+1½
42⅜	42¾	1,000	National Biscuit Co	42⅜	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅛
100¼	100½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
76	77	200	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76	77	76	77	− ½
151⅜	151½	4,400	New York Central	151⅜	153½	151½	152⅜	+2½
40¼	41	3,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40¼	41	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
81¾	82	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	81¼	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ⅜
137	138	200	N. Y., Susq. & West.	137	137	137	137	− ¼
109⅛	109¾	31,235	N. Y., N. H. & H	107½	109¾	107½	109¼	+3⅛
32⅝	33¼	8,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
53	53½	15,600	Norfolk & Western	52	53½	51⅞	53	+ ⅝
98	99½	900	North American	100	101	98	99½	+ ½
96	96½	200	Northern Pacific pf	96	96½	96	96½	+ ½
71	71	30	Pacific Coast 2d pf	71	71	71	71	..
40¾	40¾	300	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40	40	..
143¼	144⅞	19,110	Pennsylvania R. R	143¼	144⅞	143¼	144⅞	+1⅞
110¾	111¼	6,470	People's Gas, Chicago	110¾	111¼	109¾	111¼	+ ⅜
42⅜	42⅝	200	Pressed Steel Car	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅜
84¾	85	50	Pressed Steel Car pf	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	..
10	10	100	Quicksilver pf	10	10	10	10	− ⅜
41	42	6,600	Reading	41	42	40⅞	41½	+1⅛
77¼	77¾	1,415	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ½
51⅝	52	600	Reading 2d pf	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	650	Republic Iron & Steel	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝
74	74¼	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
115	116	2,500	St. L. & Adirondack	115	116	115	115½	+ ⅛
27	27	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	27	27	27	27	..
39¼	39¼	200	St. L. & San Fran	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
67¾	67¾	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
30	30	300	St. Louis Southw	30	30	29½	29½	+1¼
62¼	62⅝	900	St. Louis Southw. pf	62¼	62⅝	61½	62¼	+1¼
80	80	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	80	80	80	80	..
55¼	55⅝	7,800	Southern Pacific	55¼	55⅝	54¾	55⅝	+ ⅜
29⅜	29⅝	7,800	Southern Railway	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	3,000	Southern Railway pf	84⅝	85¼	84¼	85	+ ⅛
6	7	24	Standard R. & T	6	7	6	6	..
61⅜	61½	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61⅜	61½	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
42¼	42½	4,100	Texas Pacific	42¼	42½	42	42	+ ⅛
122	123	190	Third Avenue	122	123	123	123	+1
95¾	96	1,900	Twin City R. T	95¾	97	95¼	97	+1⅝
16⅜	16⅝	1,000	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	15½	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+2¼
96¼	97⅛	38,200	Union Pacific	96¼	97⅛	95¼	96⅞	+1¼
89½	89½	675	Union Pacific pf	89½	89½	88¾	89½	+ ¼
89	89	90	United States Express	89	90	89	89	..
43¾	44	31,960	United States Steel	43¾	44	43½	43½	+ ⅛
93	93¾	19,627	U. S. Steel pf	93	93¾	92¾	93	+ ½
12⅞	13⅜	1,650	United States Leather	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13	..
80	80	1,100	U. S. Leather pf	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
56	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf	56	56	56	56	..
59	59	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	59	59	59	59	+ ⅝
21½	21⅝	3,700	Wabash	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	39⅜	6,900	Wabash pf	38⅝	39⅜	38½	39⅛	+1⅛
92⅝	93½	3,700	Western Union Tel	92⅝	93½	92½	93	+ ⅝
17⅞	18	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	..
30	30	30	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	30	30	30	30	..
20¼	20⅞	500	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+1⅜
42	43	100	Wisconsin Central pf	42	42	42	42	..
Sales		428,653						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½	G. S. R. pf.	103	107
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	Hock. V. pf.	74½	75
3s, r., 1918	108½	109	Homestake	97	..
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109	Ill. Cent., l.l.	102	..
3s, r., 1918, sm.	108	109	Int. Silver	6⅞	7
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Int. Sil. pf.	33½	40
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Int. S. P.	35	40
4s, r., 1925	137	138	I. S. P. pf.	80	84
4s, c., 1925	137	138	J. & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	Kan. & M.	31	35¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. C. So.	18	20
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	K. C. S. pf.	38	41
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	K. & D. M.	7	8
Adams Exp.	170	180	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	King. & P.	9¼	..
Alle. & W.	120	..	Lacl. Gas.	85	95
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	29	Lacl. G. pf.	100	101
A. A. C. pf.	85	89	Lake Shore	251¼	275
Am. Bic. pf.	3	4	Man. Beach	12	18
Am. Coal	180	200	Md. C. pf.	70	78
Am. Cot. pf.	90	91½	Met. W. S. El.	35½	36½
Am. D. Tel.	34	38	Met. W. S. El., pf.	92½	95
Am. Exp.	192	198	Mich. Cent.	105	..
A. L. Co. pf.	60½	62½	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.		117
Am. Snuff	41	46	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. S. pf.	85	86¼	M. & St. L. pf.	116	117½
A. S. R. pf.	120	124½	M. & St. L. pf.	98	101
A. T. & C.	98	101	Mex. Cent.	133¼	134
Am. Tob.	133¼	134	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	70	75
Am. T. pf.	140	145	Mob. & O.	82	83
Am. W. Co.	10½	18	Mor. & Es.	193	195
A. W. Co. pf.	77	80	Nat. Lead	20	21
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	Nat. L. pf.	87	90
Ann Arb. pf.	21¼	25	Nat. Salt	42	43
B. & O. pf.	92½	93½	New Cent.	137	35
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. A. B.	135	140
B. Un. Gas.	214	219	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf. 109	112
Brunn. City	10	10¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf. 109	112
B., R. & P.	86½	90	N. & W. pf.	87	90
B., R. & P. pf.	123¾	125	Nat. Mining	8	9¼
C., C., C. & I.	40	..	Peo. & E.	22	26
C. & E. Ill.	120	128	Pere Marq.	..	75
C. & E. Ill. pf.		133	Pere M. pf.	..	81
C. G. W.	9	11	P. C. C. & St. L.	72	78
C., St. P., M. & O.	175	185	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	103
C., St. P. M. & O. pf.			P. F. W. & C.	189	..
C. C. C. & St. L.	116	116	P. F. W. & C. sp.	187	..
C., L. & W.	69	69	Pullman Co.	206	208
C. L. & W. pf.			Quicksilver	3	4
Cleve. & P.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Forty-fifth Street Houses Change Hands—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John Hindly has sold, through Greene & Taylor, the two three-story dwellings 41 and 43 West Forty-fifth Street, each 12.6 by 100.5.

George A. Hampton & Brother have sold for Rosa Doctor to S. Cahnmann the five-story three-family flat 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Janpole & Werner are the buyers of the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, sold recently through McVickar & Co.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold for Michael Scanlon to Elias Stone, for $20,000, the five-story single flat 112 East Tenth Street, 18 by 65.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Antonio Minaldi to Herman Weaver, for about $45,000, the five-story building 605 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 80.

H. Weisstock has sold for H. P. Ansorge, for $67,500, the two five-story double flats 141 and 143 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100.11; also, for Oscar Willgerodt, for $22,500, a dwelling on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Ogden Avenue, 45 by 100.

The six-story building 5 Thomas Street has been leased to the Rio Chemical Company of St. Louis for a term of five years at an annual rental of $4,000.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Mrs. Ann Quirk to Alphonse Constantin the tenements known as 552, 554, and 556 West Broadway, and 64 West Third Street, at the southwest corner of those streets. The lease is for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,900.

The Municipal Realty Company took title yesterday to 147 and 149 West Forty-ninth Street, running through to 148 to 152 West Fiftieth Street. The property has been mortgaged by its new owners to the New York Security and Trust Company for $66,500, and to William Rau for $10,000.

The City Real Property Investing Company, according to two deeds placed on record yesterday, has acquired three lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Of this plot the easterly fifty by 100.8 was conveyed by Julia E Cameron and the easterly lot by Euphemia D. Russell. Charles D. Wetmore and E. L. Baylies are Directors in the City Real Property Investing Company.

The Auction Room.

The six-story brick building 76 Roosevelt Street, running through to 68 New Chambers Street, sold under foreclosure by Auctioneer William M. Ryan in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, was knocked down to Charles G. Cronin for $48,000. Mr. Cronin was unable to comply with the terms of sale, and the property was resold by order of the referee, the plaintiff being the purchaser on a bid of $40,000.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

415 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 361 feet west of Avenue A, 27 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Hannah Wallach $15,000

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 220.3 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charles D. Robinson and Nathaniel A. Elsberg, as receivers..... 4,600

203 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 24.9 by 51.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Tomes 14,000

165 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 115 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James W. McElhinney 15,500

By James L. Wells.

63 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 213.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, nine-story apartment hotel; foreclosure sale, to Margaret D. Hopper.... 63,794

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway, is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 286.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,685.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 38; James W. Cooper of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 41 Broome Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, 206 Produce Exchange, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, 59 East Forty-second Street, architects; $250.

No. 54 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John A. McCall, premises, owner; Franklin Engineering Company of 346 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 245 feet east of Monroe Avenue, to a two-story frame stable; George Ferguson, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $40.

No. 4 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Frank V. and Ida H. Burton of 2 West Thirty-ninth Street, owners; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $950.

Concourse, north side, 125 feet west of Girard Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Christopher Edee of 534 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, northwest corner, to a two and three story frame hotel; Fannie Moses of 1,530 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Unionport Road, Jackson Street, and Railroad Avenue, to a one-and-one-half-story frame shop; Kate Driscoll of 405 East Forty-second Street, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Thomas McBride of 524 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; George J. Epert of 1,669 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 125 Hester Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; R. Kapler, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

No. 208 to 212 West Seventy-sixth Street to a six-story brick stable; John G. Miller of 127 Riverside Drive, owner; John W. Horner of 212 West Seventy-sixth Street, architect; cost, $325.

No. 212 East Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Anna Schwerming of 218 East Fourteenth Street, owner; Henry Segelmann of 183 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 36 Washington Square West, to a seven-story brick hotel; James Knott of 53 Washington Square South, owner; Charles H. Van Allen of 148 West Fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 76 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Hannah M. Corbin, premises, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 35 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. A. Oakley, premises, owner; S. B. Colt of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 143d St, 99.11x71.2 to e s of Hamilton Place x108.6 to 143d St; e 28.9; James B. Gillie to Louis Ungrich and another, (R S $1) $1

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 23, map of new Village of Jerome; William A. Marshall, referee, to Albert F. Gescheidt, Jr..... 1,000

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Henry Haffen to Christian F. Feller 2,000

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Harris Bernstein to Abraham Zartlin, (mtg. $17,000) 24,000

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Abraham Zartlin to Congregation Mesach Hoari, (mtg $22,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, 450, w s, 20x80; James N. Rosenberg, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, (R S $6.50) 15,000

MADISON AV, 1,965, e s, 19x89.9; A. D. Truax, referee, to Timothy Donovan, (R S $6.25) 14,910

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 366.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; Isabella Freedman to Mary E. Dalton 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 121st St, 20.11x75; Joseph E. Kopetzky to Samuel J. Kopetzky, (mtg $23,000) 1,000

PELHAM AV, s s, 42.4 ft w of Arthur Av, 50x108; Mary E. Dalton to Isabella Freedman, (R S $2.75) 1

RAILROAD AV, n ½ of Lot 29, map of Central Morrisania, 25x150; Harriett S. Odell to Axel H. Seadale, (mtg $2,000).. 100

RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.6 ft n e of 138th St, 125x222.6x irregular; Alfred L. Doyle to Max Danziger, (mtg $12,000, R S $6) 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.6 ft n e of 138th St, 125x229.6x irregular; Max Danziger to Lewis Z. Bach, (mtg $12,000 R S $6) 1

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 177.7 ft s of 161st St, 27.2x86x27x98.4; John T. Hunt and another, executors, and others to William J. Hughes, quitclaim 1

SPRING ST, 266, s s, 25x100; Lena Lewis to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $25,000, R S $5) 1

WALTON AV, e s, 139.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 37.8x79.4x37.6x77.10; John Miles to Mary J. Kingston 1

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; Martha Palser and another, trustees, to Albert R. Palser and another, (R S $1) 4,375

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; J. Berrie King, as trustee, to Albert R. Palser and another, 1-3 part, all title 5,500

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; William H. Willis, referee, to Albert R. Palser and another, (R S $6.50) 15,100

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; Martha Palser and others to Alfred R. Palser and another, quitclaim. 1

WEST BROADWAY, 175, e s, 20.1x27.1x 20x26.10; J. Berrie King and others, heirs, to Albert R. Palser and another, quitclaim 1

1ST AV, 629, n w corner of 36th St, 24.8x 80; Max Lion to George Hinck, all title, (mtg $17,500, R S 75 cents) 3,125

1ST AV, 625, n w corner of 36th St, 24.8x 80; Genevieve Lion and another, by guardian, to George Hinck, (mtg $17,500,) all title 1,875

3D ST, 59 East, n s, 25x96.3; Lena Lewis to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $28,000, R S $5) 1

34TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74; Edith S. Radley to John J. Radley, (mtg $60,000) 1

39TH ST, 528 and 530 West, 50x98.9; David Christie to Mollie Katzoff and another, (mtg $26,000, R S $3) 1

49TH ST, 140 West, 20.10x100.4; William Rau to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $5.75, mtg $11,500) 1

49TH ST, 147 West; Hiram Calkins to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $12.75) 1

49TH ST, 347 West, 25x100.5x irregular; William J. McClelland to Margaret Douglas, (R S $3.50, mtg $20,000) 27,250

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.4; Metropolitan Street Railway Company to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $21.25) 1

71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Leon Lanrowitz and another to Benedict A. Klein, (mtg $18,000, R S $8.50) 1

71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Benedict A. Klein to Leon Lanrowitz and another, (mtg $21,000, R S $7) 1

76TH ST, s s, 435 ft e of 3d Av, 50x102.2; Henry M. Bennett to John McDonald, (mtg $20,000, R S $4) 1

88TH ST, n s, 157 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 100.8; Charles A. Boyce and another, executors, to Jean A. Bonsell, quitclaim, (mtg $2,800, R S $3) 1

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.8; David Klein to Hannah Frankel and another, (mtg $40,000, R S $1) 1

92D ST, 145 West, 17x100.8; John D. Malone to Hiram Calkins, (mtg $15,500, R S $1) 1

95TH ST, 67 East, 25x100.8; Lillie Freedman to Pauline Slote, all liens 100

98TH ST, 67 East, 25x100.8; Pauline Slote to Elesie Nieder, (mtg $25,000) 100

98TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Euphemia D. Russell and another, executors, to City Real Estate Property Investing Company, (R S $5.75) 14,000

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Julia E. Cameron and another to City Real Estate Property Investing Company, (R S $22.75) 100

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Albert V. Donellan to Matilda E. Squire, (mtg $24,000, R S $4) .. 1

117TH ST, 435 West, 18.4x100.11; Frederick A. Cauchois to Frank W. Doolittle, (R S $5.25, mtg $15,000) 28,000

124TH ST, s s, 156 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17x100; James T. Farrelly to Richard A. Farrelly, (mtg $3,500) 1

134TH ST, 215 West, 17x99.11; Hattie A. Campbell to Joseph A. Van Mater, (mtg $9,000) ..... Exchange

162D ST, 538 West, 18x99.11; James W. Kennard to Marie F. Grosz, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.25) 100

183D ST, 913 East, 25x100; Daniel C. Hayes to J. F. Harrison, (R S $1) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 504; John C. Crothers and another, executors, to Michael J. Moran, 2 years $1,200

JEROME AV, s s, Lot 23, map of new village Jerome; Albert F. Gescheidt to John Duca, 2 1-12 years 500

OLIVER ST, 68; Maria H. Wilcox to Gerardo Giudici, 5 years 2,300

STANTON ST, 152; Jacob Froelich to Bernhard Ehrenfreund, 3 9-12 years, $900 to 960

3D AV, 1,443; William Schwegler to Charles H. Stirlz, 4 9-12 years.. $1,020 to 1,080

104TH ST, s s, 363 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Joseph P. Zurla to Pietro Rotella, 5 years 420

115TH ST, 343 East; Leonardo Graziadei and another to Ferdinando Salvatore, 3 years 378

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERKOWITZ, Lena, to American Mortgage Company; Hamilton St, 26, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

BRAND, Diederich, and another to George Ehret; 504 Broome St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent $2,510

BRUGMAN, Albert F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, 254, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

CALLAGHAN, William, to Francis Callaghan; 151st St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 34,000

CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

CRANE, Sarah J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 7,500

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Tillie Frederickson; 72 West 108th St, (prior mtg $25,500) 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

DOOLITTLE, Frank W., to Frederic A. Cauchois; 117th St, 435 West, due Sept. 1, 1903 13,000

FISHBOURNE, Eliza, to William Fishbourne; Christopher St, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Place, 10 years, 3½ per cent.. 4,000

FLAMMER, John J., and another to Thomas C. Stephens; 639½ Hudson St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

FOREST, Joseph, to George Ehret; 84 Lawrence St, (prior mtg $9,500,) 1 year, 4 per cent 2,500

FOWLER, Hattie F., to Catherine S. Burton; 152d St, n s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

FREEDMAN, Isabella, to the Park Mortgage Company; Pelham Avenue, s s, 42.4 ft w of Arthur Av, 3 years 6,000

GEISHEIDT, Albert F., Jr., to Friedrich Froh; Avenue A, s s, Lot 23, map of Jerome, 2 years, 4 per cent 500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Lena Lewis; 3d St, 59 East, installments $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent 7,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Lena Lewis; Spring St, 266, prior mtg——; installments $375 semi-annually, 6 per cent.... 6,750

HANK, Adolph, to the German Savings Bank; 148th St, 578 to 582 East, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 19,000

HINCK, George, to Max Lion; 1st Av, 629, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, gold 1,500

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Mary B. Kellogg; 71st St, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.. 21,000

McDONALD, John, to Mitchell A. C. Levy; 76th St, 435 and 437 East, prior mtgs ....., 1 year 10,000

MICHELSON, Sarah, to the Jefferson Bank; 206 and 208 Monroe St, (prior mtg $26,000,) due Feb. 12, 1902, 6 per cent 20,000

MORGAN, Mary F., to Joseph Kinneary; 2d Av, w s, 25.4 ft s of 56th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,000

MORRISON, Ferdinand V., to Samuel F. Pease; 143d St, s s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

MUNICIPAL REALTY CORPORATION to New York Security and Trust Company; 50th St, 148 to 152 West, and 49th St, 147 and 149 West, 1 year 66,500

MUNICIPAL REALTY CORPORATION to William Rau; 50th St, 148 to 152 West, and 49th St, 147 and 149 West, prior mtg $66,500, 1 year, 6 per cent... 10,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Jennie Monks; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, secures contract, due 3 months 6,000

PALSER, Albert R., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West Broadway, 175, 2 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

PALSER, Albert R., to Martha Palser; West Broadway, 175, prior mtg $10,000 and equal lien with two following mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

PALSER, Albert R., to Eliza K. Palser; West Broadway, 175, prior mtg $10,000 and equal lien with the above and the following mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

PALSER, Albert R., to Mary A. Palser; West Broadway, 175, prior mtg $10,000 and equal lien with two above mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

REINIG, Harriet A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 80th St, 174 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

SCHMIDT, Max F., to Henry Krogmann and another; Avenue A, now included in Eagle Av, n w s, 50 ft s of John St, 1 year 2,000

SEAVALE, Axel H., to Harriet S. Odell; Railroad Av, being n part of Lot 29, map of Central Morrisania, 5 years 5,000

SECOR, Peter P., to De Witt V. D. Reiley; 12th St, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, all title, 4½ per cent 200

SHIRMER, George F., and others to Annie V. Taylor; property in Westchester, Bronxwood Park, and Seneca Park; collateral mortgage to secure deficiency judgment ....

SHIRMER, Lily L., to James C. De La Mere; Plots 75 and 76 and s ½ of Plot 74, amended map of Bronxwood Park, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent 593

STUHRMANN, Ahlert, to Mary Wilkens; 13th St, s s, 195 ft w of Avenue B, demand, 4 per cent 10,000

THORNE, Mary B., formerly Bough, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, 207 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 8,500

TURNER, John, and wife to Tremont Building and Loan Association; 175th St, s s, 98 ft w of Madison Av, installments, 6 per cent 3,600

WIRTH, Henry J., to William Mullaney; Allen St, 161, installments, 10 years.... 29,000

WOOD, Kate C., to Letitia McMurtry; 11th Av, 2,382, 3 years 7,000

ZEITLIN, Abraham, to Harris Bernstein; Henry St, 184, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATTERBURY, Emma B., to George Tomes $15,000

BRAUN, John, to Louisa Braun 14,000

FINN, William E., to New York Security and Trust Company 36,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank ..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Institution 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Institution 7,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY to the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church 12,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY to the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church 12,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY, as trustee to Union Trust Company 10,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Samuel Weil ..... Nominal

WILMERDING, John C., administratrix, &c., to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 157; A. E. Hemmel Electric Company against Georgiana Wendel, owner; Maurice J. Sullivan, contractor. $70

BARCLAY ST, 101; Patrick Corbett against Serena Rhinelander, owner; Frederick W. Greenwood, contractor... 770

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; John McNamara against William L. Salas, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

BLEECKER ST, 26 to 30, and 318 and 320 Mott St; Jonas F. Goldsmith against Vincent S. Minnerly and another, (partition;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Samuel D. Lyons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

LOTS 118, 119, and 120, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Mackenzie Brothers against Elvira H. Gillingham and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 549.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 24.11x100; Eliza W. Fielder and another against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Embree.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 540.11 ft n of Trinity Av, 24.11x100, and 159th St, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; August Schaefer against Jane G. Hendrickson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, P. Cook.

10TH AV, 615 to 619, and 501 and 503 West 44th St; Johanna Fischer against Julia Langiots and another, (action to declare will void and partition, &c.;) attorneys, Dunphy & Peartt.

34TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74.1; St. Paul's Place and 3d Av, n e corner, 102.2x127.4x irregular, and 62 Ann St and property in other counties; John J. Radley and another against Edith S. Radley and another, (partition;) attorney, J. E. Kelly.

74TH ST, 326 East; Samuel Fuld against Ida Mothner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

124TH ST, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 104x100.11; the Guy B. Waite Company against John Caggiano, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. M. Greene.

153D ST, n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x 99.11; Calvin W. Withey against Elva E. Baumann, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Hyman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN LACTONE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday sold out the office furniture, plant, &c., of the American Lactone Company, at 388 Second Avenue, realizing $326.

BARNETT RODERMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday took charge of the place of business of Barnett Roderman, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 25 Howard Street, on an attachment for $206 in favor of Stanley J. Rosenberg, which was obtained on the allegation that he had disposed of his property. A City Marshal also replevined a lot of linings. Mr. Roderman was not present at the time, and it was said that he was at home, sick. He has been in business about eight years.

THE CENTURY ENGRAVING COMPANY.—The Century Engraving Company, photo-engraving, at 64 Trinity Place, made an assignment yesterday to George H. Johnson, who resides at Nyack. The deed was signed by Frederick Sheffield as President and H. B. Dingman Secretary. The business was started in 1894 by Mr. Sheffield, and was incorporated in Feb. 1, 1896, with a capital stock of $7,500, which was increased to $10,000 on May 1, 1898. In August, 1900, it was stated that George P. Hampton, formerly publisher of The National Single Taxer, had bought a controlling interest in the Century Engraving Company, and had succeeded Mr. Sheffield as President. Mr. Hampton withdrew some months ago, and Mr. Sheffield became President again. The liabilities are reported to be less than $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM J. LEE.—William J. Lee of 142 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,705, and assets $12 in cash. He has only two creditors—George M. Edebohls, $1,335, judgment obtained on June 28 for services, and William J. Hart, $350, money loaned on May 29 for speculative purposes.

MIDDLETOWN GLASS COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against the Middletown Glass Company of Middletown, N. Y., by the following creditors: Charles R. Fuller, John E. Iseman, Increase C. Jordan, Percival D. Nearing, all of Middletown, and Henry S. Pound of Wawayanda, who holds a note of the company for $2,200, made on Dec. 13, 1900, payable six months after date. It is alleged that the company is insolvent, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt; also that Cornelius Macardell, the President of the company, is also President of the First National Bank of Middletown; the company is indebted to the bank to a large amount, and the bank has brought suits against the company to recover $10,914. The time to answer expired on Aug. 12, and the President intends to permit judgment to be entered and thus allow the bank to get a preference. The company was incorporated in 1892 with a capital stock of $50,000.

MECCA MINE OWNERS' CHARGE.

Attachment Against a Superintendent to Recover Value of Gold.

Deputy Sheriff Carey has received an attachment against Lemuel Kingsbury of Breckenridge, Col., in favor of the Mecca Gold Placer Mining and Milling Company for $7,107, for gold obtained from the mine, which, it is alleged, he converted to his own use. He was Superintendent of the Mecca mine at Breckenridge during the year 1900, and officers of the company allege that he took out fifty-nine pounds of gold and sent to the company only $3,512 as the proceeds of the output of the mine, which should have been $10,620.

Benjamin S. Hall, the President of the company, said that he had made a demand on Mr. Kingsbury in December, 1900, and in July, 1901, for the difference, but he refused to pay it. The attachment was served on two persons here.

Sol Berliner's Creditors Meet.

A meeting of the creditors of Sol Berliner, United States Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, was held yesterday before Theodor Aub, referee in bankruptcy, at 149 Broadway. Only one claim was filed. Mr. Berliner was present, ready for examination at the hands of the creditors, but no one cared to examine him, so the examination was waived and the meeting closed.

Replevin for Corbett's Doors.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast yesterday received a writ of replevin for $200 against Byron W. Greene, Jr., a dealer in building materials, in favor of Frank J. Phillips, to recover six glass storm doors, which, it is said, belonged to the saloon of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, on Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The doors were taken away during the tearing down of the building. The Sheriff found them in Mr. Greene's lumber yard, and removed them to a storage warehouse. Mr. Phillips also claims damages of $100.

Against Garden City Trust Company.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment for $3,006 against the Garden City Banking and Trust Company of Chicago in favor of John J. Hayden on an assigned claim of the W. F. Burns Company for inducing 2,003 persons to bring their savings to the company in individual savings-bank boxes. It was served on a bank here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNHEIM, Eugene—N. G. Parsons and others $127

ARNSTEIN, Oscar—M. Fagan 115

BRIGHAM, Arthur L.—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York 385

BUCKMANN, John—W. A. Leggett and others 30

BULLWINKEL, Henry—United Wine and Trading Company 203

BYRNES, Perry—T. Von Sildeneck 91

BRIGHAM, Arthur L., and Amoe Dodge—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York 113

COBB, Walter, and Henry Fischman—H. M. Baker 47

CRANDALL, William S.—City Government Publishing Company 120

CARRAWAY, Martin C.—M. B. Dup and others 228

DAUFRICH, Magdelina—H. Herrmann & Sons 186

DEWITT, Robert—Thomas Conville Brewing Company 284

FORD, William W., and Max Frick—L. D. Post 173

FALLON, Frank—K. Kromer and others. 100

GRESSNER, Albert O.—C. T. Barney.... 873

HEISLER, Jay S.—H. Reitscher and others 272

HERTER, Peter—J. J. Rudley and others 344

HERR, Franklin H.—W. Walker and others 32

HUNTER, Isaac—H. E. Gilbert and others 145

JONES, Charles, and Francis X. Brosnan—Central Union Gas Company.... 1,842

KOSTER, Henry—Julius Kessler & Co.... 88

KIRCHNER, Gustav—O. Kreamer 146

KMEREAN, Joseph—United Wine and Trading Company 310

LOVE, Irving N.—C. M. Miller 63

LAZARUS, Edward R.—R. Rosenberg and others, costs 126

LANE, Kate and James—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York 161

McEVOY, James F.—B. F. Cullin 38

MAY, S. Elwood—G. W. Hart 272

MARTIN, George B., and Arthur O. Stallman—C. S. Shepard and others..... 224

MURPHY, Daniel—S. Oppenheimer and others 72

MAHLMANN, Frank—E. Ripper 191

MONDOLFO, Angelo—F. A. Canchois and others 572

MONDOLFO, Angelo—F. A. Canchois and others 572

NEUMAN, Jeanette—A. J. Patterson..... 190

PRUDOVSKY, Jacob N.—R. Cable 490

PRUDOVSKY, Jacob N.—N. Y. Glass Company 459

ROCKWELL, Annie—J. Brennan and others 29

RICKER, David H.—G. B. Hecker and others 14

SECHER, Louis—A. Gilbooly and others. 62

STEIN, Henry B.—L. Lewis 91

TOPLITZ, Samson L. and Barthold L.—G. S. Cook Company 231

TEAL, Edwin E.—L. Levy 304

TESCHNER, Paul—United Wine and Trading Company 149

THE BUYER AND CHRONICLE COMPANY, a corporation—W. N. Jennings.... 1,978

UNITED STATES STREET CLEANING Company—City Government Publishing Company 363

WILLIAMS, Charles J.—F. E. Davies.... 449

WATERS, Mary—K. Kromer and others.. 26

WELCOX, Joseph M.—C. G. Miller..... 130

ZELLER, Charles J.—C. A. Wimphennen and others 77

Excursions.

$1.00 Excursion $1.00
TO
LAKE HOPATCONG
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Sunday, Aug. 18, 1901
SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Liberty St. 8:30 A.M. Leaves South Ferry 8:35 A.M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A.M., 2:05 P.M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

Legal Sales.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order, made in the action of the Atlantic Trust Company vs. the Goldsboro Water Company, in the Superior Court of Wayne County, State of North Carolina, the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will sell for cash, by public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Goldsboro, North Carolina, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1901, all of the property of the Goldsboro Water Company, real and personal, goods and chattels owned by said Company, including its land, waterworks plant, buildings, pumphouses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in said County of Wayne, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rights, issues, income and profits accruing therefrom, and also all and singular the rights, privileges, and franchises, corporate and otherwise, of said water company, and also all the estate, title, and interest, property, possession, and demand whatever, in law or in equity, of the said water company, of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.
L. F. DORTCH, Commissioner.
July 20th, 1901.

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 50; Bowery, 85 and 85½; 112th St and 1st Av, n w corner, 100x100.11, and 54 Columbia St; Joseph Cohn against Barney Isaacs and another, (accounting and action to establish lien;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x100; John McNamara against William L. Salas, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

BLEECKER ST, 26 to 30, and 318 and 320 Mott St; Jonas F. Goldsmith against Vincent S. Minnerly and another, (partition;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Samuel D. Lyons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

LOTS 118, 119, and 120, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Mackenzie Brothers against Elvira H. Gillingham and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 549.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 24.11x100; Eliza W. Fielder and another against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Embree.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 540.11 ft n of Trinity Av, 24.11x100, and 159th St, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; August Schaefer against Jane G. Hendrickson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, P. Cook.

10TH AV, 615 to 619, and 501 and 503 West 44th St; Johanna Fischer against Julia Langiots and another, (action to declare will void and partition, &c.;) attorneys, Dunphy & Peartt.

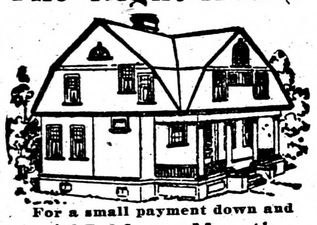
34TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74.1; St. Paul's Place and 3d Av, n e corner, 102.2x127.4x irregular, and 62 Ann St and property in other counties; John J. Radley and another against Edith S. Radley and another, (partition;) attorney, J. E. Kelly.

74TH ST, 326 East; Samuel Fuld against Ida Mothner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.



GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.

On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building; fully rented and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 10 Times Office.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 6 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,811, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Bath Beach.—Plot eight or sixteen lots, in improved section; elevated direct bridge without change. O. F. G. Megie, Park Row Building, New York.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559 Cort'l," for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.

Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the L. R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 108 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 30 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

Fruit, Gardening, Poultry.—35 acres, 8-room house, barn, crops, tools; near depot, town, factories, churches, schools; $1,500; easy. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bronx.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also six rooms and bath for housekeeping.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—After Sept. 15, by quiet, single gentleman, small apartment or two or three unfurnished sunny rooms in private family; west side, 50th to 80th Sts. Permanent, D Box 115 Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

The Allston, 17 and 19 East 38th St., Cor. Madison Av.—Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available Oct. 1; $860 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath; elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV.,
between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

Five elegant extra large, light rooms, bath; choice location; near 136th St.; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,945.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL GIBBS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Gibbs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 12, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13, 1901.

NO. 3,505.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM S. WEISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William S. Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13th, 1901.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plainfield, N. J.—Charming modern suburban residence, eleven rooms; fine grounds, handsomely laid out, all kinds trees, shrubs, fruit, &c.; price, $8,500; might exchange for nearby residence or seaside property. W. H., P. O. Box 1,911, New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 18 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. **D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.**

CHAMBERS ST.

4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city.

J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Small house by desirable tenant, 9th to 12th St., 5th to 7th Av., or 28th to 70th St, west of 3d Av., or west side, 70th to 85th St.; rental not over $1,200. Address J. R. W., 238 East 13th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

Choice large light apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath.

MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST,

CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.

All modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents, $1,400 & $1,500; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

RICHMOND HILL

27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.

Large and small light apartments to let; all modern improvements; strictly fire-proof; elevator runs all night; rents, $950 to $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

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New York, August 13, 1901.

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JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13th, 1901.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

SUNSIDE FARM, SUNSIDE, Greene County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

THE MANOR HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y. Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

Cairo.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Haines Falls.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 200; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

Tannersville.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

Asbury Park.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

Most beautiful resort on bank of Delaware River, 95 miles from New York City, via Erie R. R. All modern conveniences; orchestra, golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing. Send for illustrated booklet.

F. N. BOURNIQUE, Proprietor.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Pan-American Hotels.

BUFFALO'S BEST—THE F. B. ROBINS PAN-AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM, CONTROLLING THE HOTEL BUCKINGHAM, THE MARLBOROUGH

and several other first-class hotels. No temporary structures; no exorbitant charges; regular rates prevail. The Buckingham Café and Private Dining-Rooms are on top floor, adjoining roof garden. Only hotel in Buffalo having elevator running direct to roof. Airy rooms. There is an up-to-date roof garden on the Buckingham. Pan-American illumination and fireworks can be seen from the same. Rooms from $1.50 per day up. Special rates during July and August to Marylanders. Write for reservations.

F. B. ROBINS,
Hotel Buckingham, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Superior accommodations for few guests; fine house; convenient to station. Particulars, Box 62.

Lang Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board. M. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112 Keyport, N. J.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO,

Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.

BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Steinway piano, $100; Chickering, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $50 upward.

CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 18th.

$75—Elegant rosewood Steinway; rich tone; great bargain; cash or installments. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ouclin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELE A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW.

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au7-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

RYAN, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MARY L. RYAN, Augustus Delabore, Admr. of Helen Delabore, dec'd; Augustus A. Molony, Josephine G. Molony, Joseph J. Rogers, Catharine G. Rogers, Charles H. Rogers, Sarah E. McCormack, Harriet Van Pelt, Martha Ryan, Abram W. Ryan, Charles Ryan, Nettie M. Hoag, George Ryan, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. RYAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abraham H. Ryan, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, B.P.H. at the County of New York, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy10-1w6mW.

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 89 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STOTT, FRANK I.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK I. STOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of H. G. Romaine, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1901. JULIA A. ROMAINE, Administratrix, with will annexed of estate of F. I. Stott, deceased. f13-1aw6mW

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. au10-1aw6mW

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
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THREE-PLATOON POLICE SYSTEM NOW IN USE

The Experiment Causes Many Changes in Patrol Details.

More Men Will Now Be on Street Duty —A Test for the Laggards—How the Plan Works.

The problem of the three-platoon police patrol system began to work itself out when at 8 A. M. yesterday about one-third of the patrolmen in the City of New York left the station houses for eight hours' patrol duty on the 1,817 posts. As there were at 6 A. M. yesterday but 5,009 patrolmen available for patrol duty, plus such of the 270 men detailed or assigned to special duty as were remanded to patrol duty, some of the posts had to be doubled.

When the outgoing roll was called at 8 A. M. nothing had been done to change the duties of the desk Sergeants, Roundsmen, and doormen. Everything in the new system was reported as working smoothly at noon. As the platoon to go on duty from 4 P. M. to midnight had had at least eight hours' rest, there would, Central Office authorities said, be no excuse for any bungling, and still less for the platoon going on at midnight.

A crucial test or stage of the new patrol system, one that is bound of itself to differentiate the fit and the unfit of the force, will be the 4 A. M. reserve roll call. Those who answer it will be one section or one-ninth of the available patrol force. They will have gone off duty at midnight, and at the 4 A. M. call will go on reserve to noon, and should on answering the call go to bed. They had the right at midnight to go home for four hours. Old specialists on police matters say that men fit to be policemen will at midnight go to bed in the station house and get a twelve hours' rest. On the other hand, it is contended that the men who will never make their mark except by chicanery will pass the four hours between midnight and 4 A. M. in dissipation of various sorts. Few, it is argued, would, if their houses were near the station houses, go to them for about three hours, to report to the station houses for sleep at 4 A. M.

Inspector Brooks, who was Chairman of the Three-Platoon Committee which laid out the nine sections scheme, ridiculed many of the statements made about the abolition of details when they were absolutely necessary.

"It will be found," he said, "that not only are these details now covered as special or fixed posts, but that the interests served have gained by the change. The men covering them do their tour and are relieved. That is the only change. In the case of Bellevue Hospital, the Charities Department, and the Out Door Poor Department, the policemen are there on special posts, and the institutions have now the benefit of the men in reserve, something they did not have before. Street crossings are under police protection the same as before, only they are fixed posts, covered by patrolmen on their tour of duty.

"There have been no kicks yet from any of the patrolmen, and no resignations or threats to resign. Some of the old men will, however, have to retire on pensions. They cannot stand 'pounding the sidewalk' for eight consecutive hours even in this fine weather. The change affects all the commands more or less, except the steamboat patrol and the Central Park squads. It doesn't affect the courts to an extent which would cripple the administration of justice, but it has weeded out not a few dummies."

The Police Headquarters returns up to 6 A. M. yesterday show how the police force of the city stood two hours before the three-platoon system went into effect. The men on patrol duty were: 6 to 8 A. M., 1,034; 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., 1,665; 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., 1,372; 6 P. M. to 12 midnight, 2,184; midnight to 6 A. M., 2,151. Effective force: 11 Inspectors, 53 Captains, 308 Sergeants, 78 Detective Sergeants, 283 Roundsmen, 5,000 patrolmen, 126 doormen, and 41 matrons, a total of 5,909. Absentees: Sick, 236; with leave, 736; without leave, 1 night off, 87; suspended, 4; detailed, 165; special duty, 105; a total of 1,334, and a grand total of the uniformed force of 7,243.

There was much comment in the County Court House over the transfer of policemen doing duty there and at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Mulberry Street authorities met this with the assertion that the various courts and departments at their places have their own police in salaried attendants, who have the powers of a police officer, and that the City Hall command is within hail. As a matter of fact there were in the County Court House only three policemen.

The change in system put uniforms on many patrolmen who have been doing duty in citizens' garb at Police Headquarters for many years. Charles E. Brewer, who is sixty years old, has gone to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street squad; Matthew Looram and Dennis R. Hourigan of the Bureau of Information, to Newtown, L. I.; W. H. Plunket of the Elections Bureau, to Mulberry Street; P. H. Cunningham and John McGintry of the cloth room, to Jamaica. All the six men detailed to the Corporation Counsel's office have been put on post duty. The bicycle squad, which reported at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, has not yet suffered by the change, nor has the Broadway squad, which reports at the Macdougal Street and West Thirtieth Street Stations.

THREE PLATOONS IN QUEENS.

Burglaries Continue, but There Are Seventy-one More Policemen Now to Keep Thieves Away.

Residents of the Borough of Queens, where there has been such an epidemic of recent burglaries that District Attorney John B. Merrill has offered a reward of $100 for the body of any housebreakers shot and killed while robbing or running away, will be much better protected as a result of the three-platoon police system. When the transfers resulting from the plan were announced yesterday, it was seen that seventy-one more policemen are sent into the robber-ridden district, including three acting Sergeants.

Many of these policemen, however, have not done regular patrol duty for years. Most of the men sent from Manhattan to Brooklyn went to the outlying districts of East New York.

District Attorney Merrill yesterday justified his course in offering to pay for the killing of thieves, saying that he believed it was better to kill a burglar than to have a burglar kill an honest citizen.

"If any other community likes live burglars it is welcome to them," he said. "Here dead burglars are preferred." He added that the county could well afford to pay $100 for a dead burglar, for it would cost as much, if not more, to try a live one.

"Who will take charge of the burglars' bodies when they begin to come in?" he was asked.

"Let the dead past bury its dead," was the answer.

John R. Everett, an undertaker of Union and Fulton Avenues, Jamaica, was stopped in Beaver Street by two thieves with a revolver Monday night. He had no money, but they took his gold watch and chain and a small bottle of concentrated embalming fluid. Should they have taken a drink of the latter he hopes to soon meet them again in his professional capacity.

At midnight the same night the town was roused by an explosion in the rear of John Adike's grocery, hardly a block from the Jamaica Police Station. A man was seen to run away, and it is supposed that gunpowder intended to be used in forcing the store went off prematurely. An attempt was made the same night to rob the residence of F. R. Clair, on North Boulevard, College Point. It was after midnight when he returned home, and it is supposed he frightened the thieves away. It was found in the morning that a lower window had been drilled and the latch removed, and the sash opened. Nothing was missed from the house.

To Succeed Commissioner Romaine.

Michael I. Fagen, a Jersey City lawyer and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hudson County Democratic Committee, has been appointed by Judge Kirkpatrick to succeed the late Isaac Romain as United States Commissioner. He will enter upon his duties at once, having taken the oath of office at Judge Kirkpatrick's office at Newark on Monday.

MRS. BLAKELEY HALL'S DIVORCE

Decree Granted to Gilman Estate Claimant from Her Husband.

Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, who upon the death of the Bridgeport millionaire tea merchant, George Francis Gilman, made a claim to the whole of his estate, was yesterday awarded an absolute divorce from her husband, Blakeley Hall, publisher of The Morning Telegraph of this city.

The decree was granted by Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, upon the findings of James E. Smith of 38 Park Row, as referee. The reference was heard on July 12 of this year, but the papers have all been sealed. Justice MacLean directed that the papers be not opened except upon order of the court or by mutual consent of the parties to the action.

The suit was upon the statutory grounds, though the co-respondent is not named in the decree. Mrs. Hall is permitted to resume her maiden name, Helen Potts, and she is permitted to make an application for permanent alimony at any time that she may choose to do so. The decree also permits the plaintiff to marry and forbids the defendant to marry during the life of the plaintiff.

In the reference Mrs. Hall was represented by Frederick H. C. Keating of 38 Nassau Street. Mr. Hall appeared through his counsel, Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, and denied the charges of the plaintiff. The referee reported, however, that Mrs. Hall had proved all of her allegations.

Blakeley Hall married Miss Helen Potts of this city on June 12, 1890, in New Brunswick, N. J. No children have been born to them. They lived together until about three years ago. They then separated and made a financial agreement, which has subsisted between them since that time. A representative of Lawyer Keating said yesterday that this arrangement would doubtless be continued as alimony.

Mrs. Hall, upon the death of Francis Gilman, alleged that he had adopted her, or intended to adopt her, some time before his death. Litigation over the case is now in progress. Mrs. Hall lived at Black Rock, the estate of Mr. Gilman, for nearly three years prior to his death. She was formerly an actress. Blakeley Hall is now in Europe. Mrs. Hall, it was said yesterday, is visiting at a place on the Sound.

BUYERS TO CONVENE.

Annual Meeting of Representative Tradesmen to Open To-morrow Night — Nominees for Office.

The Buyers' Association of America will begin its fifth annual convention to-morrow evening at the rooms of the association, 26 East Twentieth Street. The convention of the Buyers' Association usually brings together many buyers from different parts of the country, who discuss matters of interest to the fraternity.

The members of the association are men and women who conduct departments in the big stores all over the country and in the course of the year handle thousands of dollars worth of merchandise. There will be an election of officers for the ensuing year, the nominees being:

I. N. Levinson, with Stern Brothers, New York, President; Charles L. Smith, with A. D. Matthews & Sons, Brooklyn, First Vice President; A. L. Fletcher, with R. H. White Co., Boston, Mass.; Second Vice President; B. H. Sinks, with the May Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Third Vice President; J. Fiegenheimer, Richmond, Va., Fourth Vice President; E. M. Sostman, resident buyer for the May Stores and Bernheimer Stores, Treasurer, and Louis Bobbé, Secretary.

Nominees for the Executive Board: Joseph Lewis, with Bloomingdale Brothers, New York; G. M. Butler, resident buyer for Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee and Philadelphia; H. S. Bernhard, with Rothenberg & Co., New York; T. J. Churchill, with Hahne & Co., Newark, N. J.; R. C. Dickman, with Stern Brothers, New York; Alfred Fantl, with H. Batterman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Gilbert, with the Union-Pacific Tea Company, New York; Arnold Wolff, with Ehrich Brothers, New York; S. Hirsh, with Hirsh Brothers, New Haven, Conn.; Martin Roman, with Siegel-Cooper Company, New York; Jacob Springer, with A. D. Matthews & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George W. Scheerer, with Furst Brothers, Jersey City, N. J.; George Sloan, resident buyer for Schuurman & Evans and Panton & White, St. Paul, Minn., and Duluth, Minn.; Jean C. Tanty, with the Siegel-Cooper Company, New York, and W. C. C. Mathews, with R. H. Macy & Co., New York.

THE CELTIC DEPARTS.

The Monster Ship Starts on Her First Eastward Voyage Across the Atlantic—William Gillette Aboard.

The White Star liner Celtic, the largest oceangoing vessel in existence, began her maiden eastward passage of the Atlantic at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The White Star piers were crowded with visitors long before the time for the big ship to depart. As the Celtic backed out into the stream, the passengers aboard and the sightseers on the dock gave a hearty cheer.

Along the river front, too, in places where the view of the river was not obscured by docks, and along the Battery wall, a large crowd had collected to see the Celtic as she made her way down the Bay. A large proportion of the spectators had their cameras with them, and hundreds of pictures were taken of the vessel as she passed.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Celtic was William Gillette, who goes to London to look after his production of "Sherlock Holmes." Others sailing on the liner were Roland Colebrook, Capt. George T. Walker, and H. Laussat Geyelin.

WINDPIPE SEVERED, HE LIVES.

Joseph Reither May Recover from Injury Which Is Usually Fatal.

Doctors are taking great interest in the case of Joseph Reither, twenty-six years old, a patient in Fordham Hospital, who is showing every sign of speedy recovery from an injury that they say generally proves fatal within two days. Reither, who lives at 2,473 Arthur Avenue, was employed on an excavation at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street last Thursday, when he missed his footing and fell thirty feet into the hole.

He struck on a wire guy rope which supports a derrick, and, though the skin of his throat was not broken, his windpipe was severed in two places by the force of the blow. Dr. Mulholland found his shoulders and neck puffed up like a balloon with the air that was percolating through the tissues from the rupture.

At the hospital an incision was made in his chest and a rubber tube inserted through which he can breathe, and Visiting Surgeon Jackson R. Campbell says that if Reither continues to improve he will establish a permanent connection with a silver tube.

BROKE BROTHER-IN-LAW'S JAW.

Matthew Moore, Jr., Put Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

Matthew Moore, Jr., son of Bridge Commissioner Matthew Moore of the Borough of the Bronx, with whom he lives at 237 St. Ann's Avenue, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged with breaking the jaw of his brother-in-law, Francis A. Walkley of 859 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and otherwise beating him.

The fight occurred on July 16, when Moore, who is a powerfully built young man, accused Walkley of abusing the horse he had loaned him, with his buggy, for an afternoon drive. Magistrate Zeller found the evidence so contradictory that he refused to convict Moore, but put him under $300 bonds to keep the peace for three months.

Aged Couple in Distress.

Superintendent William York of the Municipal Lodging House, First Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, wants the attention of benevolent persons called to an aged German couple now in his care, John Schlossere, sixty-seven years old, and his wife Christina, aged seventy-seven. As long as John was able to work they lived in poor rooms at 429 East Sixteenth Street, but a few days ago they were dispossessed.

The Shamrock at Manhattan Beach.

Another introduction of fireworks novelties will be made on Thursday evening in Pain's Open-Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach, when, in addition to a repetition of the water fireworks display, there will be a fire picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock as she arrived in port after crossing the Atlantic.

BIG CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS DISCOVERED

Silks Imported for Certain Houses Greatly Undervalued.

COMPLAINTS TO WASHINGTON

$500,000 Worth of Goods Held—Appraiser Wakeman Transfers C. C. Browne Pending Investigation.

Simultaneously with the order which came from the Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, to Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, yesterday, informing him that the Civil Service Commission had failed to approve his temporary appointments of Examiners Groves, MacDonald, Brelzfelder, Jerome, and Michales, evidences were discovered of apparent frauds of possibly great extent in falsely appraising silks imported to this country.

According to Appraiser Wakeman the value of silks imported and received at this port is about $3,000,000 per annum. The duty on them, roughly estimated, rises as high as $2,500,000. The appraisement of these silks comes directly under the Assistant Appraiser, Warner Sherwood, in the third department of the Public Stores. Directly under Mr. Sherwood, Charles C. Browne, on the local Civil Service Board, has been active. Browne has done much of the actual examining, appraising, and valuation of the goods. About a week ago Mr. Browne was, at the direction of Appraiser Wakeman, transferred to the Dock Department, although he had held the position in the third department for about ten years. The change did not result in a reduction in salary to Mr. Browne, his salary being $2,400 a year, but it very materially lessened his responsibility. About 3 o'clock yesterday Appraiser Wakeman received this dispatch from Mr. Browne, apparently sent out from 253 Broadway:

Hon. W. F. Wakeman, United States Appraiser:

Have telegraphed the Secretary asking suspension during investigation of any charges against me.

CHARLES C. BROWNE.

For about a year past, Mr. Wakeman says, he has been receiving letters, notes, and telephone messages informing him that the competition which certain silk firms were buffeting against was too strong to be honest. Japanese silks, for example, were most frequently mentioned, and they were said to be sold at prices which men who paid their intrinsic value and the tariff on them in addition could not compete with. The Appraiser for a time paid little attention to these complaints, because similar ones are arriving continually and generally when traced to the bottom are found to have no real foundation—that is to say, the goods were correctly appraised. But when these complaints continued to pour in, Mr. Wakeman was finally compelled to take cognizance of them. He began about a week ago by transferring Browne.

In Browne's place Mr. Wakeman first placed J. S. Smith. He subsequently added Rudolph Streuli. There were then two men doing the work which Browne performed alone. Before long these two men reported to the Appraiser that frauds had been committed in that department. About that time complaints were being made by several of the largest silk concerns in the city that their goods were being held up by the Appraiser.

The firms of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., 45 Greene Street, and Z. Horikoshi & Co., 66 Greene Street, were among those who complained. But there were others in Greene Street, also, whose goods were being held up. The mere fact that the goods are held up by the Appraiser means little or nothing, however, because for slight errors in the invoices this might occur. However common this clog in the importing business has been in the past, it was because of these detentions of goods that the fact that there was something wrong in the appraising of silks first leaked out in New York.

Investigation of several invoices showed that a double method had been adopted to evade the payment of the duties prescribed by the tariff law. It was discovered that the weight of the silk brought in had been put down in the invoice as much less than it should have been, and that all the silk had been entered on the invoice as of the lowest grade, although many pieces of the highest grade were found to have been included in the consignment.

How long and to what extent the giving of short weight has been practiced Mr. Wakeman said he could not say. All of the goods save those which he is just now holding back have gone out of his hands. It will therefore be quite difficult to ascertain what the extent of the frauds has been. One invoice, which has been entered, however, in a manner to indicate that the amount of duty to the Government was $44,000, was estimated by the expert appraisers to be worth enough to bring the actual amount still due the Treasury from the importer up to $80,000.

The intimations which silk firms who have been subjected to a competition which has been difficult to overcome have thrown out are to the effect that a certain man or men in the Appraiser's department are on the pecks of their competitors. Even figures are given, and one man is said to have been drawing $8,000 a year. Others who have left the employment of the Government are said to be now far beyond the necessity of much worry regarding their future livelihood.

Appraiser Wakeman admitted little regarding his investigations. He said, however, that it was that Browne had been removed to the Dock Department, and two men had been appointed in his place. "It is true," he said, "that I am holding back a number of firms' goods, and that an investigation is in progress. How much am I holding back? Well, perhaps half a million's worth.

Charles C. Browne went to the Appraiser's department as a messenger boy. He was not long afterward appointed to the position which he occupied for ten years.

Inquiry of several of the leading silk importers on Greene Street elicited little light concerning the alleged silk frauds. J. R. Simon & Co., 19 Greene Street; E. H. Mendelson, 23 Greene Street; E. T. Mason & Co., 38 Greene Street, said that their goods had at times been held up in the Appraiser's Stores for one reason or another, and during the past year as much as at any other time.

A. S. Rosenthal & Co., at 45 Greene Street, who have been mentioned as having goods held up by the Appraiser, admitted that about $25,000 worth was now in the Public Stores. They expressed great regret that their names had been mentioned in regard to the matter, and said that they certainly were not conscious that they had been favored in any way. At the Barge Office it was said that Mr. Browne had not done much in the way of fulfilling his new duties as a Custom House Inspector since he had been transferred from the Appraiser's Stores. "He has either reported sick or been absent on vacation," was the explanation of several of his colleagues.

At the office of Collector of the Port Bidwell it was said that the matter of alleged silk importation frauds would not come under the Collector's cognizance except in the event of a report to him on the subject by Appraiser Wakeman.

Appraiser Wakeman said that he had received the letter of Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, stating that the Civil Service Commission had filed its disapproval of his appointment of the five men which he recently appointed, and ordering their dismissal, and that he had obeyed the order.

MR. BROWNE'S STATEMENT.

Former Silk Appraiser Declares that He Courts the Fullest Investigation—No Favors Shown.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 13.—Charles C. Browne, who to-day demanded that he be suspended by Secretary Gage from the New York Customs Service pending an investigation, which he also demands, is a well-known man here. His home is on the Notch Road, Great Notch. It is a handsome place and beautifully furnished. Mr. Browne is a member of the Hamilton Club of the city and of the Little Falls Hamilton Club. He is a Director of the Little Falls Building and Loan Association.

When seen this evening at his home Mr. Browne said he wanted the fullest publicity regarding his connection with the New York Custom House and the Appraiser's stores.

"Two weeks ago," he said, "I was unexpectedly transferred from my former position to one on the docks. The letter directing me to change contained absolutely no charges. It explained that, owing to the great influx of travel from Europe, the very best men were required to handle the business. In fact, the letter was very complimentary to me, as by inference it meant that I was one of the best men.

"I did not see the article which appeared in a New York paper this morning until my attention was called to it by a friend. I immediately wired the Secretary of the Treasury asking that I be suspended pending the investigation of any and all charges against me. I then telegraphed to Appraiser Wakeman, telling him what I had done. I will insist upon an investigation of the most thorough kind. I will demand that everything be brought to light. I shall then proceed to prosecute those who are responsible for making the insinuations against me.

"The firm of Rosenthal & Co. received no favors at my hands. The firm, as a matter of fact, has been penalized more than any other house in the Japanese silk trade, and has been advanced persistently. I am determined that the whole matter shall be most thoroughly aired. In doing what I have done I consulted no one. I do not know what others similarly placed as myself will do, but I am answerable only for myself in this matter or any other. I have taken my stand and will maintain it."

NEW YORK FORGER PARDONED.

Gov. Odell Says Sentence of James E. Bedell, Who Got Over $250,000 in 1888, Was Too Severe.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—James E. Bedell, who is serving a sentence of twenty-five years and four months in Sing Sing Prison for having stolen $296,880 while employed as chief of the department of real estate in the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate of New York City, in 1888, was to-day granted a commutation of the remainder of his sentence by Gov. Odell. Bedell forged mortgages, releases, and checks, and when detected made a full confession. He lost half of the money at policy. The Governor gives the following reasons for commuting Bedell's sentence:

"The prisoner was the trusted clerk of a leading law firm of New York City, and by means of forged mortgages and other forged instruments succeeded in defrauding his employers and their clients of more than a quarter of a million of dollars. His crimes were of the most astounding character and the discovery of them created intense excitement in legal and commercial circles. Upon his plea of guilty to one of several indictments charging him with forgery in the first degree he was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-five years and four months, and has now served, with the commutation earned by good behavior, a term of more than twenty years.

"Application for clemency in his behalf has been on file for several years, various grounds being urged for it, all of which have, however, been deemed insufficient. It is now contended, and with much force, that the sentence was too severe, that the punishment already inflicted far exceeds that imposed in any other like case, attention being called to a number of cases of similar character, both as to the nature of the offense and the amount involved, in all of which the sentences were for much shorter terms, and that no case can be found in recent years where the punishment for a crime against property has equaled that which Bedell has now suffered, and in partial confirmation of this reference is made to reports from the different State prisons showing that not another prisoner in either of them is under sentence for a term exceeding twenty years for a crime of that description.

"Nothing is or can be said in extenuation of Bedell's crimes, and nothing in his life or conduct, either before his conviction or after it, serves to mark him out as a proper subject for Executive clemency, but upon a careful consideration of the whole case it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that he is being overpunished and that the due and impartial administration of justice requires that he be released. Bedell is now a physical wreck, and the appeal of his father and brother, who agree that he will not become a public charge, has been considered by me in this matter."

At the time that Bedell was sentenced he described his methods as follows: "I prepared the papers and searches myself and closed the titles in my own room and at my own desk. I passed upon questions as to what loans should be made upon bond and mortgage, so far as title was concerned. Brokers daily came to me for loans and I would submit their requests to the firm's clients and report to the brokers. I delivered the firm's checks to the borrower and the bonds and mortgages to the lenders. I requested checks in every case from the cashier, and he drew them and procured the firm's signature and then handed them to me. The firm never refused to sign."

Bedell at the time of his connection with the law firm lived at 205½ Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He drew a salary of $7,500 a year.

It was through a transaction that Bedell had with Herman Koop, a merchant of 23 William Street, that the forgeries were discovered. Koop was notified by Bedell that if he wanted to invest any spare capital there was a good chance to get a mortgage on property in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Koop was quick to take advantage of the offer. As a result he parted with $10,000 and received a mortgage. He laid it away in a drawer for some time, but, deciding to go to Europe, had occasion to look over his papers. Among them was the mortgage, and after examining it carefully, he grew suspicious and presented it at the Register's office. The clerk examined the document and announced that no such mortgage had been filed and that all the authentications were forgeries. Then Mr. Koop reported the matter to a member of the law firm. Bedell was called in and confessed that he had manufactured the document.

PARDON FOR LELAND CHUBB.

Governor Liberates Man Who Stole to Feed His Family.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Leland Chubb, who was sentenced to a term of one year in the Kings County Penitentiary in April last for the crime of attempted larceny in the second degree, was to-day pardoned by Gov. Odell. The Governor gives the following reasons for exercising executive clemency:

"Chubb appropriated a small amount of a trust fund in his possession, under the pressure of necessity in providing for his wife and child. He is a man of otherwise excellent character, intelligent, and his pardon was granted on the theory that the punishment inflicted has virtually condoned the offense by reason of the fact that it is more onerous to a man of mind, intelligence, and education, than to the ordinary run of convicts, and that he will be offered restitution as soon as possible. Further, his wife and child are dependent, and he is really the only provider left them. Chubb was also incarcerated for a considerable period prior to his being brought to trial."

SCANNELL CASE CONTINUED.

Little Progress Made in Supreme Court —May Wait Till After Election.

Little was accomplished yesterday by the extra session of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, called at the request of District Attorney Philbin to try Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William M. Marks for alleged irregularities in purchasing supplies for the Fire Department.

The Court had laid the matter over from Monday to meet the desires of the lawyers for the accused men, and after the adjournment yesterday Justice Gildersleeve, who presided, said that it was now impossible that the case should come to trial during the life of the present session of the court. There are rumors that it will not be tried until after election, if, indeed, it is tried then.

During the day Justice Gildersleeve sent for District Attorney Philbin and asked him to so arrange the calendar that there would be no court next week, as the Justice does not desire to sit then. In his chambers, after the court closed for the day, Justice Gildersleeve voiced some of his objections to the extra session.

"Our experience here," he said, "shows the futility of trying homicide cases in the Summer. Out of a panel of 200 talesmen only 70 put in an appearance. It is impossible to find the men of the class who are needed as jurors in the city during the heated term."

Columbian Club's Annual Outing.

The Columbian Club of the Twelfth Assembly District, of which City Clerk Joseph Scully is leader, will have its annual chowder party and outing to-morrow at Witzel's Grove, College Point. The club, to the number of 2,100, will go on the steamer Cygnus, leaving the foot of Grand Street at 10 o'clock. A number of prominent Tammany officials are expected to be present.

According to the Dictionary, a Wash Sale is a sale of stock in order to attract attention, or to create an activity in the market.

Here's a Wash Sale, with that end in view.

The stock is "Boys' Wash Suits."

Price $1.

Sizes 2 to 9.

Styles, Sailor and Russian Blouse.

Materials, ducks, crash, drills, prints.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

GRAFF & CO. ACCOUNTING

Value of the "Pool" Assets Will Determine Firm's Solvency.

Profits of $245,681 Paid to Messrs. Nevins, McCarty, Shevlin, Graff, and Squire, Receiver Reports.

At a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., held yesterday in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, Levi W. Naylor, who has been acting as receiver for the firm, was chosen trustee of the property of the concern. Sept. 25 was set as the date for the examination of the members of the firm, G. Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins, by the creditors.

After the meeting Receiver Naylor read a detailed statement concerning the condition of the firm's finances. The report of R. L. Cuthbert, a public accountant, who had made an examination of the books of the concern, was incorporated in the statement. Among the deductions made by Accountant Cuthbert, and which appear in his report, are the following:

First—That the solvency or insolvency of the firm depends entirely on the value of the book asset, entitled "G. Edward Graff Pool Account," which appears in the financial statement attached at $227,770.31.

Second—That provided the "G. Edward Graff Pool Account" can be realized as an asset at its face value, the firm, after allowing all its debts, a substantial surplus of realizable assets over liabilities on the date of its assignment.

Third—That on the date of assignment the firm had $168,904.94 of quick assets to meet balances due to customers on margin accounts, amounting to $165,844.07, or more than enough to pay the firm's customers dollar for dollar.

Fourth—That provided the gentlemen who have at regular intervals up to the time of the assignment received emolument from the firm's bank account defer their claims against the firm in favor of the firm's ordinary creditors, all such creditors could be paid in full.

The names of James Shevlin, the chief lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, the Kings County Democratic leader, and ex-Senator John McCarty, as well as that of Mr. Nevins, are signed to the contract of the pool account referred to in Mr. Cuthbert's report. Mr. Nevins admits his signature to the contract. He also declares that the signatures of Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty are genuine. The latter two, however, have all along emphatically denied that they ever signed any pool agreement.

The statement is also made in the accountant's report that profits amounting to $245,681 have been paid out of the funds of the firm to Nevins, McCarty, Shevlin, Graff, and George H. Squire. Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty have heretofore denied that they had any connection with the pool account. It is asserted that even if Shevlin and McCarty did not, as they claim, sign any pool agreement, checks in payment of profits on this account were cashed by them. Discussing this in his report, Receiver Naylor says:

"Among the papers of the firm are found canceled checks returned from the Bank of the State of New York, on the face of which are noted: 'Dividend 1 2, &c.'; these checks are dated on the same dates as the items debited in the pool account reading: 'Thomas F. Nevins, Dividend No. 1,' 'John McCarty, Dividend No. 1.' The checks bear the indorsements of the respective parties to whom they were made payable."

The examinations made by Accountant Cuthbert showed that the pool account was started on Jan. 25, 1897, with recorded receipts of two checks for $6,250 each, one from Shevlin and the other from McCarty. Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty, with Nevins, according to the entries in the account, received after the starting of the account dividends in the same amounting to about $13,350.

The assets of the firm, so far converted into cash by Receiver Naylor, amount in all to $134,820.58. Of this, $125,191.86 forms the firm assets, $9,103.45 personal assets of Mr. Nevins, and $534.24 personal assets of Mr. Graff. In addition to the cash, Mr. Nevins has turned over to the receiver stock certificates of a par value of $9,000, and has reported the ownership of real estate and mortgages which do not exceed $10,000 in value. Mr. Graff has turned over to Mr. Naylor property valued at $2,200.

MAN OF EIGHTY TO MARRY.

A Fourth Bride for Martin Stenzil of Jersey City.

Martin Stenzil, a well-known hotel keeper in the Greenville district of Jersey City, yesterday announced that he and Mrs. Sophia Lehmann, a neighbor, were to be married on Thursday next by the Rev. Henry Mellon of Newark. The wedding will take place at Mr. Stenzil's hotel. The surprise in the matter lies in the fact that Mr. Stenzil has passed his eightieth birthday, though he is still hale and hearty. It will be his fourth matrimonial venture, while Mrs. Lehmann, who is only thirty-four years old, is in her second widowhood.

Mr. Stenzil was born at Baden, Germany. He was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army until 1848. Then he took part in the revolution and afterward took refuge in this country. He was first married in New York. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Eleventh New York Volunteers. When his regiment was mustered out he settled in Jersey City.

The Tariff on Sauces.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the tariff on certain sauces, commercially known as "chutneys." It is held that duty was properly assessed at 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Paragraph 263 of the tariff list for "fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or their own juices, not specially provided for." The importers who protested were Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The goods were imported at Port Townsend, Washington.

Presentation to Major Briggs.

At a meeting of the Old Guard held yesterday a sword was presented to Major Briggs by his comrades as a testimonial of their affection and loyalty. The sword is mounted with a tiger's head at the hilt and an Old Guard badge on the scabbard. Major Briggs has done much for the Old Guard, and his record as a drillmaster and his hard work have made him popular with the members.

O'Neill's

Sale of Women's Jackets and Dresses.

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Medium Weight Jackets, suitable for present wear, at about

Half Regular Prices.

They come from one of the leading makers, and comprise all the latest shapes in Eton and Fly-front garments. We have divided them into two lots, and offer them at

3.98 and 5.98 each,

☞Actual value 6.00 and 11.00.

Also **Cotton Foulard Dresses**

Made with waist and white muslin chemisette, new skirt finished with flounces around bottom, trimmed with baby ribbon velvet,

☞Actual value 5.00,

For This Sale **2.25 Each.**

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

"At The Very End"

of the season prices are usually reduced; but with the end still in the distance we are cutting prices at all three stores:

Trousers that were $7.50, $7 & $6.50, NOW $5.00.
Trousers that were $6, $5.50 & $5. NOW $4.00.
Trousers that were $4 & $3.50, NOW $3.00.
Negligee Shirts, cuffs attached, fine madras, former price $2.00, NOW $1.15.
Fine Sateen Pajamas, in white, blue and pink colorings, embroidered, AT $1.50, value $2.50.
Balance of our Bathing Suits at greatly reduced prices.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DINING-ROOM BARGAINS.

Art and comfort combined in our dining-room furniture—the strength and beauty of old English specimens now at greatly reduced prices.

MAHOGANY, ANTIQUE, GOLDEN AND FLEMISH OAK.

Sideboards, $30.00 to $180.00.
(Former prices, $45.00 to $262.00.)
Tables, $25.00 to $90.00.
(Former prices, $36.00 to $130.00.)
China Closets, $38.00 to $165.00.
(Former prices, $55.00 to $283.00.)

A lot of odd chairs upholstered in leather, or with cane and wood seats—every dining-room necessity.

These are merely hints from a great storeful of furnishing beauty. Designs and decorations of almost bewildering diversity greet the eye at every turn—and you know that economical purses need never open wide if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHECK IS NOT AN ASSIGNMENT.

Justice O'Gorman Gives Decision in Case Against Dr. Adam H. Straub.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, held that the delivery of a check on a bank does not constitute an assignment of the funds in the bank of the drawer of the check, and that a person withdrawing the amount to his credit in the bank by a second check prior to the payment of the first check does not constitute larceny.

Justice O'Gorman's decision was handed down in the case of Dr. Adam H. Straub, who was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, in proceedings insituted against him by the stock-broking firm of Schalk, Ward & Wagner of 15 Broad Street.

Straub was held by Magistrate Hogan in the Centre Street Police Court in $2,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. From this ruling he appealed to the Supreme Court for his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, and was discharged from custody by Justice O'Gorman.

Dr. Straub was a client of Schalk, Ward & Wagner, and on May 9 last, at the time of the slump in Northern Pacific stock, held about 1,400 shares of stock. The brokers told him on that morning that they required additional margins, and he gave them a check for $5,400 on a bank in Brooklyn, which they credited to his account as security.

Later in the day, when the panic ensued, his brokers sold out all of his stock, as he claimed, without notice to him that they required further security. When Dr. Straub learned of this in the evening, he drew another check on the bank, and withdrew the moneys deposited to his credit, thus stopping payment of his check for $5,400 to Schalk, Ward & Wagner.

Dr. Straub subsequently brought an action for illegal conversion of his stock, and claimed $20,000 damages. He also brought two actions against Schalk and Ward individually for slander in calling him a thief because he had stopped payment of the check given their firm.

Schalk, on June 26, went before Magistrate Hogan, and upon his complaint that Dr. Straub had stolen $5,400 from the firm by stopping payment of his check, a warrant was issued for the doctor's arrest. Justice O'Gorman in discharging Dr Straub and sustaining the writ, says:

"The delivery of the first check did not constitute an assignment pro tanto of the funds in defendant's bank account, and when he withdrew the same with a second check he was acting quite within his legal rights. An ordinary check does not operate as an assignment or appropriation of the drawer's funds, and, until acceptance or payment by the bank, the fund remains the property of the drawer, who reserves the right to withdraw or otherwise dispose of his deposits."

Dr. Straub has begun an action against the firm of brokers and its members individually for the recovery of $80,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment, and the papers, it is said, will be served to-morrow.

BIG BAR OF GOLD ARRIVES.

Its Weight, 6,700 Ounces and Its Value About $110,000.

A bar of gold weighing 6,700 ounces and valued at about $110,000 was received by the Bank of Montreal yesterday from British Columbia, and arrangements were at once made for its deposit at the Assay Office. The bar came from the Consolidated Caribou Hydraulic Mining Company

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain fresh winds

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THE POLICE INQUIRY POINTS TO GLENNON

Devery Returns and Refuses to Make a Defense.

HE RECEIVED NO SUMMONS

Tenderloin Police Become Involved as Efforts to Corroborate Whitney's Confession Proceed—Woman Witness Against Policemen Disappears.

Witnesses in the inquiry conducted by Justice Jerome in an endeavor to corroborate the salient features of the confession of Edgar A. Whitney, poolroom "tipster," were sworn yesterday in the case of "The People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others."

Although "Wardman" Glennon was named specifically, one of the gentlemen participating in the inquiry pointed out that this did not necessarily indicate that the results of the investigation, if the existence of crime were shown, would be the issuance of a warrant for Glennon's arrest.

Under the law, said this gentleman, Justice Jerome was empowered to make a sweeping investigation, and the results thereof might be quite different from those expected in the beginning.

Deputy Commissioner William S. Devery cut short his vacation and returned to Police Headquarters from Saratoga yesterday ostensibly to conduct the trials of delinquent policemen to-day. Commissioner Murphy emphatically denied that he had recalled Deputy Commissioner Devery at the request of Mr. Philbin. In fact, Commissioner Murphy yesterday received from Mr. Philbin a letter, in which the District Attorney stated that at the present time he did not deem the recall of the Deputy Commissioner necessary.

Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was subjected to a long examination by Justice Jerome last night. While Capt. Flood was on his way to the Justice's chambers in the afternoon, the Parkhurst Society raided an alleged poolroom in the Captain's precinct without notifying him of the contemplated action.

"Wardman" Dwyer of the Tenderloin precinct was also rigidly cross-examined by Justice Jerome in the case of Laura Moret, a disorderly house keeper of West Thirty-third Street, recently arrested at the instance of Frank Moss. The woman has disappeared, according to Mr. Moss, and cannot be found.

Police Capt. Diamond, indicted for neglect of duty, was arraigned before Recorder Goff and admitted to $2,000 bail. Ernest A. Burgdorf was also released under $1,000 bail by Justice Jerome.

SECRET INQUIRY GOES ON.

Witnesses Sworn in the Case of "The People Against Edward G. Glennon" —Tenderloin Methods Exposed.

Justice Jerome's judicial inquiry looking toward the corroboration of Edgar A. Whitney's statements sufficiently to justify the issuance of warrants, led largely yesterday into an investigation of the conduct of police affairs in the Tenderloin Precinct, commanded by Capt. John F. Floor.

Witnesses before the Justice were sworn in the case of "The People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon" and others.

Glennon is Capt. Flood's wardman. So is Patrolman Dwyer, who failed to close Laura Moret's house, according to his own testimony.

The proceedings continued from 2 o'clock until 11:30 last night. Many witnesses were examined. Among them were two respectable women of a certain precinct, whose complaints against disorderly houses had been ignored by the Captain. Two men gave testimony along the same lines, and Justice Jerome declined to make their names public.

Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station and Sergt. Sheits of the Tenderloin Station, who was Acting Captain when Laura Moret was arrested at the instance of Frank Moss, were also present awaiting their turn to be examined, but they were not called.

All of the telephone operators at Headquarters were subjected to a rigid inquiry by Justice Jerome. They were John J. Mangin, who was said to have made the connection with the Oak Street Station when Agent Dillon sent out his false poolroom "tip" on the day of the disclosures; William Coleman, John Lonegan, John Altenbach, L. P. Hynes, Frank C. Murphy, Deputy Superintendent of the bureau, and John Dunn.

Justice Jerome at the conclusion of the long session would make no statement other than that they were continuing to investigate the information lodged with him charging the commission of a crime. Asked as to his opinion as to the result, the Justice would make no statement.

The inquiry at the present time, it may be said, has resolved itself into an investigation with a view toward possible corroboration of the "tip" received by Capt. Vredenburgh and the subsequent notification of De Lacy's poolroom at 33 Park Row to close, and the conduct of affairs in the Tenderloin precinct.

Although Glennon is named specifically in the proceedings before Justice Jerome, one of the participants in the inquiry pointed out that it did not necessarily indicate that Glennon would be implicated sufficiently to cause his arrest.

Glennon was accused in the original confession of Whitney, and corroboration of Whitney's statements regarding Glennon was diligently sought for, without, it is believed, much success so far on the part of the inquisitors. The inquiry, however, led to developments of another sort and against other police officials in the Tenderloin.

Whitney, as an accomplice before the law, must be well corroborated by reputable witnesses or by circumstantial evidence before a Grand Jury will find an indictment or a petty jury convict of crime.

The clerk of the Union Square Hotel was on hand yesterday with his record of telephone calls from his place, prepared to testify before the inquisitors when summoned.

The statutes and rulings of the Supreme Court, one of the parties to the inquiry pointed out last night, authorizing a Magistrate to take the first step toward the arrest of a person charged with the commission of crime, that is, to examine the complainant under oath, only require a simple complaint that an offense has been committed.

All that is needed to be proved by the examination of the complaint to authorize further action on the part of the Magistrate is that it shall furnish good ground to believe that further investigation will lead to the discovery of the crime.

The Magistrate is also empowered to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, said this gentleman, on behalf of the complainant, which the witnesses are bound to obey.

DEVERY MAKES NO REPLY.

He Declares Upon His Arrival Here that This Is Not the Time to Answer Charges.

Deputy Commissioner Devery arrived in this city yesterday morning on the People's Line steamboat Adirondack from Albany. He was seen by reporters later in the day at his home, 310 West Twenty-eighth Street. He said:

"Now, boys, there's no use asking me anything, for I'm not goin' to answer questions. You might as well understand that from the start. I'll listen to anything you've got to say, but you can't get anything out of me."

"Did you come back in answer to a summons from the District Attorney or from Commissioner Murphy?" was asked.

"I came back for the police trials to-morrow."

"But were you summoned?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Will you return to Saratoga to finish your vacation after the police trials?"

"I don't know. I like Saratoga, but I hate the trip out there."

"Will you say anything in answer to the charges made against you? If you have anything to say, now is your opportunity for a public statement."

"I don't want any chance," the Deputy Commissioner said, smiling.

Despite the questions that were being put to him he remained unusually cheerful. He relighted his cigar, leaned back in his big arm chair, and said:

"Now, boys, before you ask anything more I want to say that you'll get just as much out of men from now on as you did up to now. I'm not going to talk," and he laughed heartily.

"Do you know the man Whitney?"

"Not a word to say."

"Did you know that there was a system of 'tipping' the poolrooms direct from Police Headquarters?" was asked.

"Do you know it?" asked the Deputy Commissioner.

"Whitney says so."

"Does he?"

"What do you think of Bissert's sentence?"

"I don't think nothing. I told you that before."

"Well, how do you regard Capt. Diamond's indictment?"

"Nothing to say," said the Deputy Commissioner again. "Look here, I'd like to help you out and give you all you want to know, but when I say I won't talk you might as well understand."

The Deputy Commissioner then ushered his visitors to the door, still smiling.

"This is not the time for me to talk, and you know it," he said, as he bade the reporters good-day.

COL. MURPHY'S STATEMENTS.

Receives a Letter from Mr. Philbin Saying Deputy Commissioner Devery's Recall Is Unnecessary.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper went to Police Headquarters yesterday morning and was alone with Commissioner Murphy for a quarter of an hour. After he had gone, Col. Murphy said that no particular significance should be attached to the visit.

"It was a social call," he added. "Mr. Cooper came to express his regard for me just as, some time ago, did his brother-in-law, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Cooper's visit may, I am glad to say, be accepted as a vote of confidence."

The Commissioner went on to say in regard to the situation created by the arrest and confidences of Edgar A. Whitney that he had purposely refrained from reading any morning newspaper.

"I am too busy to wade through all that is printed and prophesied on the subject. I received from District Attorney Philbin an answer to my letter which placed the entire Police Department at his service to aid him in his investigation of reports on the relations between the police and evildoers. I shall not make it public. I will say that it was what I expected in view of the cordial understanding that has existed between us.

"As to Deputy Chief Devery, I have not seen him or heard of or from him since he went away, nor have I communicated with him. The story that Mr. Philbin asked me to send for him is untrue. If he is in town he has kept his word, for when he went away he promised to return so as to try policemen to-morrow.

"I will say nothing in regard to the stories growing out of this man Whitney's arrest. Nothing is before me. No member of the Police Department is directly accused.

"If Capt. Diamond is found guilty," the Commissioner continued, "he will be stricken from the rolls. I received no request from the District Attorney to hold 'Wardman' Glennon within call."

Police Commissioner Murphy received from District Attorney Philbin yesterday a letter written Tuesday, stating that the District Attorney did not deem the recall of Deputy Commissioner Devery from Saratoga necessary at this time.

LAURA MORET DISAPPEARS.

Justice Jerome Issues Bench Warrant —His Sharp Examination of "Wardman" Dwyer.

Laura Moret, the alleged proprietress of a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, who Frank Moss declares was informed of a prospective raid by Acting Captain Sheils and "Wardman" Dwyer of the Tenderloin station, has disappeared. The woman was recently arrested by Parkhurst agents and held for examination in $500 bail by Justice Jerome.

When the case was called yesterday a clerk from Lawyer Lowenstein's office stated to the Court that by an error the case had been put down on the office calendar for trial to-morrow. Justice Jerome called for the calendar and then declared the woman's bond forfeited and issued a bench warrant for her arrest. The warrant was given to Court Officer O'Sullivan.

"Take this warrant up to Capt. Flood," said the Justice. "Tell him this woman has lived in his precinct for three years or more—has kept a house there—and that half a dozen of his men know her well. Tell him also that since her arrest her furniture has been moved out of the house. I'd like to hear from him about that."

The Justice then called "Wardman" Dwyer to the witness stand and examined him. Dwyer said he had been in the precinct about three months. On July 20, he declared, he and Acting Captain Sheils had walked through the precinct and had gone into the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street. They rang the bell and the cook came to the door. The two officers told the servant that the house had been reported to them as disorderly and asked if there were any women there. The cook said "No."

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst society complained of the house to the Tenderloin police, and Dwyer admitted that he was ordered by Acting Captain Sheils to close the place. He went there

Continued on Page 2.

TENDERLOIN RAID ENDS IN SURPRISES

Parkhurst Society Agents Find Possible "Tip" on the Tape.

IT SAYS, "FOR UP TOWN. LOOK OUT"

One of the Prisoners Closely Guarded—He May Make Some Important Disclosures.

Justice Jerome paused long enough in his investigation into police affairs yesterday afternoon to issue warrants for arrests in an alleged poolroom, which he raided two months ago, at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street. As in nearly every turn he takes he finds some surprise, one awaited him here, for when the raiding party, headed by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, broke into the establishment on the first floor of the place, where were sixty men trying to get out, they picked up the ticker tape, which contained the results of the Washington and Saratoga races, and just before it had broken off, were the words, "For uptown. Look out." Justice Jerome does not know what it means, but he will try to find out.

CAPT. FLOOD KNEW OF NO RAID.

While the raid was in progress Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was on his way to the Criminal Courts Building in response to a summons to appear for examination before Justice Jerome. He received the news of the raid from "Wardman" Dwyer upon his arrival at Justice Jerome's chambers.

"I never heard of any poolroom there," was the Captain's side comment.

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society went down to see Justice Jerome about 3 o'clock and get warrants for "Wicket" Farrell, "Card" Farrell, and "Cash" Farrell. He then got Roundsman Taggart and Policemen Donahue and Hahn of the Centre Street Court squad and started uptown with them. Assistants Hammond, Robert S. McClellan, Dillon, Reardon, and Rightenburger of the society had been notified to meet them at the place to be raided, and at 4:45 o'clock the house 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, bearing the sign "Opal Sign Company," was approached by a dozen men, a number of them policemen. A crowd was on the scene so quickly that it astonished the raiders, and they went to work at once.

The front door was open. There was another door half way up the inside stairs, and Taggart pushed it in. The picket inside ran up to the top of the stairs, and another door was found locked by McClintock and Taggart, who were leading, but Taggart pushed it down easily. This let the party into the big room, which was about 60 feet by 30.

PANIC IN THE ROOM.

Men ran to the windows and were told by policemen waiting below not to dare attempt to get out. Money was snatched up and thrust into pockets and satchels. One young man was so nettled at being caught that he rushed at Superintendent McClintock, crying out:

"Blast you; I'll kick you in the stomach." He tried to do so, but Dillon grabbed him and placed him under arrest.

"Don't be alarmed," said Superintendent McClintock, shouting so that all could hear him. "We only want three of you."

The crowd stopped their attempt at flight, and the Superintendent picked out Jacob A. Fish of 119 West Nineteenth Street, Henry Mann of 411 West Forty-sixth Streeet, and Charles Wilson of 109 West Thirty-seventh Street as the men wanted and put them under arrest.

McClintock then picked up the tape. He read over the race accounts, and then came to the end where it had been broken off. The last words were as stated, "For Uptown. Look out." He asked what it meant. If it was a "tip" it must have come in just as the raiders got there, for no one had had an opportunity to escape. He kept the piece of tape.

Then the raiders picked up all the paraphernalia they thought they needed for evidence. Then seized the telephone, the telegraph instrument, the ticker, the books, the sheets, the betting tickets, and a quantity of peculiar cards which the raiders say are admission cards.

The prisoners, including the nettled young man, Amos Feurster of 1,033 Second Avenue, and the seized articles, were taken out to a patrol wagon in waiting. The others were allowed to go, watched by a large and curious crowd as they went. The prisoners were taken down town to Justice Jerome's rooms, in the Criminal Court Building.

The West Thirtieth Street Station had been directed to send a patrol wagon to the place, but the first address given them was 120 West Thirty-ninth Street, to which place the wagon was driven. When the officers found it was not wanted there the driver went to 209, and, not being wanted there, went back. Then the driver was told to go to 109 West Thirty-seventh Street. At the station the Sergeant on duty at the desk had said he knew nothing of any raid.

The admission cards bore the inscription, "Up-town Art Club," and a list of times and names on each side. One side of one of the tickets read as follows:

5 P. M.—Fatal.
5:05 P. M.—Finger.
5:10 P. M.—Fraud.
5:15 P. M.—Fluke.
5:20 P. M.—Flight.

The names and times are believed to be the passwords for entrance to the alleged poolroom.

ONE PRISONER GUARDED.

It was later learned that there were five prisoners made in the raid. The fifth, it is said, is the porter of the alleged poolroom. His name was not made public up to a late hour, nor did it appear on the records at the court. It was said, however, that he was perfectly familiar with all the occurrences in the place, and that he would tell all he knew when arraigned. He was placed in Justice Jerome's chambers and there closely guarded by men appointed by Detective McLellan. No one was allowed to go near him, nor question him, nor would any of the principals in the raid speak concerning this man.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly and Lawyer Lowenstein represented the prisoners. O'Reilly wanted to arrange for bailing them.

"What are they charged with?" asked Justice Jerome.

"I don't know. You issued the warrants and ought to know," responded O'Reilly.

"I don't know," said Justice Jerome. "I issued warrants for people in Thirty-seventh Street, but don't know that these are the men. I'm sitting to bail them; not as a committing Magistrate."

Assistant District Attorney Schurman objected to the men being bailed, saying he wanted to investigate the bonds first, as in some cases when bonds had been given in poolrooms and gambling cases they had proved not good. Justice Jerome said he could give the District Attorney forty-eight hours, but would give him eight hours this time to investigate. Bail was fixed at $2,000. The examination was set for this morning.

Policemen Hahn and Donahue explained to Justice Jerome that Feurster had interfered with the police, but that they did not want to prosecute him. Justice Jerome discharged him.

Chicago to San Francisco
without change, by the "Overland Limited," every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

MR. HAY IN WASHINGTON.

He Returns Unexpectedly—Belief that His Presence Is Due to the South American Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Hay, who left this city a month ago with the intention of remaining away until late in September of early in October unless called back by business of great importance, unexpectedly made his appearance at the Department of State this morning, and although he stated that his return was not significant, it has caused considerable conjecture.

An elaborate statement was printed to-day to explain that there was no necessity for the return of Mr. Hay, as Assistant Secretary Adee kept the Secretary fully informed day by day by wire and by letter of all business before the department. Yet with this state of things existing, Mr. Hay has come here. He will remain a day or two and then go to Ohio to visit the President on business. It is assumed by State Department officers that this business must certainly be important if it has drawn Mr. Hay from New Hampshire in the midst of the term he had fixed for his vacation.

It is admitted that the business for which Mr. Hay will go to Canton is not the negotiations looking to a settlement of the Nicaragua Canal dispute with Great Britain, as that matter is not sufficiently forward to call for action now. The general impression among the informed is that the consultation with the President will be upon the condition of affairs in Colombia and Venezuela. While the impression that the disturbances have been exaggerated is encouraged at the State Department, it is known that there is concern about the ultimate objects of Venezuela, and some disposition to ascribe to that country a desire to secure through a conflict with Colombia control of the Panama Canal route, possibly with some expectation that if the United States undertakes to acquire that route a settlement will have to be made with Castro.

Every effort has been made to minimize the difficulties in Colombia and Venezuela, and the proposition to send a battleship was negatived chiefly in order to avoid giving the impression that the disturbances were regarded as a serious menace to the United States. It is considered possible that Mr. Hay's consultation with the President will be held to determine upon a policy to be followed to maintain the neutrality of the route of the Panama Railroad. As this route is practically identical with the route of the canal, the policy that will preserve the one will protect the other.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S ESTATE.

Consists of $2,000 Life Policy and Government Will Take Part of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Miss Ida Howgate, daughter of the late Capt. Howgate, was granted letters of administration today as the executrix of her father's estate. Her petition set forth that when her father died, on June 1, he left no real or personal property except a life insurance policy for $2,000 made payable to the executor or administrator of the estate. The petitioner declared that for twenty years she had paid the premiums on the policy as they became due, using her own earnings for the purpose. To keep the policy alive she had expended $668, which she asked might be reimbursed to her, with interest.

It is explained that after the deduction of the $668 and interest from the insurance fund the remainder will go to the Government to be applied on account of the shortage of Capt. Howgate while in the Signal Service.

CONTRACTORS' PLAN FOILED.

$12,000 Worth of Inferior Clothing for Indians Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Commissioner Jones of the Indian Office has blocked a contractors' plan to defraud the Government by furnishing inferior clothing. Dealers who had contracts for clothing for the Indians tried to palm off on the Government goods of a poor quality in filling contracts made last June. Commissioner Jones was first informed that the contractors were furnishing clothing below the standard several weeks ago. He went to New York, personally inspected all the clothing that had been delivered under the existing contracts, and condemned $12,000 worth as not being up to the standard. He is now investigating additional complaints of the inferior quality of goods.

Mr. Jones says he will probably have to condemn another batch if the reports that came from New York are true. He says he will have clothing up to the standard for the Indians, or they will go without any until he can buy some in the open market and charge it to the contractors or their bondsmen.

ANOTHER GOLD FEVER.

This Time the Nuggets, Two of Them, Were Found Near Sprout Springs, O.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Sprout Springs, south of here, on the Detroit Southern Railway, is greatly excited over the discovery of gold. News of the "find" was brought in this evening by Roadmaster Lowery. A miner prospecting in the vicinity on Monday found two nuggets as large as peas, each worth $6. Some dust was also found.

Several months ago another miner discovered a little gold dust, but nothing was thought of it at the time. Now, however, the people of the village are in a fever of excitement.

ROBBED ON A QUEBEC BOAT.

Wife and Daughter of a New York Contractor Lose Valuable Jewelry.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Aug. 14.—The wife and daughter of Mr. Donald, a New York contractor, who were passengers with him on the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's boat which arrived from Montreal this morning, were robbed on the journey.

While the party were at dinner the staterooms of the two women were broken into and all the jewelry was stolen. The robbers did not leave a trace. None of the company's officials has the slightest clue. The case has been placed in the hands of Detective Walsh.

The missing jewels are of considerable value. They were in a leather case, and include a gold bracelet set with two rubies, two sapphires, and one diamond; a gold ring with rubies and diamonds, a seal ring, four buck pins with pearls, a crescent brooch set with pearls, and a gold bow knot set with diamonds.

TEXAS TREASURER ACCUSED.

He Banked State Funds, Which Is Said to Have Been Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 14.—Because of the State funds amounting to $358,000 that were kept by State Treasurer John W. Robbins in the First National Bank of Austin at the time of that institution's failure, there is likely to be a lively political controversy. The Attorney General holds that Mr. Robbins had no authority under the law to deposit State money in any bank, and this view is shared by a majority of the members of the State Legislature.

There is talk of impeachment proceedings against Robbins, but whether such are to be begun will depend upon the report of the investigating committee of the House of Representatives which is examining into Mr. Robbins's official relations with the insolvent bank.

Short Line, Fast Trains to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania Railroad operates the shortest line and fastest trains between New York and St. Louis.—Adv.

MISS HELEN GOULD IN A VILLAGE DISPUTE

She Contends that a Tarrytown Street Is Really a Street.

J. T. BARRON SAYS IT'S HIS

Mr. Barron Closes the Passageway—Miss Gould Has It Opened—Town Trustees Investigate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The village and Miss Helen Miller Gould are arrayed on one side of a dispute, while John T. Barron, a well-known and wealthy broker of New York, is the opposing principal in a dispute over a roadway in the village, which, after some months of quiet argument, is about to be brought to a settlement.

Miss Gould and the village maintain that the street in question is a public street, while Mr. Barron maintains the said street is private property. The street which may be a street or a private possession is known as Millbrook Avenue. It connects Meadow Street, in the settled part of the village, and White Plains Road. It forms a short cut by which Miss Gould's employes come and go from their homes in the village.

Mr. Barron lives on White Plains Road, and for 200 feet or so owns the land on both sides of the disputed strip. He claims that the deeds for his property show that the strip claimed to be a street is his property. Miss Gould and others have claimed right along that the strip has been used as a street since early in the seventies at least.

Henry C. Griffin, a local lawyer, who was engaged to investigate the standing of the strip, says that unless Mr. Barron has a deed, which is not on record, he does not own the strip of land. The dispute was waged quietly for some time, but Mr. Barron to establish ownership and place Miss Gould, who desires that the street remain open, and the village, which sides with her, on the defensive, built a fence across the disputed property shutting off travel and forcing every one to take a roundabout way.

Miss Gould ordered the Superintendent of her place to open the street, and Mr. Barron's fence was hauled down and the sections piled up on his land. Having made an effort to establish his claim, Mr. Barron held that he was not obliged to maintain a fence if the village did not give him protection, and therefore he had a case at law which would place him in the position of being in possession.

The dispute continued with unsatisfactory results to any one, so Mr. Barron made another effort to force the matter to a legal adjudication. He had his own employes haul a quantity of big boulders to the street and barricade it with them. Miss Gould stood ready to have them removed for the village, but this time the Trustees directed the work done and the corporation employes rolled the boulders over onto Mr. Barron's property, where they now rest. The street is once more passable.

It is now rumored that Mr. Barron will next build a stone wall of cemented boulders across the street at both ends of the strip. The Villages Trustees last night took the matter up, and it now looks as if the dispute would be pushed to a conclusion. The temper of the Trustees seems to be to stand by Miss Gould in her fight to have the street kept open. As a preliminary to anything definite, the board directed Francis J. Millard to make a full investigation of the history of Millbrook Avenue and report at the next meeting.

If Mr. Millard reports that the strip has never become a public highway by lapse, usage, dedication, or condemnation, it is probable that steps will be taken to have it condemned and declared a public thoroughfare.

GAVE $104,000 TO EMPLOYES.

Gen. Palmer Distributed 1,000 Shares of Rio Grande Stock When He Retired from the Directory.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 14.—It has just become known to outsiders that Gen. W. J. Palmer, when he retired from the directorate of the Rio Grande Western Railway, distributed among the employes 1,000 shares of the stock of the road.

At that time the stock was quoted at 104, and the value of the various gifts ranged from $10,000 to Vice President Dodge down to the single share given to each of the minor employes.

WHEAT TO GO TO $1?

Leading Traders of St. Louis Say This Figure Will Be Reached in the Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The heaviest traders on the Merchants' Exchange predict that wheat will sell for $1 a bushel before the Fall is over. Not only do they openly state their belief, but apparently they are planning actively to bring about a realization of the prophecy. All of the traders interested in the advance of wheat kept out of the local market to-day, but inside information indicated that they were quietly buying through their agents on the Chicago Board of Trade.

One of the most conservative and uniformly successful exporters on the local Exchange openly proclaimed his belief that December wheat would sell for $1 in the St. Louis market. All of the big exporters accepted his estimate as conclusive. This trader, whose name is almost as well known as that of Phillips the "Corn King," said:

"I have not the slightest doubt but that wheat will sell for $1 a bushel on the present crop. The output, as shown by the Government crop report issued on Saturday, will be much smaller than has been expected. The supply will not equal the demand, even for domestic consumption. Conditions in the European wheat-growing countries have been no better than in the United States and in some instances they have been much worse. When the amount of grain needed for seeding shall have been taken out of the total crop it will be found that there is a considerable shortage.

"No manipulation will be necessary to send prices upward. Natural conditions will be of such a character that the market will not stop short of $1 a bushel."

While it is not asserted that there is a clique or a pool on the local Exchange to advance the price of wheat, those who have watched the recent doings of the big traders are convinced that they are acting with unanimity and that all of them have the same opinion as to the ultimate course of the December wheat.

Though there was considerable realizing in both corn and wheat to-day, the heavy traders did not let go their holdings. They are playing for big stakes.

KANSAS CROPS BETTER.

Recent Report Was Out of Date When Issued, So Rapid Had Been the Change.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14.—A delay of twelve days in publishing the last Government crop report made that document entirely misleading. The corn supply is 50 per cent. greater to-day than it was when the report was written—so one of the Government's crop experts in the Wichita country notifies the Kansas City Grain Exchange.

N. F. Simonds of the firm of Simonds & Shields, the heaviest traders here, announced this afternoon that Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas would make from 30 to 40 per cent. of a crop. Three weeks ago this district reported a total failure.

"From practically nothing the corn crop in many counties has jumped within the last four days to 30 per cent. Such progress in the fields never was known before. Manager Mohr of the Zenith Mills stated "on 'Change" this morning that farmers were notifying his concern hourly that they would not require wheat for which they had bargained during July. This wheat had been ordered by them for feed, but now they report that they have corn enough to feed their stock. It is believed that this same favorable change has taken place all the way to the Arkansas and Indian Territory lines.

Enough reports have come in since yesterday morning to show that the State line tier of counties in Kansas and Missouri have a 30 per cent. crop in sight. In the next counties there are about 25 per cent. crops already, but damaging rains are still falling in Central Kansas. The cattle feeders are selling the wheat they have contracted to use in the Fall for feeding, being assured there will be corn on the ground for their herd before "fatting time."

ORDERS HIS WEALTH BURNED.

Minnesota Recluse's Will Directs that $50,000 in Cash Is to be Reduced to Ashes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 14.—Harry Scott, an eccentric recluse, who died at Faribault on Saturday, left a will in which he stipulates that all his cash, amounting to $50,000, shall be burned by his executors.

Scott was worth about $60,000. To his servant girl he left $5,000, but his nephew, his only known relative, does not get a cent. The bequest of money to the servant was in return for the care she gave to Scott during his last illness.

"After all funeral expenses are paid," says the will, "I direct that my administrators gather up all of my cash in bank, and, in the presence of witnesses, burn it till nothing but ashes are left."

Scott's nephew will probably contest the will on the ground that his uncle was of unsound mind, and it is not believed that any court will permit the money to be burned, but will find that Scott was insane. The money would then revert to the nephew.

Scott was eighty-six years old. Two years ago he became estranged from his wife, who died a few months later, and he then declared that no one should profit by his money.

CALL HIM "UNCLE RUSSELL."

Poughkeepsie Children, to Whom Mr. Sage Gave a Fine Picnic Yesterday, Use the Nickname.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Through the generosity of Russell Sage 1,000 poor children were given a fine outing at Upton Lake Park to-day. Mr. Sage leases the park, and the children were given its free use, carried to and from it without charge over the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, one of Mr. Sage's few unprofitable investments.

Superintendent Madison of the Rescue Mission planned the picnic. The business men in Poughkeepsie furnished conveyances, contributed supplies, and in other ways aided in its success. There was a parade to the railroad station, in which hundreds of children took part. This was one of the most interesting features of the day.

A drum corps headed the parade, and in the first conveyance were seated Superintendent Madison, Superintendent Hicks of the railroad, and ex-Mayor J. Frank Hull, each with a merry little picnic maiden on his lap.

At the Rescue Mission, Russell Sage is now invariably spoken of as "Uncle Russell."

TO BLOW UP A BIG ROCK.

Second Largest Explosion Ever Produced in This Country Takes Place in San Francisco Bay To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The greatest explosion since Hell Gate was blown up will take place at noon to-morrow, when Arch Rock, the most prominent obstruction to navigation in San Francisco Bay, will be blown up. Thirty tons of nitro-gelatin, spread over two acres of rock beneath the surface, will be exploded by electricity, and the result will be the second largest explosion that ever was produced in the United States.

When the larger of two other rocks was blown up last year with only eight tons of nitro-gelatin it caused a magnificent upheaval of water and mud to the height of 1,000 feet. It is expected that the Arch Rock explosion, with nearly four times as much nitro-gelatin, will be a splendid spectacle.

Wires have been strung from thousands of holes drilled into the rock to a barge, upon which rests a dynamo. The vessel will be towed a mile away before the electric current is turned on.

THE ST. PAUL'S MONTANA LINE.

It Is Expected that Construction Work Will Begin at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 14.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has been making preparations to extend its line into Montana, and now has surveys and all necessary information as to traffic available.

The line will run from Evarts, S. Dak., through Wyoming and Southeastern Montana, the survey being completed to a point on the Yellowstone River between Miles City and Billings. Points for crossing the Yellowstone and Porcupine Rivers have been selected.

After the surveyors had done their work Assistant General Freight Agent Calkins went over the field to learn the amount of traffic available. He found ample wood, sheep, and cattle to justify the construction of the line, and no great difficulties on the route. It is expected, therefore, that construction work will begin immediately.

Helena, Butte, and Great Falls each want the Western terminus of the line. It is thought that the road will be ultimately extended to the Pacific Coast.

TO ST. PAUL'S SUBURBS.

Chicago and Great Western to Use Electric Power on Branch Line.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 14.—Chicago and Great Western Railroad officials contemplate the installation of electric motive power for the road's suburban service as far south as Randolph, a distance of thirty miles. Estimates and plans for the proposed change from steam power have been prepared by the chief engineer, and he has already submitted two plans to the company, one calling for the third-rail system and the other for an overhead trolley with a return circuit.

The Great Western has a heavy suburban business between St. Paul and Randolph and other suburbs within thirty miles of here. The rapid growth of the packing house industries in South St. Paul promises to swell the traffic to twice its present size, and the road is seeking more economical and effective means for handling its increased business.

First Car on Greenwich Tramway Line.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 14.—Starting from Portchester at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the first car to run over the tracks of the Greenwich Tramway Company was taken across the new Hawthorne Bridge and half a mile into Connecticut. President Singer and other officials of the New York and Stamford trolley line were on the car, with about forty guests. Among the latter was William H. Mead of Greenwich, who was a passenger of the first train that ever ran on the New Haven Railroad, on Christmas Day, 1848. Cars of the new tramway line will be coming into Greenwich within a month, the entire road being almost completed.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN ROB AN ADIRONDACK COACH

Shoot Two Horses to Make Driver Pull Up.

Male Passengers Take to Their Heels, but Robbers Get Women's Valuables and Money in the Mail and Express Packages and Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—The stage coach carrying passengers, mail and express matter between North Creek, the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, and Blue Mountain Lake Village was held up by two masked robbers this morning two miles north of Dunlap's Hotel, North River. "Coon Hill," the point where the hold-up took place, is about eight miles north of North Creek, a short distance from where the highway which follows the Hudson River for seven miles from North Creek strikes into the woods and takes a continuous up-hill course.

The stage coach was drawn by four horses, and the highwaymen, after the driver refused to stop, shot and killed the leaders, and then compelled the passengers to deliver their money and valuables. The mail pouches were ripped open, registered letters containing money rifled, and the express packages, also containing money, were taken away.

MEN TAKE TO WOODS.

As soon as the coach was brought to a stop three of the male passengers jumped off and took to the woods. The fourth male passenger had his wife with him, and he likewise would have sought shelter had it not been that his wife grabbed his coat tails and delayed his progress. There were seven passengers in the coach, four men and three women. The highwaymen treated the women with the utmost courtesy, and one of them remarked that no harm would befall them if they kept quiet and handed over what available cash they possessed, together with their rings, watches, and jewelry.

The women, very naturally, were frightened, and one of them was seized with hysterics as a masked highwayman poked his head through the coach window and invited them to step out. When the coach was stopped by the death of the horses, the sudden jolt threw the driver, "Bill" Eldridge, an old-time stage driver, beneath the horses. He was injured and the highwaymen did not disturb him, although he had a roll of bills in his pocket.

Then, while one highwayman covered the passengers with his rifle, the other one went through their pockets and collected quite a sum of money. Following this, the mail pouches were ripped open, and in the presence of the passengers the highwaymen opened all the letters and pocketed the cash. They then turned their attention to the express packages, which were piled upon the coach. After the highwaymen had concluded that there was nothing else in or about the coach they retreated to the woods, keeping the passengers covered until they were out of sight.

FUGITIVES RETURN.

The driver cut the harness from the dead horses and with his scared party drove back with two horses to Dunlap's Hotel, North River, where the story of the hold-up was related. Some time afterward the three men who had taken French leave from the stage coach put in an appearance at the hotel. They had been hiding in the brush.

It is supposed the highwaymen realized more than $1,000 by their haul.

In the excitement following the hold-up no one thought of ascertaining the names of the passengers. It is said, however, that some of those in the coach were residents of New York City, who had left Saratoga on the 8:40 o'clock train this morning to go to Blue Mountain Lake and other Adirondack resorts.

The route of the coach from North Creek Station is through an ideal stretch of country for a hold-up. Few people make their homes there, and the whole face of the land is of the wildest description. There are a thousand places a highwayman could hide in before the attack, and another thousand hidden ways by which he could escape should he be supplied with provisions.

As soon as news of the hold-up reached North Creek, William Waddell, who operates the stage line, called to his assistance a posse of Adirondack guides, and these men, who are familiar with the byways of the mountains, were started out to run down the robbers.

EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO PARK.

"Old Mill" Wrecked, a Man Dangerously Hurt, and the "Zoo" Inmates Terrified.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A premature explosion of gasoline oil shattered a new amusement building known as the "Old Mill," in Lincoln Park, shortly before noon today, and John Fusick was so severely burned that he was taken to the German Hospital by the Halstead Street police ambulance. He may die. Others were less seriously hurt.

A panic among the animals resulted from the clanging of the fire engines and the smoke that was blown through the monkey cage half suffocated the occupants, which chattered and screamed with terror. The roars of the lions, the cries of the leopards, and the elephant's trumpeting added to the confusion. The building is owned by E. C. Boyer of New York City.

Barnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c

GOV. ODELL WILL TAKE NO ACTION

Absolutely Denies that He Will Remove City Officials.

NO CAUSE FOR INTERVENTION

Even If Formal Charges Were Presented Against High Officers, He Might Not Exercise His Power.

Gov. Odell will not interfere in any way for the present at least in the affairs growing out of the disclosures connecting the Police Department with the protection of vice in New York.

The Governor pronounces as absolutely untrue the published statements that if the Mayor or some other local authority did not do this, that, or the other thing within three days he would exercise his prerogative and put the official axe at work.

The Governor's remarks to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at Manhattan Beach last night indicate that he is perfectly satisfied with the police situation, and is content to leave the matter with the voters to pass upon at the polls in November.

Gov. Odell came to town yesterday afternoon with his son and sister, and at once proceeded to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. He did not dine with Senator Platt, but had dinner with his relatives and R. H. Lalimbeer of the Third District of Kings County.

After the meal Gov. Odell had a long talk with Senator Platt in the rotunda of the hotel. When the Governor and Senator parted, the former was accosted by THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter, and he said:

"I have had a very pleasant talk with the Senator. In the main it was social, but there was some reference to politics."

"Do you intend to take any action in the scandal growing out of the Police Department disclosures?" the reporter asked.

"No. Why should I? There is no reason for my interference at this time," he answered.

"But if formal charges should be presented, what then?" he was asked.

"I don't know that I should interfere then," he replied.

"Then," remarked the reporter, "you propose to follow the motto, 'Be sure you're right, then go ahead'?"

"Davy Crockett," rejoined the Governor, with a pleasant smile.

"What about the published reports that you were going to remove a number of officials?"

"Nothing that I have said," the Governor answered. "would warrant such statements. Certainly I have said nothing that could be so construed."

"What about your conversation with the Senator? Anything in it that you are at liberty to disclose?"

"I think not," was Gov. Odell's reply.

"Am I to understand that you will not interfere at all in police matters?" the Governor was asked.

"I don't say that," he replied, "but I see no reason for my interference at this time. The people understand the situation."

Gov. Odell will remain at the beach for a day or two.

Senator Platt was then approached, and was asked whether he believed the Governor would interfere in the police matter.

"I don't see," replied the Senator, "how there can be any interference unless the Governor chooses to take the matter up."

"Will he?"

"You had better ask the Governor," was the Senator's reply.

"Did you see the statements in some of the morning papers?"

"No," Senator Platt answered. "What did they say?"

"They were to the effect that Gov. Odell might not interfere."

"I suppose that is so," remarked the Senator.

"Then you don't think there will be any interference in police matters?"

"I guess not," was Mr. Platt's answer.

"Is there anything in the talk about an extra session of the Legislature?"

"Not that I know of," Senator Platt replied. Then he added: "I am in thorough accord with the Governor in anything he may do in the police matter. I don't see that anything can be accomplished by the removal of Commissioner M. C. Murphy."

Gov. Odell corroborated the Senator in the intimation that there will be no special session of the Legislature.

HENRY M. FLAGLER DIVORCED.

Takes Advantage of Florida Law, Said to Have Been Passed for Him, to Cast Off Insane Wife.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 14.—Henry M. Flagler, the multi-millionaire, has secured a divorce under the new statute which provides that insanity of four years' standing is sufficient ground for a decree. The case was heard in Chambers by Judge Minor S. Jones of the Circuit Court. Ex-Gov. Fleming, Mrs. Flagler's guardian ad litem, represented the defendant, but there practically was no defense.

The divorce of Henry M. Flagler from his insane wife is believed by many persons both here and in Florida to be a step preliminary to the marriage of Mr. Flagler to a young society woman of Florida. When the statute under which the divorce was granted was, as a bill, introduced in the Florida Legislature, it was charged that it was drawn solely in the interest of Henry M. Flagler, so as to permit him to cast off the insane wife and wed a younger woman.

Mrs. Flagler, who was Ida A. Shourds, the daughter of a Philadelphia clergyman, was married in 1883. At that time Flagler was not a man of extraordinary wealth. Later, when he became a factor in Standard Oil affairs and was recognized as one of the powers in the world of wealth, Mrs. Flagler began to brood over the fact that there was no child to inherit. This was ever on her mind. Nothing Mr. Flagler could do to draw her out of her melancholia was effective, and in 1897, hopelessly demented, she was committed to the sanitarium of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald at Pleasantville. Aug. 5, 1897, she was declared legally to be insane.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS MEET.

Take Steps to Organize a Club Like That of Harvard and of Other Colleges.

About 100 Columbia University students gathered at Sherry's last night to organize a Columbia University Club and to establish a home in this city like that of the Harvard and other college clubs. Joseph P. Grace, '04, was made Chairman.

The purposes of the club were outlined by the Chair, who submitted a set of rules and by-laws which had been drawn up by a self-appointed committee. These were adopted with a few modifications. It was decided to hold the annual meeting in October and a Board of Governors and Committee on Membership were named which will have charge of the affairs of the club until October, when officers will be elected.

After the meeting there was a housewarming at the temporary quarters of the club, in the Royalton, on Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. All Columbia men are invited to enroll themselves.

NATIONAL GLASS COMPANY.

Stockholders Decide to Increase Bonded Indebtedness to $2,500,000.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Glass Company to-day it was unanimously decided that the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the company be increased to $2,500,000. This is deemed necessary, as the company at its inception did not provide for sufficient working capital. Nearly 44,000 shares out of a total of 46,000 were represented at the meeting.

The following officers were elected:

President—A. W. Herron; Secretary—Addison Thompson; Treasurer—Myron L. Case; Manager of the Commercial Department—L. B. Martin; Manager of the Credit and Collection Department—A. L. Strasburger; Superintendent of Production—D. E. Carle.

Executive Committee—A. W. Herron, Chairman; Addison Thompson, Myron L. Case, L. B. Martin, and F. L. Stephenson.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $90,500 short term three per cent. bonds at $108.4495, and $89,300 fours at $113.1682.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Convention To-day Will Denounce Those Who Voted for Quay as Traitors—State Slate Made Up.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—The indications are that to-morrow's Democratic State Convention will nominate Judge Harmon Yerkes of Doylestown for Supreme Court Judge and State Representative Andrew J. Palm of Meadville for State Treasurer. The nomination of Judge Yerkes is practically assured, and unless there is a decided change of sentiment among the Democrats Mr. Palm will be named by acclamation. The platform will be patterned after that adopted by the Ohio Democracy, and will be confined almost entirely to State issues. Ex-Congressman William H. Sowden of Allentown, who has been substituted by one of the Lehigh delegates, will offer the following resolution to form a part of the platform:

That this convention hereby repudiates and condemns the action of Senators Harry G. Stiles of Lehigh, Harvey W. Haines of York, John F. Higgins of Schuylkill, Alfred M. Neely of Clarion, Albert D. Boyd of Fayette, O. R. Washburn of Crawford, and Representatives Madison A. Garvin of Adams, John A. F. Hoy of Clarion, Samuel H. Rothrock of Mifflin, William J. Galvin of Schuylkill, Arthur H. Squier of Wyoming, and Harry B. Shutt, John B. Kain, and L. S. Fake of York, members of the present State Senate and House of Representatives, who during the last session of the Legislature allied themselves with the Quay machine, and for their own personal aggrandizement and private greed basely betrayed their several Democratic constituencies and inflicted an irreparable injury upon the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania by voting for the most vicious and obnoxious machine legislation antagonistic to the best interests of the people and of the State.

The last Legislature will also be condemned for its "utter profligacy and its criminal betrayal of the people to political favorites," the "ripper" and trolley legislation, the "Capitol job and the shameless assaults upon public charities made necessary in protecting it" will be denounced.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS MEET.

A. J. Montague Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14.—The Gubernatorial Convention met here to-day. The name of A. J. Montague was presented for Governor by Col. George C. Cabell, Jr., of Danville, and the nomination was seconded by W. B. Richards. There was no other nominations, Mr. Swanson having withdrawn from the contest to-day. Mr. Montague was nominated by acclamation.

After the nominee's speech of acceptance there were cries of "Swanson," and Mr. Swanson was applauded for his speech as much as was his successful opponent.

J. Taylor Ellyson of Richmond was unanimously elected Chairman of the State Democratic organization for his eleventh successive term.

H. R. Pollard of Richmond, in the course of a speech, said:

"Free silver is a dead issue. It met its Gettysburg in 1896 and its Waterloo in 1900."

This sentiment did not provoke any applause.

After an hour of uproar and disorder, to quell which required the services of the sergeant at arms and some police officers, the convention nominated J. E. Willard for Lieutenant Governor over Dr. George W. Lecato, the candidate of the Tidewater section. The convention then adjourned amid great confusion, without having begun the contest for Attorney General and without having received the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

It is said that the platform will embrace an anti-trust plank and favor serious discussion in regard to general primaries for the election of United States Senators. So far as is known there will be no mention of Bryan or free silver.

JUDGE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

Benno Loewy Strongly Supported for the Place by Germans.

It was reported at Manhattan Beach last night that the German-American political associations are binging strong pressure to bear to secure the appointment of Benno Loewy to succeed Addison Brown, who recently resigned a United States Judgeship, but Senator Platt would not discuss the matter.

The opinion seemed to prevail among politicians at the beach that the prize will go to E. D. Baldwin, now an assistant in the office of U. S. District Attorney H. L. Burnett.

ARIZONA RAILWAY DAMAGED.

Southern Part of Territory Flooded—Ten Miles of Track Lost on One Small Road.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 14.—All the southern portion of Arizona has been partially covered with water for many days, and the destruction of property, especially railroads, has been enormous. The Southern Pacific and the smaller roads have suffered many washouts. The "burro" road that runs from Benson to Nogales has been unfit for use several weeks, and nearly every day fresh floods destroy parts of the tracks.

More than ten miles of track have been swept away altogether on the "burro," and the company has all its surplus help at work repairing the damage.

The El Paso and Southwestern has suffered much damage between Benson and Bisbee, a dozen bridges having been swept away. On both the Maricopa and Phoenix and the Arizona and New Mexico a great deal of track has been lost, and trains are now very irregular.

PLANNING TO ENTER MONTREAL

New York Central Interests Control the South Shore Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Robert J. Campbell of New York, who is President of the Cape Breton Construction Company, of which Dr. W. Seward Webb of the New York Central Road is Vice President, and which is building the line of the Cape Breton Railway from Canso to Louisburg, stated to-day that he had obtained control of 51 per cent. of the stock of the South Shore Railway Company. The price is believed to be $300,000. The road runs from St. Lambert, opposite Montreal, to Sorel.

All the men interested in the deal are closely connected with Dr. Webb and New York Central interests. New capital will be brought into the corporation, and the line will be completed to Levis, where an important connection will be made in the near future. It is generally believed that the New York Central will eventually gain an independent entrance to the City of Montreal over the proposed bridge.

Meanwhile an injunction has been taken by Mr. Hodge, Traffic Manager of the Rutland Company, to enjoin the transfer from several Canadian estates to Mr. Campbell of their rights in the South Shore Railway. It is believed that there is no hostility between the Rutland and New York Central, but simply between Mr. Hodge and Mr. Campbell, as each wants the construction work.

Oregon Short Line's New Traffic Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—J. C. Stubbs has selected T. M. Shumaker as Traffic Manager of the Oregon Short Line. This is the first important appointment Mr. Stubbs has made since he took over the traffic management of the Harriman railroads. Mr. Shumaker is now the General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific on the coast, in which office he will probably be succeeded by Charles Clifford, General Agent of the Union Pacific in Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE SUIT.

Companies Say Collections on Unearned Premiums Are Illegal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—The Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Germany and fifty other concerns doing business under the laws of Illinois filed a bill in equity in the Sangamon Circuit Court to-day against J. P. B. Van Cleave, ex-Insurance Superintendent.

It is claimed by the plaintiffs that Van Cleave collected on unearned premiums. This, they say, was illegal. They also claim that sums amounting to several thousand dollars have not been turned over to the State Treasurer. They ask that Van Cleave and Henry Yates, present Insurance Superintendent, be enjoined from collecting a tax on unearned premiums in future, and that the sums thus improperly collected be turned into the State Treasury and restored to the complainants.

THE POLICE INQUIRY POINTS TO GLENNON

Continued from Page 1.

and told the cook to tell the proprietress that she would have to move.

"Didn't you exceed your authority in doing this?" asked Justice Jerome.

"We occasionally do exceed our authority," replied Dwyer.

"How many times between July 20 and Aug. 10, the day Mrs. Moret was arrested by Parkhurst agents, did you go there?" asked the Justice.

"Five or six times."

"About the fourth or fifth time didn't you begin to think the cook would recognize you?"

"Yes."

"How many times prior to the 20th of July did you go there?"

"I was in that neighborhood nearly every day. I went there four or five times and rang the bell and tried to get in."

"Why did you stop visiting the house?"

"I couldn't get admittance. The house was closed."

Dwyer admitted that he stopped going after July 21, the day of his visit with Acting Captain Sheils.

"But your orders to visit it were still in force, were they not?"

"Yes, but I took it for granted that the place was closed."

"Why did you disobey orders?"

"Other men went there and reported it closed. I did not pay so much attention to a place after I found out it was closed."

"Are you in the habit of disobeying orders?"

"No."

"This was an exceptional case, was it?"

"It might have been."

At evening roll call in the West Thirtieth Street Station Capt. Flood placed in the hands of Detectives Darcy, Hawkins, and Churchill the warrant issued by Justice Jerome for the arrest of Laura Moret.

THE SITUATION EXPLAINED.

Officials Carefully Following Whitney's Lead, Attempting to Corroborate His Statements—Question of Warrants.

It was understood yesterday at the Criminal Courts Building that those who have been following up the lead obtained by the arrest and the admission of Edgar A. Whitney will make no forecast as to the result. This statement was made by an official who is thoroughly familiar with the whole situation:

"Those who state that warrants have been issued for any one as a result of what Whitney has stated or that warrants are going to be issued or that warants will be issued make assertions that we are not responsible for. As a mater of fact no warrant has yet been drawn and the issuing of any will depend on results not attained.

Nor are we responsible for statements in regard to the quality of Whitney's admissions or the naming of any person as denounced or implicated by Whitney. This is not a brass band investigation and we have had no hand in keying up the public to a pitch of expectancy in the matter of revelations and results.

"We are slowly and carefully following a lead given by Whitney, trying to corroborate his statements. We would not think of putting Whitney on the witness stand without having legal corroborative evidence to back him up. The difficulties of the situation are akin to those in the Lexow investigation, almost insuperable. Until the scheme begins to break—if it breaks—they will remain so. No warrants can be expected for three or four days, perhaps not until next week. It's within the bounds of possibility that not a warrant will be issued."

GLENNON'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Declares He Was Not at Saratoga—Denies Another Report.

"Wardman" Glennon was recorded officially yesterday as absent with leave for two days on account of the death of his mother. One authorized to speak for him said that he denied that he was at Saratoga and insisted that he went only to West Saugerties to his family.

In regard to a report that he failed to recognize a request from Assistant District Attorney Gans to visit the Criminal Courts Building on Tuesday, he explained that the request was for 4 P. M., and that he first knew of it when he entered the West Thirtieth Street Station House at 5 P. M., too late to comply. The request had not been repeated.

CAPT. DIAMOND ARRAIGNED.

The Recorder Fixes His Bail at $2,000—His Counsel to Examine the Indictment.

Capt. Thomas J. Diamond, indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Goff and admitted to bail in $2,000.

Capt. Diamond arrived at the Criminal Courts Building promptly at 10:30 o'clock. He looked quite cheerful, and listened attentively while Clerk Wolf read the indictment. Moses H. Grossman, of counsel, then moved that a reasonable time be allowed the Captain's counsel in which to examine the indictment. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans asked if the usual two days would be sufficient. Mr. Grossman asked to have until Monday. The Recorder allowed him until to-morrow.

Mr. Gans then asked that bail be fixed at $5,000. Mr. Grossman opposed this motion, and a sharp discussion between him and Mr. Gans ensued.

Mr. Grossman argued that as the offense charged against the Captain was simply a misdemeanor, and that as the Captain had voluntarily come to court and had no idea of running away, a more reasonable amount should be fixed. Mr. Gans held out for $5,000, stating that Capt. Diamond had practically convicted himself in his testimony during Bissert's trial.

Capt. Diamond during the argument whispered to his counsel and told him he was prepared to give $5,000 or more if it was wanted. Mr. Grossman so informed the Recorder.

The Recorder stated that it wasn't a question of anybody's financial responsibility, but a question of attendance at court when wanted, and that he thought $2,000 would be enough bail.

Louis M. Rosenthal of 87 Avenue A qualified as bondsman, giving as security the property 1,783-1,785 First Avenue, valued at $40,000.

CAPT. VREDENBURGH CENSURED.

Justice Jerome Berates the Oak Street Commander for Failing to Gather Evidence.

An interesting story was told in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday of an incident which happened on Tuesday, the dramatis personae being Justice Jerome, Captain Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

The story is to the effect that Justice Jerome had decided to subpoena Peter De Lacy of 33 Park Row to come before him. Justice Jerome wrote out the subpoena himself, and while he was so doing Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Capt. Vredenburgh were in the room. When the document was ready, it is said, Mr. Garvan said to the Justice: "Why not let the Captain serve it?" To this Justice Jerome assented, and Capt. Vredenburgh took the paper. As he was going out of the room, Mr. Garvan said: "Wait a moment, Captain, I will go with you," and followed the Captain out.

When they reached 33 Park Row, Mr. Garvan, who is younger and more sprightly than Capt. Vredenburgh, sprang lightly up the stairs in the lead. When near the head of the stairs a voice was heard to exclaim, "Make that thirty to twenty-five," and a hand was thrust through an opening in a wooden partition, and in the hand was a book. Capt. Vredenburgh this time had caught lightly up the stairs in the lead. When near the head of the stairs a voice was heard to exclaim, "Make that thirty to twenty-five," and a hand was thrust through an opening in a wooden partition, and in the hand was a book. Capt. Vredenburgh

TWO STEEL MILLS OPEN; TUBE WORKS CLOSED

Former Workmen Aid in Opening Trust Plants in Pittsburg and Cleveland.

Works at McKeesport Closed—South Chicago Lodges Lose Charters Because They Refuse to Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—There were victories on both sides of the great steel strike to-day, but they furnish no direct line on the ultimate result of the conflict. The strikers succeeded in finally forcing the National Tube Works at McKeesport, probably the largest individual plant in the United States Steel Corporation, to finally close down. On the other hand, the steel corporation reopened the big Painter mill in this city, and also resumed operations with non-union men at the Crescent plant of the American Tin Plate Company at Cleveland. Two mills were on at the Painter plant, although one of them broke down during the day, and, according to the statement of the officials, half the mills in the Crescent plant were moving.

The forces at both the plants named are to be increased and the managers claim they will soon have them working in full. They make the fifth and sixth plants which the steel corporation has succeeded in starting with non-union men, the others being Wellsville, Hyde Park, Clark's, and Lindsay & McCutcheon's.

The starting of the Painter mills was a surprise to the strikers. One of the mills began work with a crew of old employes, who struck on the first order, and both were going before it was known that any such move was contemplated. It is said that another crew will be put on shortly, and the managers assert that many of their old men will come back. There was no disorder at the mill, and it is said that the old employes will not do picket duty for fear of being blacklisted in the future.

There was a great labor demonstration at Wheeling to-day and President Shaffer made a stirring appeal to his followers to fight on. In an interview, before he spoke, he said that if the Western lodges did not heed the final appeal of Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe and come out they would be expelled from the Amalgamated Association and their offers of financial assistance spurned.

Locally the strike seems to drag and interest to flag. Large numbers of the strikers have gone away either for recreation or to work, and there has been scarcely any excitement, much less disorder. McKeesport and Wheeling are stirred up periodically, but there has been no violence at either place. Rumor again to-day settled the strike and lent a hand to restart the stilled mills. It was related that President Shaffer had acknowledged that he could not win, that the steel corporation feared that its rivals would profit by an extended strike, and that they were going to settle. No shadow of confirmation of the story was possible.

The general situation is thus briefly summarized: The spread of the strike at McKeesport and Wheeling has brought the number of men who answered the final strike order to something over 20,000 and increased the total number of men rendered idle by the three orders to about 65,000. Many of the men drawn into the movement, willingly or unwillingly, continue to accept other employment, and the exact number now idle is a guess. The strikers are fully in control at McKeesport, Wheeling, New Castle, Bellaire, Mingo Junction, and show some strength here. The manufacturers hold South, Chicago, Bay View, Joliet, Youngstown, Columbus, the Kiskiminetas Valley, the tin plant at Monessen, and the Carnegie group.

Of the last-named property some doubt is expressed as to the Lower Union Mill, in Pittsburg. Some men have left their places there, and the strikers boast that they will close it down. It is running, however, and the managers say it cannot be stopped. The manufacturers have made no effort to break the strike at McKeesport or Wheeling with non-union men, and have given no indication of their plans in those districts. Both sides express their satisfaction with the progress of the strike.

Encouraged by success in keeping Monessen going and in opening their plant at Cleveland, the officers of the American Tin Plate Company are planning resumption with non-union men at other points. They will not say where their next move will be made, but say that it will be made quickly. They made the following formal statement to-day:

"As the result of the attempt by the American Tin Plate Company to start its Crescent Works at Cleveland in twenty-four hours half the mills were put in successful operation, manned largely by former workmen who have seceded from the Amalgamated Association, stating their belief that the officers of the association had done wrong in violating their written agreement with the company. The start at Cleveland having succeeded, the company will in a short time make a similar move elsewhere."

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association started on his trip to Wheeling at 9:20 this morning, and reached that city shortly before noon. He was received by a large crowd, which cheered lustily when he appeared on the car steps. The local unions paraded and escorted him through the town. Before going to the State Fair grounds, where the demonstration was held, he made the following statement as to the Western men who refused to strike:

"If they do not come out they are non-union. It is a mystery why they did not obey the strike order from the start, and the only explanation I can think of is that given yesterday at Pittsburg by Mr. Adams, the Illinois deputy, who told me the men had wanted an extension of time in which to strike. Adams says they had been led to believe that an extension would be granted. We have instructed Mr. Tighe to call out these men at once, and in the event of their refusal their charters will be declared forfeited.

"I know these men, and I am confident they will now agree to come out with us in this fight. The skilled men are organized, and enough will strike to greatly cripple the production of the Western mills. We may not bring about a total suspension such as is seen here in the Wheeling district, which, by the way, is the banner district of the entire steel country, but we will do what we anticipated at the start, or I am greatly mistaken in Mr. Tighe's ability to present the matter in its proper light to the Western men.

"Taking the strike as a whole, we are making gains everywhere every day. Our membership is increasing at a rapid rate, and many non-union mills where we have never before been able to secure a foothold are now organized, or partially organized. Besides those already so organized, I know of others that will soon take the same action, though, of course, I cannot go into details on that score."

No word has been received from Wheeling as to the comment of President Shaffer on the action of the steel workers in South Chicago and the revocation of their charters.

Workmen began to-day to dismantle the Chartiers mill at Carnegie. The machinery will be taken to Leechburg, where the new mill will be located. Work on the W. Dewees Wood property at McKeesport has been suspended. It is said there is a mortgage of $2,000,000 on the mills, and that nothing towards dismantling them will be done until some arrangement is made as to the mortgage.

SOUTH CHICAGO MEN OUSTED.

Laugh When Shaffer's Threat to Expel Them from the Amalgamated Is Carried Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—There will be no strike of the employes at the Illinois Steel Company mills in South Chicago. This point was settled to-night, when the men refused to reconsider the action taken Sunday, at which time they decided to stand by their contracts with the mills and refused to join the strikers.

After they had declined to reconsider to-night, Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association, who came to Chicago with the intention of securing a reversal of their action, if possible, declared that he revoked the charters of both lodges of the Amalgamated Association in the South Chicago mills, and declared the men outside of the organization. The men greeted his announcement with laughter and cheers.

Mr. Tighe arrived in the city yesterday and spent to-day arranging for a secret meeting of the two lodges of the Amalgamated Association to be held this evening. The men gathered at the appointed time, but there were so few of them in the hall that the end of the matter was a foregone conclusion. By far the greater number of the men had gone to work instead of coming to the meeting, and only a handful was present. Mr. Tighe made a long address, giving the men the story of the strike from the standpoint of the Amalgamated Association, and asking them to help the men in the East by quitting the mills in South Chicago.

Several speeches were made by the local members of the association in reply to Mr. Tighe, the general trend being that the men considered themselves bound by contracts with their employers and that they did not think that it was their duty to turn their backs on these contracts at the bidding of the officers of the association. At 11 o'clock a vote was taken on the question of reconsidering, and by an overwhelming vote the men refused to reopen the question. Mr. Tighe then announced that the charters of both lodges were revoked and the meeting dissolved.

After leaving the meeting Mr. Tighe expressed himself as greatly disappointed at the action taken this evening and said that he considered it to be one of the most severe blows dealt to the strike. He will go to the Bay View Mills at Milwaukee, and also to those at Joliet, to-morrow, and will repeat the programme of to-night at these places, explain to the men the causes of the strike, and, if they shall decline to reconsider their action in refusing to join the ranks of the strikers, he will declare the charters of all their lodges forfeited and rule the men out of the association.

SHAFFER TALKS AT WHEELING.

Tells Workers When They All Come Out Wall Street Will Tremble—Wants Negroes in the Amalgamated.

WHEELING, Aug. 14.—President Shaffer, in his address to workers at the Fair Grounds to-day, said, in part:

"It has been said that this is not alone a fight of the Amalgamated Association, but of all organized labor, and that is true. Even to-day in Wheeling I was approached by a committee of the Clothing Workers' Union and given assurances that they were with us, and would extend both moral and financial aid. We realize also that the glass workers are with us, together with the trainmen and, of course, the coal miner is with us.

"I want to say to the representatives of the various trades, the Amalgamated Association needs your moral and financial assistance. We do not ask you to disobey your own leaders or violate the law of your organizations. I have received letters from many subordinate locals of other unions, saying, 'We will stop working, too, if you say the word.' We don't want you to do that. Obey the directions of your leaders; see that your laws are preserved inviolate.

"I believe the time is coming in this defensive movement when, if necessary, your leaders will unite with the Amalgamated Association to preserve all labor organizations from the tyranny of trusts. When your leaders say, 'Come out,' there will be such a coming out as will make Wall Street tremble, and cause those whom we have enriched to tremble behind their piled-up millions.

"Let the Amalgamated Association so deport itself as to merit the approval we have already received, and win the encouragement and support of Church and State. What I say may not be received with favor, but right is right. This is a time when men's blood boils with indignation and hands are clenched in anger, but this is no time for angry words or overt deeds. If organized labor, by observance of the law, can win a peaceful victory it will be the grandest achievement known to the annals of the world. Hence I ask you to be careful. Be law-abiding, but be determined.

"The trust cannot run the mills without you. There is not enough skilled labor left to make more millions for these men who have centralized capital. They have said 'Don't you dare to imitate our example.' Well, you have dared. Now be steadfast and true; don't yield an inch; stand firm in the position you have taken. My opinion is that you will win. I know if the men who are now out stay out the victory is sure and certain. If the mills ever run you will run them. You may as well enjoy a Summer vacation and make up your minds that when the mills are run again, you will run them right."

President Shaffer closed with a plea for the admission of negroes to membership in the Amalgamated.

NO MOVE AGAINST SHAFFER.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The strike headquarters were in charge of Secretary John Williams to-day, and several members of the Executive Board were on hand to advise with him and assist. They denied positively that there was dissatisfaction with the policy of President Shaffer; that there was any disagreement in the board, or that there was any wavering along their battle front. All stories to the contrary they pronounced canards started by the enemy to injure their cause.

They said that so many independent plants were being started and that those already in operation were taking so many of the skilled men on strike, that the steel corporation alone would suffer as a result of the strike.

IMPORTED MEN TO BE BARRED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has directed Milton Smiley, the Immigrant Inspector stationed at Columbus, Ohio, to proceed to Bellaire to investigate reports that have been received that the Steel Trust is preparing to import foreign workmen to take the places of strikers. A number of communications to this effect have been received from various sources. The suggestion is that the steel company proposes to find expert workmen in Europe and bring them to this country in such a manner as to secure their admission. If any can be found in Canada it is claimed the same thing will be done.

MILITIA GETTING READY?

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The fact that the annual encampment of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was postponed, and that it is to be held at Somerset, near Pittsburg, is regarded as significant. The encampment begins this week and will last until the latter part of next week, and it is thought here that the strike has something to do with its postponement.

Within two days the State will be in a position to throw troops into Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Newcastle within a few hours. The present situation, however, does not warrant the calling of State troops.

RAILROAD ORDERED TO MOVE.

Jersey City Street and Water Board Seeks to Oust Pennsylvania Company from Pearl Street.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday notified the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove its tracks from Pearl Street. Railroad officials said the matter would be referred to the company's law officers.

Pearl Street has been occupied by the company's tracks for nearly twenty-five years. The street was two blocks long: It ran from Warren to Greene Street parallel with Plymouth Street, and one block north.

The company applied for the vacation of the street about 1874 and the city agreed to the vacation provided the company bought all the abutting property. This was done, and all this property, including the roadway, has since been covered with a network of tracks.

CADETS OFF TO BUFFALO.

Start to the Pan-American from West Point in Twenty-six Cars.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Comfortably distributed in twenty-six cars, divided into two trains, the United States Military Academy cadets left for Buffalo to-day by the West Shore Railroad.

The first section, with 25 cavalrymen, 15 artillerymen, 54 bandsmen, under the command of Capt. Greble and Lieut. Summerlin, and carrying all the tentage and equipments, started at 4:30 P. M. The second section, with twelve officers of the Tactical Department and 364 cadets, under the command of Col. C. G. Treat, Commandant of Cadets, left at 5:45. Daily exhibition drills are to be given at the Exposition by the cadets, who will remain in Buffalo until Aug. 28.

WANTS SCHLEY INQUIRY TO BE FREE FROM BIAS

To This End President May Relieve Rear Admiral Crowninshield.

Gen. Greely, Whose Arctic Expedition Was Rescued by Schley, to be Called as a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is understood here that the President is considering the advisability of relieving Rear Admiral Crowninshield from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to the end that the Schley court of inquiry may be free from the least suggestion of intimidation of witnesses. Acting Secretary Hackett refused to-day to deny the report to this effect. It was pointed out to Mr. Hackett that if the story were not true a denial from the Navy Department was needed to set it at rest.

"I can't help it," replied Mr. Hackett. "The Navy Department never makes public the relief of an officer until he has actually been relieved."

Further than this Mr. Hackett would say nothing. In consequence of his refusal to deny the story, and especially of the reason he gave for saying nothing, belief in Crowninshield's retirement is much more general this evening than was the case earlier in the day.

It is well known that the Bureau of Navigation can exercise its powers to terrorize officers who may be summoned as witnesses before the court of inquiry. It can reward or punish. Officers who testify adversely to the interests of the bureau may be kept in undesirable stations for years to come, while those who testify in its favor may receive pleasant and comfortable berths. Rear Admiral Crowninshield has recently been reappointed for a term of three years, and he could, if he desired, make it very uncomfortable for Rear Admiral Schley's witnesses for at least that length of time.

In view of the changed attitude of the Navy Department and Mr. Long's evident desire to have the court of inquiry take up the case in a fair and impartial spirit, Schley's friends say they at first supposed that this new spirit of fairness might extend to Rear Admiral Crowninshield. They did not, therefore, assume at first that there was any danger that he would use his power in an unfair way. Now, they declare, it has become very evident that the change of heart in the Navy Department does not go below Secretary Long and that Rear Admiral Crowninshield is as implacable as ever.

The friends of Rear Admiral Schley have been made very uneasy by what they term Crowninshield's evident desire to hamper and harass the Schley side as much as possible. They cite as an illustration his treatment of Capt. Parker of counsel for Schley when the Captain came here to look up the records. Crowninshield, these friends assert, issued his orders to hamper Parker in every way. The manifold hinderances and petty interferences which Parker suffered were such that he was at last obliged to appeal to Acting Secretary Hackett. Mr. Hackett interfered and compelled Crowninshield to moderate his treatment of the counsel.

It is understood that Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the army, may be summoned as a witness on behalf of Rear Admiral Schley. His testimony will be needed to supplement the testimony of Secretary Long concerning the curious circumstance that Mr. Long and Rear Admiral Sampson knew of the presence of Cervera in Santiago Harbor on May 19, the date of the action on that May 27, and also the fact that Rear Admiral Sampson kept impressing upon Rear Admiral Schley the probability that the Spanish fleet was at Cienfuegos, and never gave Rear Admiral Schley any hint of the Signal Service reports that Cervera was in reality at Santiago.

Gen. Greely received the news of Cervera's presence at Santiago the very day he arrived, and directly after Cervera telegraphed to Spain announcing his arrival. It will be a question for the court why this news, which was known to Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Sampson, was not communicated to Rear Admiral Schley.

If Gen. Greely is summoned, his appearance on the stand will be one of the most dramatic incidents of the trial, for it was Rear Admiral Schley who saved Greely's life. It was Schley who, though he had never been in the Arctic Ocean before, volunteered to brave its dangers in an attempt to rescue the Greely expedition, and succeeded. In view of the fact that the charges of cowardice made by E. S. Maclay against Rear Admiral Schley will be before the court for consideration, Gen. Greely might be asked to tell what he knows of Rear Admiral Schley's cowardice or courage.

When Rear Admiral Schley reached Gen. Greely it was a month earlier than those waters had ever been navigated or have ever been navigated since. It was on June 23, 1884. The next earliest date is July 23, which was made in 1861 by Isaac Hayes, who anchored to a floe and floated with the current. In 1875 Allen Young tried twenty-seven times to cross the channel from Littleton Island to Cape Sabine, and was beaten back. All stories to the contrary they pronounced canards started by the enemy to injure their cause.

They said that so many independent plants were being started and that those already in operation were taking so many of the skilled men on strike, that the steel corporation alone would suffer as a result of the strike.

IMPORTED MEN TO BE BARRED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has directed Milton Smiley, the Immigrant Inspector stationed at Columbus, Ohio, to proceed to Bellaire to investigate reports that have been received that the Steel Trust is preparing to import foreign workmen to take the places of strikers. A number of communications to this effect have been received from various sources. The suggestion is that the steel company proposes to find expert workmen in Europe and bring them to this country in such a manner as to secure their admission. If any can be found in Canada it is claimed the same thing will be done.

MILITIA GETTING READY?

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The fact that the annual encampment of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was postponed, and that it is to be held at Somerset, near Pittsburg, is regarded as significant. The encampment begins this week and will last until the latter part of next week, and it is thought here that the strike has something to do with its postponement.

Within two days the State will be in a position to throw troops into Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Newcastle within a few hours. The present situation, however, does not warrant the calling of State troops.

RAILROAD ORDERED TO MOVE.

Jersey City Street and Water Board Seeks to Oust Pennsylvania Company from Pearl Street.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday notified the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove its tracks from Pearl Street. Railroad officials said the matter would be referred to the company's law officers.

Pearl Street has been occupied by the company's tracks for nearly twenty-five years. The street was two blocks long: It ran from Warren to Greene Street parallel with Plymouth Street, and one block north.

The company applied for the vacation of the street about 1874 and the city agreed to the vacation provided the company bought all the abutting property. This was done, and all this property, including the roadway, has since been covered with a network of tracks.

CADETS OFF TO BUFFALO.

Start to the Pan-American from West Point in Twenty-six Cars.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Comfortably distributed in twenty-six cars, divided into two trains, the United States Military Academy cadets left for Buffalo to-day by the West Shore Railroad.

The first section, with 25 cavalrymen, 15 artillerymen, 54 bandsmen, under the command of Capt. Greble and Lieut. Summerlin, and carrying all the tentage and equipments, started at 4:30 P. M. The second section, with twelve officers of the Tactical Department and 364 cadets, under the command of Col. C. G. Treat, Commandant of Cadets, left at 5:45. Daily exhibition drills are to be given at the Exposition by the cadets, who will remain in Buffalo until Aug. 28.

CHINESE MAY BE ADMITTED.

Merchants and Manufacturers Are Likely to Appeal Against the Renewal of the Exclusion Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The impression is entertained by officials of the Treasury Department, who have necessarily become aware of opinion on the subject, that there will be some difficulty in the next Congress in passing a bill to renew the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is assumed that organized labor will make a demonstration in favor of still further excluding Chinese, and that Pacific coast organizations will repeat the arguments made originally to forbid free Chinese immigration. But there are many indications that a body of citizens larger than all bodies of organized labor combined will appeal to the Senate and the House to abandon a course toward China that has been regarded by the best men of that nation as a constant affront to a friendly people.

Just now, when the disposition of the Chinese toward the United States, in consequence of the American course at Peking since the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, is one of unconcealed gratitude, all the signs point toward a great revival and extension of United States trade with China. Merchants and manufacturers who hope to cultivate the Chinese market are determined that no obstacle shall needlessly be put in the way of the establishment of the most cordial commercial relations with China.

It is understood at the Treasury that representations will be made to show that little danger is to be feared from an excessive immigration of Chinese. The Chinese Government is now, as it has always been, opposed to the emigration of Chinese, and the number of those who would be enterprising enough to get away would probably be small as compared with the population of the Empire. The official who made these comments said that there was no doubt that very influential opposition would be felt when the proposition to extend the Exclusion Act is made.

LARGE EXPORTS IN JULY.

Goods Valued at $109,031,158 Shipped—Imports Were $72,897,087.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—July exports were larger than in July of any previous year, and the imports were larger than those of July in any year since 1895. The figures of the foreign commerce of the United States during the month of July were completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to-day. They show:

Total imports of the month, $72,897,087; total exports, $109,031,158; excess of exports over imports, $36,134,071, or considerably more than $1,000,000 a day. So large an excess of exports over imports in July is unusual, since July is usually a month of heavy imports and light exports. Prior to 1898 the July figures almost always showed an excess of imports over exports, and in no year prior to 1900 had the July exports reached $100,000,000. Prior to 1890, July exports averaged about $50,000,000; from 1890 to 1896 they averaged about $55,000,000; in 1897 they were $71,000,000; in 1898, $72,000,000; in 1899, $94,926,170; in 1900, $100,452,807, and in 1901, $109,031,158.

For the seven months ending with July, 1901, the imports were $506,337,191, an increase of $3,258,946 over the corresponding months of last year, and the exports were $830,883,816, an increase of $18,397,265 over the corresponding months of last year. The excess of exports over imports in the seven months is $324,546,625, against $309,408,206 in the corresponding months of 1900, and $239,298,180 in the corresponding months of 1899.

YELLOW FEVER CONFERENCE

Human Tests of Curative Serum to be Made by Discoverers in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A War Department order has been issued convening at Havana a board of medical officers, headed by Major Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Cuba, for the purpose of examining into the proposition of Drs. Caldas and Bellingaghi, who will submit a cure for yellow fever and a serum designed to prevent the contraction of that disease.

Dr. Caldas is a Brazilian, and his proposition was recently submitted to the War Department by the Brazilian Minister here. A letter received at the Surgeon General's office from Major Havard to-day stated that two suspected cases of yellow fever had been discovered at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—For the experiments of Dr. Caldas to illustrate the efficacy of a serum designed to prevent the contraction of yellow fever, the Yellow Fever Commission will supply the mosquitoes. The commission has eight insects which have bitten a person suffering with a bad case of yellow fever. Two of the mosquitoes subsequently bit two people who have developed well-marked cases.

The eight mosquitoes will be separated into two divisions. Two persons, whom Dr. Caldas will inoculate with his serum, will be bitten by two mosquitoes each, and the other four mosquitoes will bite two non-immunes.

REFUSE TO DOCK FLAGSHIP.

Southampton Dock Owners Say the Chicago Must Unload Ammunition.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Rear Admiral Cromwell is in London to-night, trying to arrange to dock the flagship Chicago at Southampton. The authorities there have refused to dock the cruiser unless she discharges all her ammunition. The Rear Admiral will not agree to this condition, and the upshot will probably be that the vessel will have to go to Havre or Portsmouth.

The fact that the United States cruiser Columbia was docked at Southampton for repairs a year ago caused the authorities to impose new regulations in order to avoid responsibilities. The Southampton dock is a private, not a Government, institution.

TEN NEW ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Acting Secretary Sanger has issued an order for the formation of ten companies of Coast Artillery, in accordance with the increase of artillery recently made. The new companies and their stations are:

One Hundred and Seventh Company, Fort Preble, Me.

One Hundred and Eighth Company, Fort Williams, Me.

One Hundred and Ninth Company, Fort Greble, R. I.

One Hundred and Tenth Company, Fort Adams, R. I.

One Hundred and Eleventh Company, Fort Dade, Fla.

One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Fort Dupont, Del.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, Fort McHenry, Md.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Company, Fort Slocum, N. Y.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Company, The Presidio, San Francisco.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Company, Fort Screven, Ga.

These new companies will be made up of men transferred from other companies and new recruits in about equal numbers, so that some experienced men may be had for each organization.

The Monitor Amphitrite Disabled.

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 14.—The United States monitor Amphitrite, bound from New Bedford to Boston, is anchored in Chatham Roads with disabled machinery. Word has been sent to Boston, and it is expected that a tug from the Charlestown Navy Yard will be sent to tow the monitor to her destination.

New Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

New Jersey—Spring Lake Beach, Herbert C. Van Arsdale.

New York—Kinderhook, George H. Brown; Pelham, Seth T. Lyman.

Ex-Sheriff Hoxsie of Onondaga a Suicide

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—John A. Hoxsie, ex-Sheriff of Onondago, and one of the best known politicians of the county, shot himself in the head at his home this evening and died in ten minutes. Coroner Mathews says that the ex-Sheriff had been somewhat demented of late.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John S. Culp, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at Governor's Island, during the temporary absence of First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon.

The transfer of Second Lieut. John B. Murphy from the First Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from July 25, is announced. Lieut. Murphy is assigned to the Twenty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, will repair to Washington and report to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty.

Major Robert P. Bates is relieved from duty at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn.

Navy.

Lieut. H. H. Christy is ordered to the Academy.

GEN. MILES TO THE ARMY

A General Order Issued to Both Officers and Men.

The Commander in Chief Urges Patriotism, Discipline, Physical Training, and Other Requisites of the Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Lieut. Gen. Miles has issued a general order intended to improve conditions in the army. It admonishes officers and men regarding their duties, and points out the essentials of a good soldier, specifically mentioning patriotism, discipline, physical development, self-respect, self-reliance, and resourcefulness, and adding that professional knowledge is necessary at all times.

It is chiefly for the benefit of officers and soldiers who have had but limited experience in the military service that the order has been issued, says the Commander in Chief. He explains that military training, to be effective in time of war, must be uniform and must conform to certain basic principles. The following are extracts from the order:

Of these principles patriotism is of the first and paramount importance. An absolute and unqualified devotion to the welfare of their country of all in the military service is an indispensable prerequisite that constitutes the soul of an efficient army. It is essential that the army shall fully understand the character of our Government, shall realize the benefits and prerogatives granted by our Constitution, and shall be familiar with the brilliant achievements of our arms as recorded in our past military history.

The second principle—discipline—distinguishes thoroughly trained and instructed troops from an irresponsible, unwieldy, and disorderly aggregation of men. Respect for and implicit obedience to superior authority are its essential characteristics. Its vital importance must be thoroughly impressed upon all in the military service. Officers will always be exemplary in deportment, will exercise justice and impartiality, and will be considerate in their conduct toward all subordinates. Cheerful, earnest, and loyal obedience will be promptly paid by all subordinates to lawful orders of superiors. No orders will be issued without the provision for or power of execution and enforcement.

Recent reports indicate the existence of marked unsoldierly deportment on the part of some of the troops, a condition apparently cultivated recently under the mistaken idea that a certain uncouthness of exterior and laxity of manners are the essential characteristics of a soldier. As they are most subversive of discipline and efficiency, offenses of this nature must neither be ignored nor condoned.

Commanding officers are strictly accountable for the general appearance of their troops under all circumstances, whether they be in garrison, in camp, on the march, off duty, or on brief furlough.

Soldiers are as much responsible for their conduct while off the military reservations or out of camp as when in garrison.

The exchange canteen, recreation or amusement room, as it was originally called, will be made as attractive as possible, and the recent law concerning it will be faithfully and loyally observed.

The third principle to be observed is the highest possible physical development that will render the soldier capable of the greatest endurance on the march and on the field of battle. To this end athletic games are superior to prescribed gymnastics that require special apparatus, and marches of increasing length at 'attention' to those at route step with shambling gait and irregular cadence.

The fourth principle of importance comprises self-respect, self-reliance, and resourcefulness. The qualities making up a man's individuality are in a large measure inherent in the American soldier.

The fifth principle is that of greatest efficiency in professional knowledge. The art of war is the application of its principles to actual practice and of more importance that the science.

Military problems will be carefully and timely prepared for solution during important military drills and manoeuvres.

Troops will be frequently occupied in extended field exercises, such as scouting, reconnoitring, and mapmaking expeditions and other practical field work. The officers and men will be required to apply the principles of security and information to the accidents of the terrain in which they may be engaged. Wherever practicable, extensive military manoeuvres will be practiced by detachment simulating larger bodies of troops, but all under a well-defined system.

In conclusion Gen. Miles says: "The long-established reputation of the army demands that nothing short of perfect proficiency in active service shall be accepted. To the accomplishment of this, officers are required to execute conscientiously and faithfully the requirements of this and similar orders from these headquarters."

ATTACK ON TAFT COMMISSION.

Pamphlet Circulated in Manila Calls Upon Natives to Rise Against "the Rickety Brawlers."

MANILA, Aug. 14.—A pamphlet was distributed broadcast yesterday containing a vicious attack on the United States Philippine Commission, signed by the Centro Catholico. All the members of that body indignantly deny having any connection with the publication. The leaders say that nobody was more disgusted at such a publication than themselves. They believe the pamphlet was issued by a local paper in an endeavor to create a sensation, as the paper was published simultaneously with the issue of the pamphlet.

The publication was nominally in favor of the Church, calling on the people to rise against Judge Taft, the Civil Governor, and "the rest of the rickety brawlers running the Government of the United States," and saying "they have declared war against God."

Prominent Catholics are awaiting Gov. Taft's return to Manila in order to repudiate, in behalf of the Church, the sentiments contained in the pamphlet.

An insurgent Captain and eighteen men belonging to Malvar's forces surrendered yesterday.

A DRAW GAME WITH PILLSBURY.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—In the tournament of the New York State Chess Association to-day, Howell of Brooklyn played a draw game with the champion, Harry N. Pillsbury, in the master event. Curt of Brooklyn finished his game in the second class, winning all and taking first prize. Pillsbury commenced his blindfold performance this afternoon, contesting sixteen games.

No games were finished at the adjournment for dinner, and at the evening's session a conclusion was reached at only four boards, three of which were drawn. The fourth was won by Pillsbury, who made a remarkable mate in eight moves.

Master Class.—Delmar defeated Howell, Pillsbury defeated Marshall. Karpinski-Napier game unfinished, Marshall defeated Karpinski, Howell drew with Pillsbury, Delmar drew with Karpinski, and Howell defeated Marshall. The scores: Pillsbury won 3½, lost ½; Howell won 2, lost 2; Delmar won 1½, lost 1½; Napier won 1, lost 1; Karpinski won 1, lost 1; Marshall won 1, lost 3.

First Class.—McMartin lost to Thornton, Luce defeated Underwood, Waller drew with Weeks, Weeks defeated Thornton, Luce defeated McMartin, Searle defeated Dixon, Waller defeated Cheney, and Swafield defeated Luce. The scores: Thornton led, with 4 games won, 1 lost; Weeks second, with 3 won, 1 lost.

Second Class.—Boehm lost to J. S. Wood, Curt defeated the Rev. Mr. Wood, Curt defeated Boehm, and Igen defeated J. S. Wood. Close retired from the class. He has finished, winning all of his games and taking first prize.

Third Class.—Pierce drew with Cobry, Day lost to Gould, Thayer retired, Gould and Barber have equal scores in this class, with 3½ games won, ½ lost.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy, with occasional rain; fresh east to southeast winds.

For to-day unsettled weather with rain is indicated for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley. Friday the weather will probably clear in the Gulf States with northwesterly winds. In the Ohio Valley, the lower lake regions, the Middle and South Atlantic States the weather will probably be cloudy and rainy, with increasing east to southeast winds.

Fresh east to southeast winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast. On the east Gulf coast brisk southeasterly winds will continue to-day. On the middle Gulf coast strong north to northeast winds will probably shift to southwesterly to-day, diminishing. On the Texas coast brisk west to southwest winds are probable.

Storm warnings are displayed along the middle Gulf coast. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh easterly winds and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	71	74
6 A. M.	73	71	73
9 A. M.	76	73	80
12 M.	76	75	86
3 P. M.	74	73	79
6 P. M.	78	73	78
9 P. M.	76	71	76
12 P. M.	76	70	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date, 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.15 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.06 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 12 A. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin; John M. C. Paton, Nottingham, England; E. and William Bryan, London; Comte G. Diodati, Geneva; Comte A. Diodati, Switzerland; Baron Stoltzenberg, Berlin.

SAVOY.—Deputy Police Commissioner W. S. Devery and family.

SINCLAIR.—The Rev. Dr. G. C. Rankin.

EMPIRE.—H. L. Aldrich, Jr., Providence.

PLAZA.—D. S. Henderson, Aiken, S. C.; William Ross Proctor, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN.—Clarence P. Dodge, Colorado Springs; F. C. Morgan, San Francisco; Mark Tucker, London.

GRAND.—J. O. Steger, United States Army; Lewis Voight, Jr., St. Louis; H. C. Blackeston, Newport News, Va.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—T. Brosseau, Montreal; Lieut. Commander Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché, German Embassy, Washington.

GILSEY.—Arthur T. Cooper and W. S. Gamler, London; W. S. Witham, Atlanta.

VICTORIA.—Col. M. Rose, Syracuse; Judge Henry Likly, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—George Birchall, London; Arthur W. Russell, Edinburgh, Scotland; P. Eliot Scott, Shrewsbury, England; A. Hassell, London; Col. B. Shafer, Kingston, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Comte and Comtesse Navailles, France; George H. Coltain, London; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Plant, H. J., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Michaels Brothers, Athens, Ga.; T. Michaels, dry goods; B. C. Turner, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Lazard, C., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. C. Lazard, clothing; E. C. Lazard, woolens; 99 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; G. C. Cohn, notions and furnishing goods; 374 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. W. Johnston, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss R. Foley, millinery; 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods and ladies' and infants' wear, 43 Leonard Street.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Marks, notions, fancy goods, laces, and embroideries; J. A. Witt, cloaks and suits, 760 Broadway.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, millinery, 454 Broome Street.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, 98 Franklin Street.

Peck, B. D. G., Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; A. Rubel, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Partridge &

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

First Fall FASHION SHOW

In past years many good friends from a distance, who visit New York only on their August vacation trip, have been disappointed because they had to go home before the new styles were on view.

This year we have arranged matters differently; and not only have Dresses and Wraps ready in the new styles, but have provided quite a large display, to show the expression of the new ideas in various fabrics and combinations.

The particularly striking feature of the new dresses is the serpentine skirt. In front the lines curve in from hips to below the knees, and then flare sharply outward.

A strange, unnatural garment, many will think it. Yet it is charmingly graceful and effective when properly carried.

The jackets of the walking suits are made in cutaway style, with much of the Louis XV. effect. They harmonize gracefully with the new skirt.

There are dinner, evening and theatre dresses, of light and dark silks. There are walking suits of velvet and corduroy velvet. There are new shooting suits for women, of striped flannels, very smart and effective.

There are full length and three-quarter length coats of velvet and cloths.

There is quite a broad collection of separate dress skirts and walking skirts. Splendid variety of entirely new garments for visitors to take home with them; and such a display of new style-pictures as will delight and surprise our New York public.

We have a fine array of the very practical tailor-made suits, in the new styles, and at exceptionally low prices, too. This one illustration:

Suits of canvas weave cheviot, in black and Oxford mixture; made with Eton jacket; long line in front, outlined with satin strapping, and showing vest of fancy velvet. Skirt made with flaring flounce; silk drop skirt, finished with knife-plaited ruffle. **Price, $20.**

Second floor, Broadway.

This FURNITURE SALE

And Its Logical Success

Nothing but intense popular enthusiasm could make such a tremendous success as this August Furniture Sale.

Nothing could make such productive enthusiasm, except the presence of such furniture values as are unheard-of at other seasons of the year.

The whole operation is logical—masterfully planned and prepared; most liberally carried out.

The manufacturer sees ultimate profit, either in clearing out his factory at a loss, or in giving us such bargains for our August Sale as will make us remember him when buying regular stock.

We know that the entire August movement depends on our offering you such positive economy on thoroughly worthy furniture as you cannot obtain except during this Sale.

Thus our entire organization goes into the struggle that has brought such splendid results this year.

Today's specific information is about Bedroom furniture, which is complete in every detail from chairs and rockers to the finest bedroom suite. Particular word of these four special items:

$12, from $20—Box or wardrobe couches; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; full spring top; muslin-lined box, 8 in. deep; patent spring lifter to top; all-hair upholstery; covered in plain or figured denims; Bagdad denim and fancy drapery cloths. We will make the above couch to order during the balance of this week, selling as many during that time as we can take orders for. This is our regular $20, all-hair box couch, and it will be withdrawn from sale on Saturday.

$15, from $20—Quartered golden oak, full swell front bureaus; moulded edge top, 42x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; upright, oval French plate mirror, 22x28 in.; fine construction and highly polished.

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany veneered bureaus; moulded edge top, 44x21 in.; shaped legs; 2 long and 2 short drawers; pattern plate mirror, 24x30 in.; mahogany veneer on drawer fronts and top, and mirror frame and standard.

$23, from $36—Quartered golden oak bureaus; serpentine front; moulded edge top, 44x21 in.; 2 long and 2 short drawers; French pattern plate mirror, 32x26 in.; carved frame and standard.

Bedroom Suites—

$35, from $53—Two pieces, mahogany.
$42, from $65—Three pieces, golden oak.
$47, from $70—Three pieces, mahogany.

Bedroom Suites—

$50, from $75—Three pieces, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three pieces, golden oak and mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three pieces, golden oak and mahogany.
$65, from $100—Three pieces, golden oak.
$80, from $95—Two pieces, mahogany.
$70, from $115—Three pieces, golden oak.
$80, from $125—Two pieces, golden oak.
$80, from $125—Three pieces, mahogany, twin beds.
$90, from $115—Two pieces, mahogany.

Bureaus—

$13.50, from $18—Golden oak.
$18.50, from $25—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$22, from $30—Golden oak.
$25, from $38—Mahogany.
$23, from $36—Mahogany.
$28, from $48—Golden oak.
$28, from $38—Mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $45—Golden oak.
$35, from $45—Golden oak.
$35, from $48—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$46, from $65—Golden oak.
$52, from $75—Golden oak.
$80, from $115—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—

$14, from $20—Golden oak.
$14, from $21—Curly birch.
$16, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $25—Mahogany.
$19, from $27—Mahogany.
$20, from $31.50—Mahogany.
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple.
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany.
$25, from $32.50—Golden oak.
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Mahogany.
$50, from $75—Mahogany.
$60, from $87—Mahogany.

Wardrobes—

$22, from $33—Mahogany veneered, panel doors.
$25, from $38—Mahogany veneered, panel doors.
$25, from $40—Golden oak, panel doors.
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple, panel doors.
$37, from $55—Golden oak, mirror doors.
$37.50, from $50—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern, mirror door.
$40, from $60—Golden oak, mirror doors.
$70, from $90—Bird's-eye maple, mirror door
$75, from $100—Mahogany, chiffonnier pattern, mirror door.

Fourth floor.

Fine Imported Desk Furnishings

At a Third of Their Value and Less

This is a collection of over six hundred artistic pieces, made of silver, bronze and leather. Productions of the best makers of London, Paris and Vienna. A few of the bronze pieces are from Rubinstein, Bergman and Kalmar.

There are few duplicates in the collection. All are last year's productions, and are only offered at today's decisive reductions because large quantities of new goods are already on the way.

The collection includes Inkstands, Paper Weights, Folio Blotters, Travelers' Inkstands, Paper Holders, Stamp Boxes and Desk Ornaments. Prices have been $4 to $30. Today they are marked at **50c to $10 Each**

All are truly artistic, practical and decorative things, worth three, four, five times today's prices.

Tenth street side.

Today's SHOE NEWS

Five remarkable groups of splendid summer Shoes which are to be hurried out of stock and put into good service at once, are offered at the following little prices to-day:

Men's Shoes, at $1.75—

Oxfords and tan lace Shoes that have been selling at a third off—for $2.40 and $2.65—all grouped for quick sale at $1.75.

Men's Oxfords, at $2.85—

From our regular stock of $4 and $5 shoes, in patent leather, kid and calf. The best shoes that can be made, and conceded to be a dollar better than sold elsewhere at their regular prices.

Women's Oxfords, at 60c—

Slippers and Oxford Shoes, soiled by handling, but splendid shoes; were originally $1.50 to $3; not all sizes, but worth looking over.

Women's Shoes at $1—

Tan and black kid dress boots, and black kid Oxford shoes; mostly $2 and $3 grades, thus sharply reduced to rearrange stock quickly.

Women's Oxfords at $2.50—

$4 and $5 shoes from our regular stock; the last of the lines that are not kept all year round. Handsome shoes and good range of sizes.

Annex Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st. Basement.

A rare chance for those whose vacations are still ahead; and all others who want reliable new shoes at little cost.

Printed COTTON DUCK

8c, instead of 10c

This fabric is just as staple the year around as yard-wide muslin; and the established selling price is ten cents a yard, in all good stores. But on account of the quantity we took we were able to buy this lot cheaper than others, so that we can make the price to you eight cents, instead of ten. The patterns are the favorite polka dot in three different sizes, in white on navy blue and black grounds; also plain navy blue and black.

Rotunda.

$2 Madras Shirts

At 85 Cents Each

This is a collection of about six hundred handsome shirts just received, fresh and perfect, from the manufacturer.

They are made of fine imported madras; made up in the best manner known to shirt-making. There are no better shirts sold regularly for two dollars, anywhere, than are these offered today at

Eighty-five Cents Each

They are in smartest styles and choicest color combinations; made with cuffs attached.

Sizes 14 to 17.

Broadway and Ninth.

Framed PICTURES

Three groups of very attractive, but very low-priced pictures are offered today.

Every housekeeper who loves beautiful walls will appreciate the chance to pick from these, while handsome pictures cost so little.

Platinum and carbon photographs n wood frames; 20 x 24 in.; all good subjects. At $1, worth $3 to $4.

Etchings in pleasing landscape subjects; framed in gilt frame, 17 x 26 in. At $1, worth $2.

Etchings, matted and framed in gilt frame, 18 x 38 in.; all good subjects. Would be fairly priced at $4.50; now at $2 each.

Fifth floor, Ninth street.

The 10c BATISTES

At 4c a Yard

Still plenty today. Very satisfying variety, too.

You probably paid ten cents a yard for the same fabric earlier in the season—you did, if you bought it.

The designs are all of this season's—about one hundred different kinds in conventional figures and stripes in white on grounds of pink, heliotrope, French and navy blues. They make the daintiest of gowns for house wear during the Autumn and Winter; as well as for street wear for the next two months. At the rate you took them yesterday the 70,000 yards will be gone shortly.

Main aisle, Fourth avenue and Basement.

FANCY THINGS

For Fairs and Parties

The Candy Store announces some very low prices on these things which so interest children and older folks at fairs and parties.

Those who have such occasions in prospect will of course be interested.

Flower Pots containing a dozen mottoes; were $1, now 25c each.

Crackers containing caps and mottoes, at 5c, from 8c a dozen.

Fancy crackers containing caps, toys and jewels, at 40c, from 75c a dozen; also 50c, from $1 a dozen.

Basement.

Men's COATS and Trousers

For the Littlest Price Yet

This is a very arbitrary and positive performance; but it should clean out these odd lots of men's clothing in a jiffy.

There are Coats and Trousers of flannel or wool crash; coats are double or single-breasted; and some are in Norfolk jacket style. Just exactly the clothes wanted by men who have vacation time ahead. Colors are light or dark.

Prices were $8.50, $10 and $12. Today choose for

$6.50

There is good picking for big men, as well as those of medium size.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

At Scant Prices Now

School suits will soon be needed; but such price-news as is given below will be a thing of the past. Parents who are forehanded will have well-dressed boys at very insignificant cost.

Of course there are special offerings for the older boys, though today's particular word is for the little fellows.

About one hundred and fifty Sailor and Vestee Suits, of serges and cheviots, in all the popular shades; sizes have been broken, leaving only 3, 4 and 5-year sizes. The values are $3.50 to $7.50; now at $2.50 and $3 a suit.

Boys' Blouse Flannel Waists, in neat stripes and checks; sizes 6 to 14 years. Worth $1.25; now at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Still Chance to Share in This CARPET Clean-Up

The selling has been rapid this week; but we had thirteen thousand yards in the offering.

Carpets for every room in the house—each the best in its grade—all picked out of our regular stock.

No need to worry about the laying of the carpet, if you are away from home, or don't want it down yet. You can pick out what you want, and we will deliver and lay it later on, at your convenience.

These are the prices:

$1.40 Axminster Carpets at $1
$1.40 Velvet Carpets at $1
$1 Velvet Carpets at 75c
70c Tapestry Carpets at 45c
85c Tapestry Carpets, best quality, at 55c
65c Ingrain Carpets at 50c

Third floor.

Imitation Shell Combs

Half Price, and Less

The manufacturer wanted to clean up these odd lots quickly, and made the prices little enough to tempt us to distribute them.

You'll be glad to help, when you find what worthy goods are offered, at these little prices:

Side Combs, 25c and 50c; values 50c to $1.25.
Chignon Combs, 25c and 50c; values 50c to $1.
Pompadour Combs, 25c; value 50c.
Turquoise mounted Combs, 25c; value 50c.
Barrettes, 10c and 15c; values 15c and 25c.
Hair Pins, 25c half-dozen; value 50c.
Hair Pins, 10c dozen; value 25c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Monkey-Skin CHATELAINE BAGS

At $1, instead of $2 and $2.25

We are just as anxious for bargains in August as the most eager of our customers; and we shop even more sharply.

This was a good find; and women who are not already provided will find these the most remarkable Chatelaine Bags ever offered

at a Dollar

Made of genuine monkey-skin, in two sizes; with leather-covered frames; lined with chamois; pocket on outside. Regular values $2 and $2.25. Now $1.

Broadway.

PARIS NOTES

From the Office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, August 2d, 1901.

The few smart women who still linger in this town of "chic" and chiffons foregather every day at six P. M. in the Allee des Acacias or the Pre Catelan and dawdle away a few evening hours in the inestimable Bois, which is the only place that is supportable in this warm weather, for the heavy foliaged trees and other flora make the air fragrant and refreshing. The tables at Armenonville and Madrid are filled every evening with smartly dressed "grandes dames," and it is a noticeable fact that at these gatherings Louis XVI. modes are distinctly to the fore. Among the many pretty and well dressed women dining at Armenonville one evening last week was Madame Ephrussi, in pale pink voile with incrustations of lace and a brown "Trianon" hat wreathed with pale pink roses. Another lady at the same table was in pale blue and white Pompadour muslin with lace incrustations, a dainty figure. Very few foulards are seen on these autocrats of the social world—embroidered linons and tucked transparencies of all sorts have entirely replaced the soft silk, which is no longer considered entirely smart. Sashes are nearly always an accompaniment of these airy-fairy confections, the long flowing ends being either of tulle, gauze, or chiffon, in many cases threaded through with ribands of narrow velvet. The groups of exquisitely gowned women sitting under the shadow of the trees and listening to the strains of the enthralling Tzigane Band while discussing their menu, form a picture that is particularly pretty and charming to the eye.

Everything, from fine silk gauze lingerie to petticoats of the filmiest fashion, and on to the untrammelled collarless throat, tends to an ease and freedom and an all-pervading suggestion of airiness never before achieved. Dainty blouses and muslin frocks are being daily sent off to the chateaux near Paris, where so many elegantes are whiling away a few days. For a party at Valliere this week, one of the Rue de la Paix couturiers has just sent off a chemisette of the finest pale sparrow's-egg blue batiste, all tiny tucks from neck to waist, alternating with a very dainty embroidery in white thread, openwork, the collar of the embroidery and sleeves terminating at the wrist with the same—a charming finish being effected by a black velvet waistband and narrow tie of the same, clasped with a tiny gold buckle at the knot. The simplicity of this blouse is its great charm, but it requires a French "ouvriere" to achieve the dainty effect of the whole.

At all the seaside places white is the favorite of the moment, and every well-dressed woman has taken with her a good supply of batiste, piques and muslins. Some very lovely pink linens are being worn at Trouville, one in particular being adorned with an embroidery of coarse white flax, just round the buttonholes and finishing the waist and wrist bands. The simple tailory sort of frock has never exploited anything with better result than these simple sort of embroideries, and the elegantes have become most partial to these distinctive dainty touches of handiwork.

White taffetas, encrusted with lace, and worn with very wide collars of lawn and lace, is the favorite wear for the "table d'hote" at the fashionable hotels at Trouville and Etretat—pale muslins, garlanded with Pompadour roses, and made with a fichu and elbow sleeves are also frequently seen on those occasions, and with all these light and airy frocks, black tulle hats are "de rigueur."

The ruffle is about to die the death that an overdone fashion invariably dies in Paris, by being adopted by every other woman and consequently dropped by the "haut monde." Autumnal hats for country fetes and garden parties are garlanded with wreaths of every variety of flower, which, meeting at the back of the crown, continue in a single trail, fastening on the shoulder and being finished off by a bow and ends of tulle. The fashion is designed to replace the ruffle, but is almost an exaggeration of adornment which requires a very pretty and smart woman to carry off with success.

It is rather early to speak of Autumn fashions, yet the brains of the couturiers are busy evolving several startling novelties for the early days of September. Combinations and selections are being made and materials and colors chosen, and often a visit to the picture galleries in the Louvre influence Parisian fashions—it is being whispered that the armour worn by Charles-Quint and Louis XIV. in two celebrated paintings will be reproduced in the design of Autumn gowns.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RACING YACHTS DRIFT

Constitution-Columbia Race Declared Off Because Wind Failed.

Skipper Rhodes Gained the Advantage of the Manoeuvres and Put Constitution in Commanding Position.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—After a drifting match of three hours and forty minutes to-day, the Columbia and the Constitution gave up the race and were towed to the city. At that time the wind had fallen to a flat calm, neither boat had steerage way, and the outer mark was still over four miles away. The race will not be resailed to-morrow, as both boats are now on their way up the Sound in tow, to be on hand for the Larchmont regatta on Friday. When the race was given up there was nothing to choose between the two yachts. So far as could be judged, the distances to the turning buoy were about equal.

The Constitution was the first to run into the calm streak, being then about an eighth of a mile ahead and slightly to windward. The Columbia carried her wind a little longer, and ran up on even terms. Then for half an hour there was not wind enough to stir the racing pennants, and seeing no hope of a finish till long after dark, at 3:22 both boats gave it up.

The Columbia was the first to take in her sails and signal her tender for a tow. The Constitution's tender, Mount Morris, did not go out to-day, and so the press tug Storm King ran alogside and ofered towing service to the new boat, which her manager, Mr. Duncan, accepted.

While the light wind lasted, the Constitution maintained the advantage which she had gained at the start, but so fluky were the airs that there was almost no test of relative speed.

The yawls and seventy-footers, seeing the Columbia and Constitution coming, also turned about and headed for the city, the Virginia being the first to start sheets. At that time the committee boat was down near the outer mark, and had not yet called the race off. Soon after, however, the signal was set and she steamed back to Newport.

The wind was strongest at the start, and for about an hour after, but at no time did it pipe up to a six-knot breeze. The committee on former Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra signalled a windward and leeward race at 11:30, with the compass course south-southeast. The preparatory and warning guns came at 11:35 and 11:40, and the start at 11:45. Both boats did their jockeying under the lightship, which was well to windward of the Electra. The official time of the start is as follows: Constitution, 12:46:18; Columbia, 12:46:58.

Rhodes had come out of the manoeuvres with a decided advantage, and when the Columbia went on the port tack inshore, he was able to put the Constitution about in a commanding position on her weather. The clever jockeying at the start afforded the only bit of excitement of the day, for after that very little that was noteworthy occurred while the race was in progress.

For two hours the two boats never were far apart, the only event to relieve the monotony being a change on the Columbia from a baby jibtopsail to a larger sail at 2:13. For over an hour after this they hardly had steerage way, and then they gave it up. Both came back to the harbor, but only remained a short time. Their Captains wished to take advantage of the smooth sea for the tow to Larchmont, and early this evening started up the Sound.

The official start of the yawls and seventies was as follows:

Vigilant, 11:55:58; Navahoe, 11:58:33; Rainbow, 11:56:10; Virginia, 11:56:48.

The Navahoe had picked up on the Vigilant and was on even terms with her when they put back. When the Virginia turned back, the Rainbow had a good lead, having been helped by a lucky streak of air in the last hour.

POLICE FOR CUP COURSE.

U. S. Revenue Cutters to Prevent Interference with Yachts in International Race.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, has sent orders to Capt. Thomas D. Walker, commanding the revenue cutter Gresham, at New York, to prepare to police the yacht races for the America's Cup. Capt. Walker will be in full charge, and will have under him, in addition to the Gresham, the cutters Windom, Onondaga, and Seminole of the first-class vessels and the Dallas and Dexter, together with such yachts as volunteer to assist and to act under the directions of Capt. Walker, with a revenue officer detailed to each volunteer to exert police authority. Capt. Walker has been directed to put himself in communication with the officers of the New York Yacht Club, and to make such arrangements convenient to them as may be deemed necessary.

In 1899 the Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service prepared the rules for the regulation of the races, and, having submitted them to the New York Yacht Club, they were approved. It was then assumed that, as the regulations were made by the Cutter Service, the vessels and officers supplied by the Treasury, and the work proposed to be done entirely by the Revenue Cutter Service, the fleet of police boats would be immediately under command of a revenue officer. But by the intervention and pressure of some persons interested in the New York Yacht Club the President was prevailed upon to consent to the detail of Capt. R. D. Evans of the navy to command. He made one slight change in the regulations for the race, and then directed the movements of the fleet of revenue cutters and auxiliaries from the bridge of the Manning.

Capt. Shoemaker some time ago addressed a letter to Secretary Gage relating the history of the patrol fleet in 1899 and the high praise accorded to it for the thoroughness with which it discharged its duties, and urged the designation of the revenue cutters to perform like duty in the coming event, but not subject to the command of a naval officer. As the work was all cut out and performed by the Revenue Cutter Service, he argued that that service should gain the credit for it.

Secretary Gage promptly wrote his approval of the proposition of Capt. Shoemaker, subject to the approval of the President, and the President has adopted the recommendation of Secretary Gage and Capt. Shoemaker. Capt. Walker was selected to command the fleet because of his peculiar high qualifications for such service.

SHAMROCK DRY DOCKS TO-DAY.

Lipton's Challenger Will Be Ready for Tuning-Up Spins Next Monday—Is Now Fully Rigged.

Shamrock II. will go in dry dock at 8 o'clock this morning at Erie Basin, where she will remain until Saturday to have her underbody put in racing trim. The steam yacht Erin was about out of the hands of the painters and cleaners yesterday afternoon, and she will leave the dock at 7 o'clock this morning, and Shamrock II. will take her place as quickly as possible.

The work of refitting the challenger was carried on with a rush all day yesterday under the direction of Rigger William Cochran, and the "Irish beauty" is two days ahead of her predecessor's record in preparatory work on this side. All the running rigging was put in place, the standing rigging set up, and all the peak and throat halyards rove. The big main boom, which arrived on the Anchor liner last Tuesday, was shipped, as was the steel gaff. The boom, which is an enormous affair, and said to be 117 feet in length, was shipped in the canvas covering in which it crossed the ocean. This is the larger of the two booms in the challenger's wardrobe and the one she used in her racing on the other side. The one that preceded the challenger ten days ago has never been tried on her.

Her mainsail, to be used with this spar, weighs five tons, and will be secured to the mast by twenty-eight loops. No sails will be bent on the challenger until she comes out of dry dock, but they are all ready, and she will be able to enter upon her trial races on Monday or Tuesday.

Her bowsprit is a beautiful piece of timber, and runs outboard for a distance of 25 feet. The bobstay attaching to this spar is the largest steel one ever seen here in such service, and makes those of Constitution, Columbia, and Independence seem like embroidery silk by comparison. The bobstay plate is also a most substantial affair, and King Edward could now take a ride on the Irish sportsman's craft and feel certain of safety so far as these portions of her rig are concerned. The martingale is of much stouter proportions than those in the American 90-footers, and looks as if it might stand several hundred years of rusting before it would bend into the fishhook shape that Columbia's did during a race last month. In short, all the rigging is more substantial than that seen in any former challenger for the cup, and as an old "shellback" said yesterday after a close inspection, "She could be lifted out of the water by it." Capt. Sycamore is greatly pleased at the rapid rate in which his charge is getting into racing form, and he and the crew are everywhere on her at once, looking after little details of work apparently too small to be noticed.

During the afternoon the docking crew of the yard were busily at work setting up the keel blocks which the challenger will use in dry dock to-day. In this the old bed piece which was used on Shamrock I. was called into play. This is long and troughlike, and about 30 feet in length, and will conform to the bottom of the keel when it rests upon it.

The Porto Rico, the big ocean steamer which will be used as Shamrock's tender during her sojourn here, has nearly finished her fitting-out in a slip near by her charge. The challenger will have the largest tender ever brought into play in an international cup race. Porto Rico is about 240 feet long, and has refrigerating and electric light plants and every modern convenience. The challenger's crew will sleep aboard her, and all her spare spars and gear will be stowed on her. Sir Thomas Lipton's representative here, David Barrie, will have his headquarters on her during the campaign. The Erin, when she goes out of dock to-day, will coal and lie at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., to await the arrival of Sir Thomas.

LIPTON STARTS FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton started for the United States this morning, leaving a cheering crowd of acquaintances and well-wishers who had assembled at the station to bid him farewell. His compartment on the train was half filled with flowers, including a model of the Shamrock II., the hull being of manganeze bronze, from the trimmings of the plates used on the Shamrock II., gold plated; the rigging of gold cords, and the sails of woven flowers. It was the gift of Miss May Morell.

Sir Thomas's party included Charles Russell, J. B. Hilliard, and Robert Ure. George L. Watson, the yacht designer, will join the party at Liverpool.

When the time drew near for the train to leave the crowd cheered Sir Thomas Lipton, sang "For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow," and called for a speech. Sir Thomas thanked those present for their kind wishes and expressed the hope that the Shamrock II. would fulfill all expectations.

"We have done all on this side that could be done," said he, "and the boat is in the hands of the most skillful yachtsmen in the United Kingdom. If we fail we shall know we have been beaten by generous, high-feeling sportsmen who know more about the game than we."

Sir Thomas stepped on the moving train amid outbursts of cheering.

CANADIAN YACHT WON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Canadian yacht Invader won again to-day in a grand race and the Canada's Cup goes back across the border, but accompanied by five challenges.

Captain William Hale Thompson and the crew of the defeated Cadillac are crestfallen at the result of the international sailing match and it seems to be generally felt that they have reason to hang their heads, for they were beaten at all points of the game by the more skillful Canadian skipper and sailors.

Chicago yachtsmen are not dismayed and both the Chicago and Columbia Yacht Clubs challenged immediately for the cup. Each club sent a challenge direct to Toronto immediately after the race, at the same time handing Commodore Gooderham, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, a duplicate. The Rochester Yacht Club also challenged at once and so did two Detroit yacht clubs. The Canadian commodore says he cannot tell which of the five will be given preference.

Those who have held that a Hanley centreboard boat is invincible in the 35-foot class find it hard to acknowledge that the creation of the famous Massachusetts designer and builder is inferior to a fin-keel boat—an English cutter drawn by an English designer—and they give Capt. Jarvis and his men all the credit.

Invader, the challenger and winner of the cup, was designed by Sibbick of Ryde, England, whose name now becomes as famous on this side of the Atlantic as at home.

From his design and plans the boat was built excellently by James Andrews of Oakville, Ontario, and magnificently sailed by Capt. Aemilius Jarvis, Charles Lowndes, Vincent Hughes, James McMurray, and Frederick Turner, all Toronto amateur yachtsmen, and William Fisher, a Toronto professional.

At 11:20 A. M. the Captains were given their course, southeast by south, which was dead to windward, but the breeze was not stronger than five miles an hour.

About half way home Cadillac, which was half a mile astern of Invader, now began to pick up a bit, but not enough to look like a winner at any time, and Capt. Jarvis took his boat over the line an easy winner, two minutes and twenty seconds ahead of Cadillac. His victory was greeted with a storm of cheers and steam whistles.

The clever Canadian skipper and his crew received their congratulations modestly, but steadfastly refused to say anything more than that they were glad to win such a sportsmanlike contest and pleased with the victory fair manner in which the Chicago Yacht Club had treated them throughout. The times were:

	Start.	Turning Buoy.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Invader	11:30:00	1:57:40	3:07:38	3:37:38
Cadillac	11:30:00	1:59:45	3:09:58	3:39:58

Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

The thirteenth annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed over the club courses on the Sound, off Greenwich, Conn., next Saturday, Aug. 17. Events have been provided for the big yawls Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe, and all classes of schooners, sloops, catboats, twenty-one-foot raceabouts, Manhasset raceabouts, and Indian Harbor sailabouts. Yachts enrolled in any recognized club are eligible to compete in the races, which will be started at noon.

On account of the possibility of lack of wind on the morning of the race, and the consequent delay to yachts in getting to the starting line in time to take part, it is requested that all boats entered for the race rendezvous at the club anchorage on the previous day.

An entertainment, which all owners of yachts entered for the race and their guests are invited to attend, will be given at the clubhouse on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Independence to Race Yawl.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The understanding is general among the yachtsmen to-night that Mr. Lawson will challenge Royal Phelps Carroll for the Brenton's Reef Cup, thereby giving the Independence a chance to race against the yawl Navahoe. Capt. Haff, who went to Duxbury, Mass., to see Mr. Clapp yesterday, did not return to-day, as expected. There is a general hope that the report will be true, for the race would be of considerable interest.

POINT JUDITH WON AT POLO.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The second day's play in the polo tournament at the Westchester Club grounds brought the Point Judith and Philadelphia Freebooters together in the second match for the Newport Cups. The Point Judith team was a scratch one, gotten together for the tournament without team practice, and received an allowance of one goal from the Philadelphia players. The play showed that the Point Judith team should have allowed the other, for in the first, second, and third periods it played all around the Philadelphians and scored an easy victory. In the fourth period the Philadelphians put up a stiff fight and kept the Point Judith players from scoring, but could not score themselves. Line-up:

POINT JUDITH.	Hcp.	PHILADELPHIA F. S.	Hcp.
1—W. A. Hazard	3	Alexander Wheeler	2
2—R. La Montagne	4	George McFadden	5
3—W. Keith	4	R. E. Strawbridge	4
Back—J. W. Appleton	4	J. F. McFadden	5
Total	15	Total	16

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals, Made By—	Time.
Point Judith, La Montagne	0:48
Point Judith, Hazard	2:44
Point Judith, La Montagne	1:29
Philadelphia, Wheeler	1:25
Point Judith, Appleton	3:25
Point Judith, Appleton	3:35

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith, Keith	1:21
Point Judith, La Montagne	6:22

THIRD PERIOD.

Point Judith, La Montagne	3:13
Point Judith, La Montagne	10:00
Point Judith, La Montagne	1:46

FOURTH PERIOD.

No goal made.

Point Judith made 10 goals by play, received 1 by handicap, and lost ¼ by safety by La Montagne; total, 10¾. Philadelphia made 1 goal by play, lost ¼ by safety by J. F. McFadden; total, ¾. Referee—R. L. Agassiz. Timekeeper—T. A. Havemeyer.

ONWARD SILVER WINNER

Fleet Trotter Took Bonner Memorial in Five-Heat Race.

HETTY G. FIRST IN 2:06 PACE

Large Crowd Again Saw Good Harness Sport on a Fast Track at Brighton Beach.

Fast horses racing for rich prizes and the novelty of thoroughly high-class harness sport on an easily accessible track drew another large crowd to the Brighton Beach course yesterday. The weather, as if to make amends for the postponement that the rain caused on Monday, was even brighter and better than that on Tuesday, and the track was dry as gunpowder and as smooth as ice. Again the crowd had to come early, as the racing was announced to begin at 1 o'clock, so that the unfinished event of Tuesday and the extra race put on to bring the programme up to date, together with the regular card for the afternoon, might be finished within the limits of time fixed by law and before dark.

It kept the racing officials on the move, but the task was accomplished, and with the decision of seventeen heats the long programme was concluded and the meeting was brought within one race of the schedule arranged. This afternoon, with that one race on as an extra event, the club will have a chance to catch up with the original arrangement of races.

The chief event of the afternoon was the race for the five-thousand-dollar Bonner Memorial Stakes for 2:12 trotters, three in five heats, for which twelve of the sixteen horses entered went under the starting judge's orders, with the fast mare May Allen, the fleet Onward Silver, and the sixteen-thousand-dollar horse Metallas as the best backed and nearly equal favorites. The race was a thoroughly interesting one, and the result was one that the majority of the horsemen present anticipated, for the big stakes went the same way as did the free-for-all trot on the opening day, into the winnings of the stable of E. F. Geers, who duplicated his success with Lord Derby in the free-for-all by driving Onward Silver to the victory in handsome style after a race of split heats.

Onward Silver took the first heat, after having to race all the way, the skill of Geers having much to do with this result. With the heat to his credit Onward Silver was able to take his time and wait until the field thinned out before he went for the race. In the first heat Metallas behaved as if possessed, and after much bad conduct was left off last of the double row of horses that scored for the start. Metallas followed up his misfortune at the word by making a break on the first turn, and thereafter dropped so far out of the race that he was shut out in the heat, Cuprum being behind the flag in the same heat. Geers was content to be laying up in the second heat, which was won by the stout Dolly Dillon, after a smart brush through the stretch with Cornelia Bell and Confessor, but if Onward Silver really did not want the heat he was amazingly well up and busy throughout the mile.

Again in the third heat Onward Silver was well forward, Cornelia Bell taking first place this time, and the three heats then had been trotted, the contest was reduced to the three heat winners. With only the two mares against him then Onward Silver settled down to his work, and, easily taking the next two heats, added the stakes to the spoils of the Geers establishment.

For the 2:06 pace Hetty G. was always a hot favorite, and racing in splendid form and with the steadiness of a bit of machinery, easily took the first two heats, and then looked to have the race so much at her mercy that there was no further betting, the speculation being confined to which of the three that opposed her would finish second.

There was a sensation in store for the crowd, however, for Riley B. in the third round of the course went on with the favorite, and, hanging to her with the pluck of a bulldog, made a move for the heat when they turned into the straight. Hetty G. tried her best to shake him off, but Riley B. was still with her when they fought under the wire, both under whip, with so little space separating them that spectators could not decide which had won. Hetty G. got the decision and with it the race by a head. One other stirring struggle was that for the third heat of the 2:24 class trot, the last event of the afternoon. In this Easter and Captain Bracken, winners of the first and second heats, respectively, and Henrietta and Alberta D. were together at the head of the home stretch, where Easter broke and fell back, leaving the others to fight it out. The three came on to the wire, with the heat in doubt to the last moment, when Captain Bracken showed in front and was declared first by the judges. That left the race between Bracken and Easter, and Bracken was so much the fresher horse that he was able to come on and win by breaking on the last turn and when Easter had a big lead, the latter being so tired that she was staggering the finish. The 2:24 class race was a one-sided affair for the fast Shadow Chimes, in Geers's stable, he winning in straight heats and distancing four of the seven horses that started against him in the first heat.

The unfinished 2:20 pace left over from Tuesday threatened to have a sensational ending after Dick See won the first heat of the day, and the fourth of the race, but a change of drivers being ordered for Captain Brino, that horse went out for the fifth heat and won a hard race after a break had seemed certain to beat him.

Just after the third heat of the fourth race the champion trotter, Cresceus, was led on the track to the strains of "Hail to the Chief," and stripped of his harness to be admired by the crowd. Later The Abbot was exhibited in the same way and cheered as warmly as was Cresceus. John J. Scannell was present and took quite as much interest in Cresceus as George H. Ketcham did in The Abbot. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Metropolitan, 2:20 pacing; purse, $2,000, three in five heats. Three heats paced Tuesday.

W. G. Stovel's Captain Brino, blk. s., by Wild Brino-Columbine, by Red Feather, (Kennedy and McDowell)	1	2	2	1	
S. S. Lyman's Dick See, b. s., (Lyman)	3	2	1	1	2
Edgar Brooks's Star Pugh, ch. s., (Lockwood)	2	3	4	•	
G. W. Leavitt's Darnette, blk. m., (Carpenter)	5	6	3	•	
W. C. Floyd-Jones's Snitz, d. s., (Davis)	6	5	5	•	
D. W. Maloney's Helen D., b. m., (Maloney)	4	4	dis.		
T. L. Arthur's P. H. Flynn, b. s., (Arthur)	dis.				

Withdrawn—East View Stock Farm's Dan Derby, Henry Hogmaier's Marchust, J. T. Wyman's Pure Gold, and Garden Farm's Allertsen.

Time—2:07½; 2:10; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:10.

Pools—First Heat—Star Pugh, $50; field, $60. Second Heat—Captain Brino, $50; field, $35. Third Heat—Captain Brino, $100; field, $30. Fourth Heat—Captain Brino, $50; Dick See, $30; Fifth Heat—Dick See, $50; Captain Brino, $20.

*Ruled off.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing; 2:24 class; purse $1,500; three in five heats.

E. F. Geers's Shadow Chimes, b. s., by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1		
The Terrace Farm's Terrace Queen, br. m., (Shaffer)	2	2	2		
Scott McClane's Xava, ch. m., (McLane)	3	3	3		
F. T. Keefe's Cubanola, blk. s., (Greer)	dis				
J. C. Kirkpatrick's Thornway, b. s., (McHenry)	dis				
H. Adams's St. Patrick, b. s., (McVay)	dis				
J. E. Hubinger's Reckless, b. g., (Foote)	dis				

Withdrawn—N. W. Hubinger's Frasier and Louis Streuber's Funston.

Time—2:10¼; 2:13¼; 2:16¼.

Pools.—First heat—Shadow Chimes, $100; field, $30. Second heat—Shadow Chimes, $100; field, $15. Third heat—No pools sold.

THIRD RACE.—The Banner Memorial Stakes, 2:12 class, trotting; purse $5,000; three in five heats.

Ed. F. Geers's Onward Silver, ch. s., by Onward-Sylvan Maid, by Aberdeen, (Geers)	1	6	4	1	1
C. S. Rannells's Cornelia Bell, b. m., by Onward-Bel Onward, (Kirby)	7	2	1	2	2
Santa Rosa Stock Farm's Dolly Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon-Dolly, (Sanders)	8	1	2	3	3
G. W. Leavitt's Dolly Bidwell, b. m., (Carpenter)	2	7	5	ro.	
A. C. Maynard's Confessor, ch. g., (Bowne)	3	3	3	ro.	
Frank D. Creamer's Frank D. Creamer, br. g., (Snyder)	4	4	6	ro.	
Smathers & Shaffer's Dr. Book, b. g., (Spear)	5	5	8	ro.	
Arden Farm's Elsie S., b. m., (Andrew)	10	8	7	ro.	
M. H. Reardon's May Allen, ch. m., (McDowell and Wilson)	9	10	9	ro.	
Isaac L. Goff's Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Dickerson)	6	9	dis.		
N. W. Hubinger's Metallas, b. s., (Shillinglaw)	dis.				
Nathan Straus's Cuprum, b. g., (Thompson)	dis.				

Withdrawn—Parkway Farm's Kellmant and Charles E. Simmons's Beldia.

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:10; 2:10¼; 2:11¼.

Pools.—First Heat—Onward Silver, $500; May Allen, $600; Metallas, $250; Cornelia Bell, $400; Dr. Book, $80; Dolly Bidwell, $60; Dolly Dillon, $30; Confessor, $20; field, $40. Second Heat—Onward Silver, $100; field, $70. Third Heat—Dolly Dillon, $70; field, $200. Fourth Heat—Cornelia Bell, $16; field, $50. Fifth Heat—Onward Silver, $100; field, $10.

FOURTH RACE.—Pacing, 2:06 class; purse, $1,500; three in five heats.

The East View Farm's Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot-Nora B., by Betterton, (McCoy)	1	1	1
P. J. Liston's Riley B., blk. s., (Erwin)	2	3	2
C. L. Griffith's Bonnie Direct, blk. s., (McHenry)	4	2	3
Henry Schulmbach's Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	3	4	4

Withdrawn—Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall and C. J. Powell's Egazen.

Time—2:06¾; 2:07; 2:06½.

Pools—First heat, Hetty G., $100; field, $40. Second heat, Hetty G., $100; field, $10. Third heat, no betting.

FIFTH RACE.—Trotting, 2:24 class; purse, $1,500; three in five heats.

W. F. Erwin's Captain Bracken, b. g., Earl Baltic-Director Mare, (Erwin)	3	1	1	1	
James Golden's Easter, b. m., (Golden)	1	2	4	2	
W. J. Young's Henrietta, blk. m., (Geers)	2	3	3	ro	
N. W. Hubinger's Alberta D., ch. s., (Shillinglaw)	4	5	2	ro	
Parkway Farm's El Milagro, br. s., (W. Dickerson)	6	4	5	ro	
J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, br. s., (Foote)	7	7	6	ro	
A. B. Hutching's Leola, b. m., (Hutchings)	5	6	dis.		

George M. Travis's Lady Travis, blk. m., (Flynn) ..... dis.

Withdrawn—Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, J. J. Timmins's Harry Davis, Smathers & Shaffer's Iva Dee, and the Maple Valley Farm's Sonata.

Time—2:18¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:16¾.

Pools—First heat, Alberta D., $1,000; field, $1,000. Second heat, Easter, $50; field, $60. Third heat, Captain Bracken, $50; field, $22. Fourth heat, no betting.

GREAT TROTTERS RACE TO-DAY.

Champion Cresceus and ex-Champion The Abbot Meet in Match at Brighton Beach.

The two fastest trotting horses in the world, Cresceus (2:02¼) and The Abbot, (2:03¾,) respectively world's champion and ex-champion, will meet in a special match race for a prize of $12,000 at Brighton Beach race track this afternoon. Both horses have been trained specially for the meeting this afternoon, and both are pronounced by their owners and trainers to be fit and ready to do all they can do.

Cresceus has proved his condition on three occasions this season, when he has cut down records, first beating the world's record against time, made last year by The Abbot, and next clipping a half second from his own mark against time and a full second from the old world's record. The Abbot has not raced this season, he having been thrown back in his training by an attack of influenza, but he has recovered completely now, and under the care of one of the greatest trainers of trotters that the turf has ever known, has been fitted for his match with Cresceus. Though he is reported not to have a full mile faster than 2:09 this year, it is said that he has all of the wonderful speed that made him the champion of the years 1899 and 1900.

The track they will trot over gives promise of being one of the fastest in the world, and though it was used exclusively for running races until the present harness meeting began on Tuesday, already has been proved to be thoroughly adapted to the needs of the harness horse in speed trials. Unless there should be rain before the time set for the great match, the track should be lightning fast this afternoon, and then the only requisite for the establishing of a new world's race record will be speed on the part of the horses.

The meeting to-day will not be the first that the rivals for the championship have had. In the former meetings the honors have always been with The Abbot, his most notable victory over Cresceus having been at Lexington, Ky., where The Abbot won a five-heat race after Bingen had won two heats, Cresceus finishing behind them both, though he fought out for every heat. The Abbot, foaled in 1893, is now eight years old, and for four of these years has been on the turf, he having held the championship last year, and in 1899 gone through the grand circuit unbeaten winner of ten races. Cresceus is seven years old, and has been on the turf since he was a two-year-old. He has a splendid record of winning races, though through the fact that he has raced against all comers his career is not as brilliant in aspect as that of the carefully placed The Abbot. Still, he was second to but one horse last season, and that one was The Abbot, the then champion. This season Cresceus has taken first place, and it remains for the race to-day to decide whether or not he shall hold it. Horsemen seem to think he will, for in the betting on the match Cresceus is a very strong favorite. The entries for to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—The Hiram Woodruff; 2:20 class; trotting; purse $2,000; three in five heats. A. T. Miller's Aldine Medium, W. F. Steele's Allright, J. C. McCoy's Baron Belt, Smathers & Shaffer's Corey, W. J. Sinnott's Creolina, John T. Donovan's Effie G., Mart Demarest's Free Silver, E. T. Bedford's General Shafter, George Dresch's George Smith, Arden Farm's Helen Grace, A. W. Bruner's Harry Madison, John O'Hagan's Hullman, Parkway Farm's Janina, Isaac L. Goff's Lenora, Monarchal Farm's Monarchal, Prospect View Stable's My Chance, G. W. Baum's Neva Simmons, J. E. Hubinger's Nutbearer, William H. Ludlum's Pierrot, Clyde McBride's Pristine, Alexander Maclaren's Quodlibet Girl, Albert C. Bostwick's Rose, George B. Gaines's Roommate, W. B. McDonald's Truffles, and Edgar Bronk's Toledo Bee.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton; 2:10 class; pacing; purse $2,000; three in five heats. E. E. Frost's Carmine, H. A. Beale, Jr.'s, Dan L., R. L. Davis's Dan Patchen, Fred Gerken's Fred S. Wedgewood, G. W. Leavitt's Ituna, F. O. Ceideburg's Little Squaw, Smathers & Shaffer's Sphinx S., W. H. Sturgis's Sophia, C. S. Hendrickson's Timepiece, and J. E. Hubinger's Tom Calhoun.

THIRD RACE.—Special match; trotting; purse $12,000; three in five heats.

George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio.
ch. s. ..... Cresceus, 2:02¼
By Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard. (Ketcham.)

John J. Scannell, New York.
b. g. ..... The Abbot, 2:03¾
By Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King. (Geers.)

FOURTH RACE.—2:10 class; trotting; purse $1,500; three in five heats. Santa Rosa Stock Farm's Janice, T. W. Price's Joe Watts, W. C. Floyd-Jones's King Chimes, Theodore Pope's Little Dick, C. King's Maggie Anderson, Henry Schmulbach's Sister Alice, B. O. Van Bokkelen's Stamboulet, James Golden's Temple Wilkes, W. F. Steele's Tom P., Charles E. Clark's Toggles, Alexander Maclaren's Wistful, and W. C. Floyd-Jones's Woodford C.

Harness Races at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The third day of the Grand Circuit harness races here was signalized by the largest attendance in years. Nearly every business house in the city closed to allow employes to attend.

Before the last heat of the 2:18 trot the judges removed the driver of Susie J., placing A. McDonald in the sulky. The new driver made Charlie Mc. go in 2:11¼, the fastest heat of the race.

Janie T., 2:14, winner of the Kentucky futurity in 2:08¼, here to-day at the Suburban Stock Farm. She was owned by the Spier estate, having been purchased by Mr. Spier when four years old. Summary:

2:06 pace, The Marion; purse, $1,000.

Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes, (A. McDonald)	1	1	1
Maxine, ch. m., (Grady)	2	2	2
Dariel, b. m., (A. P. McDonald)	3	3	4
The Maid, b. m., (Garth)	4	5	3
Edith W., br. m., (Turner)	2	2	dis

Time—2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:06¼.

2:28 trot, The Glen; purse, $1,500.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince (Marsh)	1	1	1
Country J., ch. g., (Macey)	2	2	2
Porto Rico, b. m., (Johnson)	3	4	4
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Highnight)	4	4	3

Time—2:13; 2:13½; 2:12½.

2:18 trot; purse, $1,500.

Charlie Mc., b. g., by McKinney, (Durfee)	1	1	1
Susie J., rn. m., (McKee)	2	2	2
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	4	3	3
Ebba, gr. m., (Winnings)	3	dis	
Re-elected, gr. s., (Macey)	5	dis	

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:11¼.

Other Harness Racing Results.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 14.—The attendance at the races this afternoon was the largest in the history of the track with the exception of the days of the New England Fair. Summary:

2:29 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $500.

Gayety Girl, b. m., by Red Wilkes, (Bass)	4	1	1
Easter Lily, b. m., (Palmer)	1	2	2
Maud T., ch. m., (Johnson)	2	4	3
Graham, b. g., (McPherson)	8	3	4
Hallie Bird, b. s., (Knapp)	5	5	5
Mackay Wilkes, br. s., (Galvin)	3	6	7
Sulphite W., br. s., (Miller)	6	7	6
Robera, b. m., (Avery)	7	8	8

Time—2:19¼; 2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:17½.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Ambulator, b. s., by Ambassador, (Bass)	6	8	2	6	1	1	1
John T., ch. g., by Nuthurst, (Dore)	7	6	1	1	3	4	4
Emma E., b. m., (Lawrence)	2	1	3	3	2	2	2
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	1	2	4	4	5	3	3
Marion G., b. m., (O'Neill)	9	9	7	2	6	ro.	
Amelia, ch. m., (Podrizo)	3	4	5	5	7	ro.	
Jewel, b. g., (McPherson)	8	8	9	9	4	ro.	
Light Star, ch. g., (Blanchard)	4	5	6	7	9	ro.	
Early Bird, Jr., blk. g., (Knapp)	5	7	8	8	8	ro.	

Time—2:10; 2:09¾; 2:09¼; 2:09¼; 2:09½; 2:11¼; 2:12¾.

2:13 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $500. (Unfinished.)

Consuela S., b. m., by Direction, (Pierce)	1	2	1
Dan Te, b. g., (Pattison)	2	1	5
Alkalone, blk. g., (Dore)	6	6	2
Genevieve, b. m., (Brady)	3	3	6
Leona, b. m., (Knapp)	4	4	3
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Humphreyville)	5	5	4

Time—2:14¼; 2:11¼; 2:13½.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The second day's racing in the four days' meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley circuit was held on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Park to-day. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400, (finished from yesterday.)

Mattie Smelts, ch. m., by Cardiff, (Doble)	1	2	2	1	1
Marion, b. m., (Coville)	4	1	1	4	2
C. E. J., b. g., (Aldrich)	2	3	3	3	5
General Johnston, blk. g., (James)	6	5	5	2	3
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Strader)	3	6	4	5	4
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hardy)	7	7	7	7	6
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m., (Davis)	9	4	6	6	dr
Santon, b. g., (Maxfield)	5	9	8	8	dr
Edith L., ch. m., (Brower)	8	8	dis		

Time—2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:18½.

2:34 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Duke Sheldon, b. g., by Ned Sheldon, (Sheldon)	2	1	1	1	
Rio Alto, b. s., (Trimble)	1	3	10	10	
Oscar, br. g., (Cummings)	3	4	4	2	
Maud M., ch. m., (Hendrickson)	4	2	5	6	
Easter, ch. m., (Dudley)	8	5	2	4	
A. S. D., ch. g., (Titlow)	5	8	8	3	
J. R. P., b. g., (Hardy)	6	11	3	5	
Hal M., b. g.,

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TWELVE PAGES.

RAPID TRANSIT AND LOCAL POLITICS

It must be a source of grieved reflection to those Tammanyites who are capable of sustained thought about anything else than the satisfaction of their appetites that the great municipal achievement of the present Tammany administration is one from which that administration cannot possibly derive any credit. In fact, no great public work will have been finished during the existing Tammany raid upon the wealth and decency and civilization of the city, and of course none can have been begun. The Tammany notion of a great public work is a gigantic steal like the Tweed Court House or the Ramapo job, something "to give the boys a chance." But before the excellent Mr. VAN WYCK took his seat in the City Hall the Rapid Transit Commission had been put with care beyond the changes and chances of municipal administration and secured from the raids of Tammany. When Tammany came in it found the project, like the farmer's fence, "horse-high, bull-strong, and pig-tight." All honor to the public servants who made it so, and to the Municipal Government which, with all its faults, was always found arrayed upon the side of civilization.

The careful exclusion of Tammany from the scheme of rapid transit has been followed by an equally careful exclusion of Tammany methods in the prosecution of the work. It has been pushed with equal energy and regard to the rights of the public. Imagine what it would have been if Tammany had had the running of it, how it would have rendered the town uninhabitable, as lesser enterprises under Tammany management have gone so far toward doing. It is a good many years since the contractors for public works have shown a cynical disregard for the rights of the people, and a proud conviction that the meek contractor who made himself a public nuisance from the Bronx to the Battery should "inherit the earth." To do the Metropolitan Railway Company justice that corporation first set the example, on a large scale, of bettering things, alike in its works of construction and its works of reconstruction. But Mr. MCDONALD has bettered the instruction, and this in spite of his having had some previous relations with Tammany, as indeed every contractor who worked extensively has for years been forced to have. But he has pushed his work, he has so pushed it that, at every stage and in every detail, he has respected the rights of the public in such wise that his respect has been obvious to every wayfaring man. Of course his profits are more or less a matter of conjecture. There is a large element of chance in such an enterprise. With the most careful preliminary calculations and investigations, the profits must be doubtful until they are actually earned. But whatever this contractor's profits may turn out to be, nobody will grudge them to him for so enormous a job of public work, honorably obtained in fair competition, and honorably performed.

To say that a job of public work has been so obtained and so performed is to say that it has been obtained and performed according to anti-Tammany methods. Every member of the local public has seen this work going on, has had occasion to admire the manner in which it has been carried on, and has been moved to wish for some guarantee that all public work should be as well done. This means that it should be done in distinct opposition to the methods of Tammany, which are just now illustrated by the performances of HOLAHAN and DALTON. It is a great object lesson. If it could be illustrated in the nomination of the anti-Tammany municipal ticket it would be a source of encouragement to the public and of strength at the polls.

SHAFFER.

The mind of SHAFFER is inscrutable. He ordered the employés of the steel companies to go out on strike on the ground that the companies would not permit some of them to organize unions. Now he threatens to take away the charters and organization rights of the Western members of the Amalgamated Association because they will not obey his order to strike. He would inflict on them the very hardship from which the strike was intended to protect the Eastern men. The companies said that the men might join the union if they wished, but they would not compel them to join. SHAFFER says the Western men shall not belong to the union unless they obey him.

He has set up the doctrine that union membership is an inalienable right. Before his strike is a week old he threatens to divest of that right a large and respectable body of workmen.

It is very evident that SHAFFER is too light-minded and unstable to be trusted with the great powers he thinks he wields. In argument he loses every point. What point has he at any time made against the companies, what grievance has he shown to exist, what justification has he shown for his strike? In action he blunders into defeat at the very outset. After six weeks of agitation and commands he has called out only 17 per cent. of the men in the mills of the Steel Corporation.

It is plain that the men themselves perceive the incompetence of their chief and the demerit of his cause. It seems that the one sure result of the strike must be the downfall of SHAFFER. Men of his stamp usually rise to places of prominence in organized labor through the possession of the gift of gab. They can talk fluently, they can address a meeting. The men hastily assume that these talents constitute capacity for leadership. Organized labor has been many times cruelly undeceived on that point. It is now passing through an experience of undeceiving about SHAFFER.

If the universal laws that govern the conduct of bodies of men are in full force in the domain of organized labor it would appear that some time a tendency would be set up toward the choice of wiser leaders. POWDERLY, IRONS, and DEBS were dismal failures, and MITCHELL would hardly have succeeded but for the exigencies of a Presidential campaign. SHAFFER is about the weakest, though not the wildest, of the lot. The cost and suffering inflicted upon the men by bad leadership are enormous. They can be avoided only by choosing leaders who have sense enough to know when not to order a strike. If there is any sound solution of the labor problem, it will come about in that way.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We have already admitted that the District Attorney of this city must be more or less actuated by "political motives," and we have vindicated his right and even his duty to be so actuated in performing the functions of his office. When a great city has fallen under the control of a gang of looters, and can be delivered from that terrible and disgusting domination only through a popular election, it is the duty of every citizen in it to take thought how any action or even any speech of his own may affect the issue of that attempt to "turn the rascals out." More especially is it the duty of a public prosecutor who is also a good citizen.

We think it is the general judgment that Mr. PHILBIN has, upon the whole, been fulfilling his public duty in a very satisfactory manner. He has directed his attention largely to those conditions which render the conditions of living and doing business in New York highly satisfactory to the devil, and correspondingly less satisfactory to the citizen in proportion as his point of view differs from that of the devil. Mr. PHILBIN has not been swift, but thus far he has been sure. He had not previously had any experience in criminal practice, which is the branch of the profession with which contests with Tammany are necessarily most closely connected. But he has obtained one important conviction, upon grounds which a Judge would incur grave criticism, if not suspicion, for disregarding. He has obtained the indictment of a Police Captain. It is true that he might have secured an indictment for perjury, which would have been politically more valuable. Neglect of duty is nonfeasance, which is negative. Perjury is misfeasance, which is positive. The verdict of the jury in the Bissert case meant that DIAMOND had neglected his duty; but it also meant that, in the judgment of the jury, he had sworn to the thing that was not. And perjury is, in its political effects, a much graver offense than a neglect of duty, whereof a man might purge himself by explaining that he had sickness in his family, and retire from court without very much of a stain on his character.

But nevertheless we all have reason to be grateful to Mr. PHILBIN. And we have reason to expect that he will have many chances to exhibit his public spirit and his professional acumen within these coming weeks at the expense of the leaders of Tammany and toward the amelioration of the conditions of life in New York. Gov. ROOSEVELT was extensively criticised for removing ASA BIRD GARDNER, and putting Mr. PHILBIN in his place, and in our judgment, which is that of one of the critics, criticised with justice. He removed GARDNER upon charges which amounted to this, that GARDNER, as a District Attorney, was absurd and impossible. Quite true, he was. But, without proofs of specific malfeasance in office, it seems absurd and impossible for a Governor to remove an elective officer simply upon proof of absurdity and impossibility, which are recognized and defined by no statute. But see how the illegal and outrageous action of the Governor has been overruled for good! Does anybody imagine that BISSERT, or any other Tammany felon, would have been brought to justice if GARDNER had remained District Attorney? On the contrary, everybody knows that all complaints against such scoundrels would have died on the threshold of the District Attorney's office, and never been heard of more. The Tammany District Attorney was outrageously, and by an abuse of authority, got out. But what greater abuses of authority would he not have committed, had he staid in?

CLOSING OBSOLETE PLANTS.

The plans of the United States Steel Corporation relative to the removal of some plants from trades-union-controlled districts to districts where the wage-earners have not learned to make trouble for trouble's sake, and the permanent closing down of others which until the present strike began were running full, illustrate a phenomenon in the industrial development of this country which is perhaps least comprehensible to our British and Continental competitors. The rule here seems to be not to wait until a plant is worn out before discarding it, but to "scrap" it the moment it appears that its output can be produced more cheaply or to better advantage in some other way or in some other place. The correspondent sent to this country a year and a half ago by The London Times to see what conditions especially favored us in industrial competition was more struck with this than with any other fact which came to his notice. More recently The London Statist, in commenting on the causes of the admitted disadvantage of British manufacturers as compared with those of the United States, said:

> It is a matter of common knowledge that our manufacturers have not been alive to the necessity of improving their plant and reducing the cost of working. In only one direction has any great industry in this country recognized the drift of things. The great shipping companies undoubtedly have been a marked exception to the general rule. The quickness of the shipping companies to recognize in which direction they ought to move was due, no doubt, to the keen competition to which they were exposed, competition not only domestic, but also international; whereas in the home market our people had assumed that nobody could compete with them, and therefore they grudged the expense of rejecting machinery which still was able to work fairly well, though it was rapidly becoming antiquated. If our manufacturers are to keep the position to which they have been accustomed they must change their policy. They must, like the great shipping companies and American manufacturers, make up their minds that, costly as it may be at the moment, in the long run it is the only profitable policy to keep abreast of the times and to have machinery of the very newest and most efficient type.

Sending to the scrap pile machinery which cannot maintain a maximum output at a minimum cost is no new thing in American experience; but picking a plant up and moving it into another State or another manufacturing district to take it out of the control of organized labor which has also secured control of the Loca Government, as at McKeesport, is new, and it is not to be wondered at that organized labor finds it somewhat bewildering. Such heroic measures of protection and reprisal would have been impossible under any but exceptional conditions prior to the era of industrial consolidation. It would have ruined the most prosperous business thus to change its plant from one location to another, and to do so was possible only when a concern was large enough to have two plants and to let one gradually shrink as the other developed.

The United States Steel Corporation is in a position to dismantle and remove as many mills as it thinks would be more useful somewhere else. That its action in this matter is less precipitate than it seems is quite probable, but its purpose in the matter was confirmed by the state of public opinion in McKeesport which made it possible for Mayor BLACK to offer to the strikers the "freedom of the city" for any riotous purpose they might desire to further. Within the next year or two quite a number of changes of location for useful machinery are likely to be agreed upon, and several mills which are not making a satisfactory showing will probably be closed. That there will be a gradual withdrawal of productive machinery from the cities is also probable. It may have been advantageous for small manufacturers to group themselves in the great labor markets, but under existing conditions of industrial organization it is no longer so regarded.

THE THEFT OF IDEAS.

The story of the burglary of the residence of Prof. PUPIN by thieves in search of a drawing embodying some profound scientific secret may be true, but if so, the burglars were very simple-minded and credulous persons. It is doubtful if Prof. PUPIN has a drawing in his collection which he would not be quite willing to show to any one having enough interest in the subject to really care to see it.

The day of scientific and industrial secrets is past. The best protection the inventor can have, both for his reputation and his pocket, is to make as many people as possible acquainted with his work, so that it may be identified as his if the question of priority is ever raised. It should also be remembered that the patent laws of this country give the inventor the right to use his invention publicly for two years before applying for a patent, and this privilege is frequently availed of to the end that the patent claims may be broadened by the results of experience.

All that the inventor needs to look out for is that he can establish his dates by the evidence of trustworthy witnesses, and this is possible only when he takes a good many people into his confidence and makes them witnesses under conditions which enable them to identify not only drawings, but dates. If what the burglars who broke into Prof. PUPIN's house wanted was not portable property of value, it was something very different from a blue print or a drawing, which would have been of no use to them and no loss to him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Dr. DOTY has done well repeatedly to call attention to the fact that though his recent operations in Staten Island have been more than fairly successful in the way of clearing a restricted area of the malaria-bearing mosquitoes which infested it, the spraying of ponds and puddles with oil is after all a temporary expedient and only commendable as the most convenient method of minimizing the effects of causes which it does nothing to destroy. As he has repeatedly stated, what is needed in Staten Island and everywhere else where mosquitoes threaten human health and temper, is not the occasional or even the frequent use of petroleum or other insecticides, but a thorough utilization of the means which modern sanitary science provides for improving general health conditions. It is a peculiarity of the new theories in regard to the harmfulness of mosquitoes that, utterly at odds as they are with the old ideas as to the cause and nature of malarial disease, they do not disprove the need of any of the precautions formerly advised, but simply give, for the first time, a definite and comprehensive explanation as to why those precautions are effectual and emphasize the wisdom of adopting them. The drainage and cleanliness that were supposed to destroy "miasms" really do away with the breeding places of the mosquitoes. Formerly, in this as in many another matter, right conclusions were reached from wrong premises. Now, with conclusions unchanged, but with sound premises, intelligent and therefore comparatively easy action can be taken. One who is not adequately impressed with the seriousness of the situation has suggested to us that the unusual number of mosquitoes reported everywhere this Summer indicates that somebody or other has been engaged in the nefarious work of propagating the insects on a large scale. In his opinion, the somebody is the Standard Oil Company, which, burdened with a vast supply of petroleum from the new fields, and knowing the widespread confidence in that product as a mosquito-killer, has seen to it that there shall be plenty of mosquitoes to kill, and so has kept up the price of oil. This theory has its merits, but we have not yet adopted it as our own.

—What to do with our ex-Presidents is a question which, if it hasn't really worried any great number of American citizens, has at least supplied a lot of them with a topic of conversation and enabled them to enjoy the pleasure of discussing something which they assumed was of more importance and dignity than neighborhood gossip or "shop." Among the last to take for granted the existence and gravity of this ex-Presidential problem is the Hon. CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY, and he contributes to The Open Court, a Chicago publication fond of such things, a sweetly solemn essay which, unlike most of its kind, not only states the case as the author sees it, but also tells what he thinks the American people ought to do in the matter. They are all, he declares, eager to make some suitable provision for surviving ex-Presidents, and he therefore respectfully urges that the National Constitution without delay be amended so as to provide that all ex-Presidents, without distinction of party, shall become honorary life members of the United States Senate, enjoying the remuneration, rights, privileges, and immunities of an ordinary Senator, but without the ordinary Senator's voting power. Thus would the country benefit from the experience and wisdom of the great men whom it had so highly honored, and—Mr. BONNEY doesn't say this, but it's evidently what he means—the great men themselves would be kept out of mischief. The suggestion has its merits, and yet there is excuse for doubting the necessity for the action proposed. Without it our ex-Presidents have managed to get along something more than fairly well. Even though they have saved nothing from their salary, they leave office with a prestige which is of no little pecuniary value, and opportunities for its entirely legitimate use are so numerous that the ex-President is in no danger of starving. If the people want to send him to the Senate—and he wants to go—there is nothing to prevent it. A life Senatorship would be an anomaly in our Government, and on the whole a pension would be the better form of charity, if that is what ex-Presidents need.

—Replying to somebody's complaint that the Southern newspapers, despite the opposition of most of them to lynchings in general and burnings at the stake in particular, have not put an end to these outrageous crimes, The Mobile Register declares that the failure does not, as the critic hints, demonstrate that the newspapers are without influence over their readers. To prove this curious contention The Register makes the assertion—it is an amusingly safe one—that nobody can deny that many persons have been deterred from resorting to lynching by the continuous efforts of the newspapers to show that lawlessness reacts upon the community which indulges in it. "The fact," says The Register, in conclusion, "that lynching is not a more frequent practice is due primarily to the exhortations of the newspapers." Possibly, but this defense of the Southern journals and the influence of their exhortations seems to reflect with no little severity upon the Southern people, for lynchings even now are extremely numerous, and no tendency toward either a decrease in number or in fiendishness of detail is apparent. What, pray, would be the record if the journalistic mentors should get discouraged and cease their efforts to prevent a bad matter from getting worse? Perhaps the Southern papers have not conducted their anti-lynching campaign in quite the proper way; perhaps their willingness to condemn mob violence and private vengeance in the abstract has not always stood the test of application to concrete cases, when the condemnation would have had to be allotted to well-known "best citizens" living just around the corner from the publication office. We have rarely seen in the Southern press urgent and persistent demands for the adequate punishment of county officials who made no resistance when their prisoners were taken away from them, and still more rarely have we noticed their praises of the few officials who shot to kill when would-be lynchers refused to let the law take its course.

THE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Park Avenue tunnel nuisance and annoyance to the traveling public will never be righted if the agitation of the matter in the press is suspended. THE TIMES has done great work in such matters in behalf of the public. "The greatest railroad in the world," "The only four-track railroad in the world," tells us that the greatest engineers in the world cannot solve the problem of rectifying the bad air conditions of the Park Avenue tunnel, a distance of less than two miles. There is nothing for us humble people to do but to bow in acquiescence to the sublime intelligence of the greatest engineers in the world!

But I have observed in a limited existence that agitation kept constantly in motion has accomplished most remarkable results. I am fearful the tunnel agitation may decline, and the railroad controlling the tunnel is keeping quiet until it blows over, and then rest peacefully in the aphorism, "What are you going to do about it?" In order to keep the ball rolling, and presuming that whatever relates to the tunnel matter, even if cognate only, will keep the agitation agitated, I would submit the following faithful and accurate statement of facts for the consideration of travelers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

On Aug. 6 the train leaving Mamaroneck at 10:30 A. M. was due and arrived at New York on time. The car in which I was seated was numbered 140, modeled after the prehistoric formula, and had three clusters of double kerosene lamps. Of these six lamps two only, in the centre of the car, were lighted, and they were carefully turned down so that the light was barely visible. The train was run through the side tunnel, (no fault, of course, of the New Haven Road,) but emphasizing the absence of light, which on any decently conducted road would have been of at least twenty gaslets.

I would suggest, if permissible, to the profession which we call "light fingered" that a fine opportunity is afforded them on the New Haven Road to practice their vocation.

One more suggestion, and I am done. Let the commuters on the New York Central and the New Haven Railroad hold a meeting and vote a big leather medal to the New York Central Railroad, to be given to the greatest engineer who cannot solve the tunnel puzzle, and another, almost as large, to the New Haven Road, which is compelled to economized for the poor stockholders' sake in the care and carriage of their patrons. I will contribute to both causes. C. T.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1901.

TRADES UNIONS AND STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been my contention for years that the solution of the trades union and strike problems is to be found in the scattering of industries. Where there are many large manufacturing establishments situated in a single city, opportunity is afforded for trades union agitators to prosecute their work of organizing quietly, effectively, and perhaps for a time unnoticed. Large bodies of men can frequently be influenced more easily than small bodies. Besides, in large cities, where there is a strike on, an opportunity is afforded for the hoodlum element to come to the front as sympathizers and abettors of the strikers, thus complicating matters for the authorities in such cases very seriously.

Where there are only one or two large mills situated in a place, the tendency on the part of the employes is to buy land and build homes for themselves. When this has been accomplished they will think a good many times before going on a strike which may result in depriving them of employment and later on in the loss if their homes.

Take the City of Paterson, N. J., for instance, which is in a chronic condition of unrest with one or more strikes on hand nearly all the time. If the silk industry of that city were to be moved into surrounding towns—one or two mills in a place—the manufacturers would have far less trouble than they are having now.

The United States Steel Corporation seems to have grasped this phase of the question in its recent order for the dismantling and removal of one of its large mills at McKeesport, Penn., to a small town.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901. M. T. R.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In many instances strikers to a greater or less extent have the sympathy of the public in their demand for fair and remunerative wages, but in the present strike, the people, failing to perceive any just cause or reason for it, condemn the action of the leaders and followers, knowing that there is no oppression or tyranny, nor cause for the workmen and their families suffering, while an abundance of work is waiting for them at remunerative rates of $1.50 to $4 per diem, and at the same time the hours for labor conceded.

The deprivation of the rights of liberty, complained of, appears to be up to the leaders, in that they demand that the Steel Company shall force the non-union men to become union men, whether they will or no. This the company refuses to do, any more than it would insist that all their workmen should either join a Protestant, Catholic, or Mahommedan Church.

Without doubt a large portion of the workmen in the steel industries are not at heart in sympathy with the action of the leaders and advisers of the labor associations, but so long as they remain members of the union they feel that they are not at liberty to violate their obligations to it.

The results of the desire of the leaders for glory and the ability to exhibit their power in the matter are the crippling of the industries of the country, misery and distress to thousands of men and innocent women and young children, the ruin of the farmers and tradespeople who are almost wholly dependent upon the patronage of these people, the permanent closing of mills and works in certain sections, where the authorities and workmen are particularly inimical to the Steel Company, leaving little or no hope in the future of these men obtaining employment, besides the wiping out to a large extent of the business of the place.

Does all this pay? S.

New York, Aug. 10, 1901.

CHURCH-GOING A DUTY, NOT A WHIM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very much interested in what "the New York Physician" had to say about church attendance in Summer, and Dr. Campbell Morgan's power to attract large audiences, I went over last Sunday to hear the famous preacher, and to my delight found the large church well filled upon one of the most trying days of the season. The sermon, especially as to delivery, was good, sound, and wholesome, for the most part, and calculated to leave a lasting impression.

But there was a "fly in the ointment," and in my estimation it was a big one. At the most critical part of the sermon, when he had won his entire audience over to the truth he was setting forth, and was applying the lesson from the beautiful text, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor," &c., the preacher went out of his way to insist that Christ did not ask men to "Come into the Church," to "join the Church." The whole inference was that the Church was in the way when it was a matter between our Lord and our soul. We do not need the Church to have our Lord's life in us, to have Him give us rest and peace. The speaker may not have meant quite so much as this, but there was no qualification whatever in a remark which was entirely unnecessary at the time and place. It was an uncalled for fling at the Church, and was at best only a half truth, which, as we know, is often more dangerous than a "whole lie."

I mention this to say that this is one of the reasons why men care so little for the Church. Prominent men use their fine opportunities to destroy faith in the Church and its ministry among men. The whole character of the Church is obscured or ignored, and we cannot wonder when we hear men say: "We don't need the Church in order to be religious," and so church attendance is reduced to a mere whim instead of being considered a glad, solemn duty. I confess I felt sorry to hear so strong a man lending his weight to such a misconception. How much better to have heard that mighty man of God, Phillips Brooks, with no loss of power over much greater audiences say: "Come in among these best souls that believe in and are finding God." I lift the words above all low formality that clings to them and say: "Come, join the Church. Not in mere outward act, but in true inward fellowship, stand boldly with those who are trying to work for God," &c. M. S. WATERS.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 12, 1901.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN SUMMER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Church Attendance in Summer," in your issue of to-day, Monday, Aug. 12, reminds me that some time ago I expressed my feelings on the subject in an article I sent to, and which was published in, two New York religious weeklies. In it I wrote that several of our best preachers within, say, four or five hours' railroad ride of the city might return to the city Saturday and bring two of their best former sermons, as many of them are worth repeating, and return to their Summer country residence Monday morning.

No wonder there are small audiences in the churches that are open during the Summer, as their pulpits are mostly occupied by generally such indifferent supplies, which is a great imposition on those who are used to and appreciate good preaching and are obliged to remain in the city.

One of our prominent city pastors some few years since went to spend his vacation at Shelter Island, at the eastern end of Long Island, and Saturdays left there for New York, to preach twice in the city the next day, and returned Monday to Shelter Island. He deserved great credit for so doing. Others should do likewise. Above suggestion, rather late for this season, is from one who has read your paper for over thirty years. LAYMAN.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 12, 1901.

EAST SIDE NUISANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the public is at the present time interested in the wiping out of nuisances in this city, I would call attention to one of long standing which has not yet been mentioned. It is the nuisance of slaughterhouses and fertilizing factories within the city limits. For the past seven years I have been a resident on what is known as "Prospect Hill," a section of the city from East Fortieth to Forty-fourth Street, between Second and First Avenues. I am the owner of several pieces of property in this district. I manage to keep these houses in first-class condition; but I cannot manage to keep any first-class tenents in them for the sole and simple reason, as they tell me, that they cannot stand the fetid and nauseating odors arising from the slaughtering and fertilizing establishments on First Avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-eighth Street.

To retain the old tenants and attract new ones, I am forced to lower the rents from year to year, although the valuation of these properties in the Tax Bureau remains at the same figure. Every owner of property in this district has the same story to tell. Property in this east central neighborhood instead of increasing has depreciated 30 per cent. in value during the past ten years and only from this cause.

Now, there is no reason why this state of things should exist, because the Board of Health is vested with sufficient authority and power to wipe out this nuisance. It exercises it upon the little property owner, when through oversight there is a defect in plumbing in his house, endangering perhaps the health of a family or two, and it is in this case quickly compiled with and remedied; why it does not exercise it upon these big corporations when they knowingly, openly, and deliberately vitiate the atmosphere of thousands of families is a puzzle to me. The law which applies in the one case ought to hold good in the other.

The Board of Health cannot claim ignorance of these facts because its attention has repeatedly been called to them. In answer to these complaints it sends an Inspector around who promises the afflicted relief, but the next wind coming from the right direction will be laden with the same old stench.

When riding on the east side elevated the conductors need not call out the Forty-second Street station when the wind is from the east. The passengers can smell it.

Just think of it! These stench and pest breeding establishments within a quarter of a mile of the centre of such a great metropolis as the Greater New York! The law exists for ridding the city of this nuisance, and the proper body is here, vested with authority to carry out the law. Does not that suggest "protection"?

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

THE QUESTION OF ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think sufficient time has elapsed since my letter which you very aptly headed "The Evidence of It" appeared in your journal, in answer to the bold assertion of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Riverside respecting "eternal punishment," to lead the reverned gentleman to give us good and sufficient evidence of his belief in his doctrine. As I said in my previous letter, the question at issue is of more vital importance to the nations of the world than any other that could be named, by reason of the extraordinary position and responsibility which it places upon the great Master of the Universe, and the very questionable authorities which he, the Rev. Mr. Smith, quotes, and upon whom he evidently relies to support his arguments.

But he has made no sign. I am not surprised, beeause I have watched many controversies respecting the value of the witnesses he calls to his aid for the past fifty years, and I have yet to hear one solitary, logical, and reasonable piece of evidence that such witnesses can be depended upon positively. It is a very serious matter, Mr. Editor, that well educated men should mount the pulpit or platform or take up their pens to utter such doctrines to the masses of the people, who are in the very great majority either ignorant, uneducated, or illiterate, or all three, and others who are well educated in a general way, but perhaps incapable of reasoning out theological doctrines by reason of their inaptitude, or their religious training which may have so encompassed their minds that they are afraid. I have a sad case in my own family of a lovely mind and life wrecked by the violent teachings of a certain church of which she was a member, and she is now in an insane asylum in consequence. She was a good girl, and from her organism would have been good had she lived under any religious associations—Mohammedan, Christian, Jew, or pagan.

But the Christian teachings of this eternal damnation sect drove her into a madhouse, where she is now—an old woman. I am not certain that the reverned gentleman is wrong, but "I want to know." But I assure the gentleman I shall have to hear some good solid evidence other than he has quoted before I shall consider that he has proved this case. And I must respectfully insist that this serious question which the Rev. Mr. Smith has opened up shall not be assumed to be settled until all the necessary evidence which I have suggested shall be by him produced. But if he is unable to do so, and is, as I assume, an honest gentleman, he will acknowledge his mistake and teach the love of God alone, and the obedience to His natural laws, as sufficient creed to make good men and women. My creed is summed up in the words of Pope's "Universal Prayer":

> Who gave me in this dark estate
> To know the good from ill;
> And binding nature fast in fate,
> Left free the human will.
> What conscience dictates to be done
> Or warns me not to do,
> This, teach me more than hell to shun;
> That, more than Heaven pursue.
> Teach me to feel another's woe,
> To hide the faults I see,
> That mercy I do others show
> That mercy show to me.
> If I am right, O teach my heart
> Still in the right to stay.
> If I am wrong, Thy grace impart
> To show the better way.

H. W. ELLIS.

Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1901.

ADMIRAL EVANS AND EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans's action in criticising ex-Secretary Chandler in his book lately published is hardly likely to meet with severe censure by the public unless it can be proved beyond a doubt that the Secretary had conducted himself in an exemplary manner throughout his term of office. Though it may properly be considered a serious breach of etiquette, a debt of gratitude is often owed to men in high position who are willing to throw etiquette to the winds if a disagreeable truth is to be made public or if some good end is to be served.

As an instance of the latter case one may mention the historic letter of Col. Roosevelt to the Secretary of War from Santiago, which led to the immediate withdrawal of the United States forces from Cuba when delay might have caused the deaths of thousands through exposure to the climate and unsanitary conditions. Americans are not formalists, and they always consider the surrounding circumstances before passing judgment.

The writer is by no means an admirer of Rear Admiral Evans, but, notwithstanding this, it is refreshing to find a man who, having something to lose, is willing to take the risk implied in an attack on a former Secretary of the Navy whom he believes to have been unfaithful to his duties and unjust.

It is only through some such means that politicians who, throughout their careers, have chosen crooked methods, may be brought to justice after the safeguards which have protected them and the influences which have sustained them in power have passed away. It is only the fear of such exposure that will deter men of low standards from so conducting their offices as to lower the efficiency of whatever department may be dependent upon them. We may therefore be thankful that there are a few simple-minded men in the service who will, on occasion, say what they please without fear or favor, and that an official may be called to account for maladministration after his career is at an end. WILLIAM M. ELLICOTT.

Blue Ridge, Penn., Aug. 10, 1901.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The current notes upon the Sunday school lessons in the Old Testament are full of Gospel truth. They come each week fresh with interest and inspiration. The scenes and incidents in the first chapters of Genesis so far distant in time are obscured in the long perspective.

The story of "man's first disobedience," the family life of Adam and Eve and their children, Cain and Abel, and the history of domestic life after sin had entered the world need to be brought to us in a way that shall give us a living conception of spiritual truth and a knowledge of the principles and the facts that were made manifest and were laid down in the foundation of the world. In these notes the life of Christ, in all its fullness of event, purpose, and results, is made apparent. The Gospel truth is made clear to the mind either of this or of any age of the world, from its beginning. The same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

We can in these first chapters of Genesis understand how Paul, "in his manner ever went in unto them and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening with alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead, and that this Jesus whom I preach unto you is Christ." With the Bible references we can recall Christ after He had passed through this mortal body, had died, been buried, and had risen again, then met His disciples on their way to Emmaus and "opened their understanding, and, beginning at Moses and the prophets, expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." This after the resurrection.

We need one to-day to read to us the love of God distinctly and to give the sense and cause us to understand the reading of the story of Adam and Eve, of Cain and Abel, and of Abraham and the promises.

This is the work of Prof. Whitney, and all lovers of the Bible and of Christ are most grateful to him.

LIZZIE WHITE DURAND.

Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 12, 1901.

THE COIN-WEIGHING MACHINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES this morning of a "machine which does the work of six bank clerks in weighing gold coins, which was introduced in several Chicago banks to-day." "The standard weight coins," the dispatch continues, "are returned to one compartment, and the underweight coins to another. The machine makes no mistakes."

It was my fortune to represent the Associated Press at London from 1871 to 1875. When I first went there, more than thirty years ago, like all good Americans, I went through the Bank of England on the invitation of its Governor. After holding in my hands the well-known "million sterling," which all well-disposed visitors are allowed to do, I was escorted to another department, where the machine so correctly and completely described by your Chicago correspondent to-day was even then in operation. As I stood gazing in astonishment at the unerring accuracy with which coins literally "weighed in the balance and found wanting" were incontinently and ignominiously hustled into a box out of sight, I was just about to express my admiration, when the superintendent, having read my card and knowing my nationality, anticipated me with the good-natured remark, "You need not say a word; it's a Yankee invention."

WILLIAM APLIN.

369 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1901.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. MACLAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the naval battles of to-day are to be fought to a finish in the books it is timely to recall that in 1853 or thereabouts a smart battle of the books was imminent between ex-Senators Benton and Foote. There was no love lost between the two, and each was preparing a book for publication. Accordingly a prediction of fun ahead was made with pleasurable anticipation by various contemporaneous newspapers, in consequence of Gov. Foote's public promise that he should give Col. Benton "a conspicuous place" in the book he was making.

"This predicted combat is a mistake," says The Saturday Evening Post of Feb. 26, 1853. "We understand on the best of authority that on reading what Gov. Foote had declared as his intention, Col. Benton addressed a note to Mr. Venable in which he said: 'This [the giving Col. Benton "a conspicuous place" in his book] is more than I shall do for him. His name will not be in my book. I put no name in it which is not worthy of history—of which something good cannot be said.'" S. E. C.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 12, 1901.

BLUE ANCHOR SOCIETY'S CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My letter on behalf of the Blue Anchor Society urged its superior claim to one-half of the proceeds of the entertainments usually given for charity on the Atlantic steamships on the special ground (not sufficiently emphasized in that letter) that it is probably the only relief society relating to the sea and having an international character, as it gives blankets, clothing, and other necessaries to all classes of people, of all nations whatsoever, who may be shipwrecked on our coasts, and supplements in a practical way the work of the life-saving stations.

Our United States Government does not and probably cannot well supply such aid after people are brought ashore, and neither should the employes of the stations be called upon.

I have understood that nearly always one-half of the collections goes to the Seaman's Orphans' Home at Liverpool.

About twenty years ago the Cunard and the White Star Lines declined my request to turn over one-half of collections to the Blue Anchor Society, but Mr. Guion, owner of the Guion Line, at Liverpool, on Aug. 26, 1882, promptly assented, and ordered that such division should be made on all the ships of the Guion Line to the aforesaid Orphans' Home and Blue Anchor Society, and it was so done thereafter until the line ceased to run. ALBERT CRANE.

New York, Aug. 6, 1901.

The Police May Discriminate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The little talk that Whitney is giving out from his place of seclusion regarding the police brings to mind the first verse of the old hymn:

> Hark, from the Tombs a doleful sound;
> Mine ears attend the cry.
> Ye living men, come view the ground
> Where ye must shortly lie.

I am a little mixed in my mind about the last word, but trust the police to discriminate. F. J. R.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

His Record as an Abstainer.

She—Are you a total abstainer, Col. Blue Grass?

He—Yes, ma'am. I hain't touched water for forty years.—Chicago News.

A Shooting Trip.

He—Did you shoot anything while you were up in Canada?

She—Yes, indeed! We went out in a boat one day and shot the loveliest rapids you ever saw.—Philadelphia Record.

Fortune Knows When It Is Well Off.

"And you will not smile upon me?" faltered the Man.

"No," answered Fortune sadly. "For if I do I shall get myself disliked by the women who have refused to marry you!"

—Detroit Free Press.

Within Limits.

"Money is like blood," said the Spendthrift Nephew, "it isn't any good unless it keeps in circulation."

"Yes," answered the Wise Uncle, "but you shouldn't let either of them get away from you."—Baltimore American.

Earthly Longings.

Hogan—I suppose you must have some idea of Heaven; what is it?

Gorman—I think it must be a place where all the people who were fat on this earth are thin, and where all who were thin are fat.—Boston Transcript.

WHEN PA BEGINS TO SNORE.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

My Pa's got somepin' in his nose that's fassened there to stay,
That all the neighbors wishes he would lose or give away.
Some sort o' bellerin' affair, like bulls has in their throats
Or like a big bass horn, except it never plays no notes.
Ma says it's sleepin' on his back, he says it is katarr,
But you can bet your bloomin' life whatever it may are
It's there fur doin' bizness, an' it does it, too, fur sure,
As all the neighborhood kin tell when Pa begins to snore!

Ma says if she'd 'a ever knowed that he was sich a fright
A try'n' to skeer the livin' out an' rise the dead at night,
She'd never have consented fur to be his lovin' wife
An' share his sorrers an' his joys an' lead a sleepless life.
It's hard on me the same as her, fur when I git asleep
An' dreamin' I'm a hunter bold out in the forest deep,
I feel my hair a r'isin' up to hear a lion roar
An' then wake up in fright to hear it's Pa begun to snore!

Ma says that someday when we git to heaven afterwhile,
Where every prospe

OCEANIC'S PASSENGERS PRAISE SHIP'S OFFICERS

Pleased with Work of Crew While Rescuing Kincora's Sailors.

Took Up a Purse for Families of Men Who Were Drowned—Mrs. Richard Croker Returned on the Ship.

The White Star liner Oceanic arrived in port yesterday afternoon. At 1 o'clock last Thursday morning, just eight hours after her departure from Liverpool for New York, she ran down and sank the steamship Kincora of Waterford, Ireland. Seven of the ship's crew went down with the vessel. The only signs that the Oceanic had been in a collision were a dent in her bow and the absence of some paint.

The Kincora had twenty men on board, thirteen of whom were rescued by the life crews from the Oceanic. A dense fog that prevailed at the time was responsible for the accident, which, according to a number of passengers, was unavoidable. Most of the passengers were asleep when the two vessels crashed, and many of them were not awakened by the shock. A majority of them, however, were aroused, and most of them rushed to the decks.

There was no panic, and the passengers cheered the sailors as they worked to save the lives of the men on the Kincora. The seven that were lost stood on the deck of their vessel seemingly dazed, while those on board the Oceanic and the sailors in the lifeboats yelled to them to jump. They sank with their ship. After this the Oceanic hovered near until morning in the hope of rescuing some of them. None of them was ever seen again, however, and when the sun rose the great liner once more got under way and resumed the voyage to Queenstown, where the thirteen men that were rescued were landed.

According to the statement made by Capt. Cameron when the Oceanic arrived off Quarantine yesterday, the Kincora went down in exactly ten minutes after she was struck. In this statement he said that the Oceanic sustained no damage from the collision. During the voyage the passengers got up a testimonial for Capt. Cameron and his men, in which they praised their seamanship, and congratulated them on the coolness and dispatch with which they went about the rescue of the crew of the Kincora. The passengers also made up a purse for the families of the men that were lost. The purse amounted to $1,000.

Among the saloon passengers on the Oceanic was Mrs. Richard Croker. She has been abroad since June, visiting in France, Germany, and England. She was met at the pier by her son, Frank Croker. On the way to the pier from Quarantine Mrs. Croker was told that everybody was awaiting with interest the return of Mr. Croker.

"Yes, he is keeping them guessing, isn't he?" she replied. "And I guess he will keep them guessing for some time to come," she added with a smile. Mrs. Croker went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Ethel Barrymore was another passenger on the Oceanic. She went over three weeks ago, gave a copyright performance of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," and then caught the first steamer home. She said that though her visit was a flying one, she had nevertheless found time to thoroughly enjoy herself. William Ziegler of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, who went abroad with the intention of witnessing the departure of Mr. Baldwin and his party from Tromso, Norway, in search of the north pole, came back without doing so. Mr. Ziegler said that his son, William Ziegler, Jr., had been taken ill in London about the time he intended to leave for Norway. One year from now, Mr. Ziegler said, he expected to meet Mr. Baldwin on the eastern coast of Greenland. At that time, he said, he hoped to receive the pole as a present from the explorer.

Col. L. P. Dawnay and Lady Victoria Dawnay, who is a sister of Lady Minto, the wife of the Governor General of Canada, landed from the Oceanic en route to Montreal, where they will pay a visit of five weeks to Lord and Lady Minto. On the Oceanic was also Richard Carle, who comes over to stage the "Ladies' Paradise," a play that is to be put on at the Metropolitan Opera House by Alfred Aarons.

Election Inspectors Examined.

About 1,600 nominees for Inspectors of Elections presented themselves at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon to be examined as to their fitness for that office. These men will serve at both primaries and at the general election on the Democratic side. On Friday the Republican nominees will be elected. The examination is merely a formality, and very few are rejected.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Grand Opera House management has decided upon Aug. 24 to begin its season, and will then present the musical comedy, "A Runaway Girl."

Ludwig Englander has been engaged by George Lederer to write the musical numbers for Dan Daly's new play, which will go into active rehearsal on next Monday.

The Garrick Theatre will be one of the first of Charles Frohman's theatres in New York to open. Rehearsals were begun yesterday of "Are You a Mason?" for the presentation on next Monday night.

William H. Seymour, who has been directing the stage during the Summer at the Lafayette Square Theatre, Washington, has returned to this city prepared to take up the preliminary staging of Sadie Martinot's production of "The Marriage Game."

Frank McKee has received a scenario of "Graustark," George B. McCutcheon's novel, in a dramatic version of which he plans to present Mary Mannering in the future as the Princess Yetive. The completion of this play will be expedited as much as possible.

Frank L. Perley has secured the services of Walter Jones for one of the principal rôles in "The Chaperons," the musical comedy by Frederick Ranken and Isadore Witmark. He will create the part of the English valet, a low comedy rôle that is cast opposite to the character taken by Eva Tanguay, the dancing soubrette.

The Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company has completed its stock organization for the coming season at the American Theatre. The leading female parts will be taken by Jessaline Rogers and the leading male rôles by James E. Wilson. Several of the popular leading people of last season have been re-engaged. The new members will be Lillian Bayer, Frank E. Jamison, Robert Elliott, Victor Moore, and Arthur Maitland.

Popular prices and all seats reserved will prevail during the six weeks' season of grand opera in English to be given by the Castle Square Company at the Broadway Theatre beginning Sept. 16. The scale of prices adopted is as follows: Entire lower floor, $1.00; first balcony, 50 and 75 cents; second balcony, 25 cents, and general admission, 50 cents. At the Wednesday matinée the entire lower floor will be reserved at 50 cents, and both balconies at 25 cents.

Charles Frohman has decided to postpone for several days the opening of the Criterion Theatre, with William Faversham, in "A Royal Rival," which was to have been effected next Monday evening. This, Mr. Frohman says, is due to the incomplete state of repairs now going on in the theatre, and it may be possible that these repairs may necessitate a further postponement, in which event Mr. Frohman will have Mr. Faversham appear for his first week at the Empire Theatre some date later to be decided upon.

Manager Edward Rosenbaum of the Casino has gone to Saratoga, where he will spend a week's vacation. During his absence Treasurer Gilbert Gordan will look after the business end of the theatre. Manager Fisher of the "Florodora" company has definitely decided that Miss Vidal and Miss Mayne, the two Englishwomen whom he specially brought to this country for the sextet, will make their initial appearance on Monday evening. Miss Drina Waters, the third one of these English girls, who was operated upon for appendicitis at the Post Graduate Hospital, was reported out of danger yesterday.

Miriam Nesbitt, who was leading woman with James K. Hackett in "The Tree of Knowledge," and later appeared in the Lyceum Theatre stock company, has been engaged by William H. Crane as his leading woman for the coming season.

Numerous erroneous reports have been in circulation regarding the opening date decided upon by James K. Hackett for his initial appearance in this city in Victor Mapes's play, "Don Caesar's Return," at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Hackett, when seen yesterday during the rehearsal, said: "I wish positively to deny the prevailing rumors which have been and are in circulation to the effect that I intend to produce "Don Caesar's Return" at a date earlier than that originally announced. The first metropolitan performance, therefore, will be Sept. 3.

CZAR HONORS WALDERSEE.

Confers a High Order on Him—German Papers Say the Field Marshal Is Talking Too Much.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Lokalanzeiger says the Czar has conferred on Field Marshal Count von Waldersee the Andreas Order "with diamonds and swords." This is one of the highest Russian decorations, and the order "with swords" has been conferred only twice before. The Czar's action is regarded as emphasizing the excellent official relations between Germany and Russia.

The papers begin to complain that Count von Waldersee is talking too much. The National Zeitung says:

"All the glory-crowned commanders of our great wars of 1866 and 1870 together did not talk publicly so much about those wars as Count von Waldersee has talked regarding the China campaign, which was insignificant from a military point of view."

The Muenchener Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting upon Count von Waldersee's speech at Hanover, points out the impropriety of an officer praising the supreme commander (the Emperor) in public speeches, and says that this is against the traditions of the German Army. The relations this paper sustains to the Government give exceptional significance to its words.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says that if Count von Waldersee's speeches were shorter they would better correspond with military tradition.

M. Witte Not Going to Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The Rossiya says that the Assistant Minister of Finance, M. Romanoff, is going to Manchuria in August instead of M. Witte, the Finance Minister.

Anniversary of Relief of Legations.

PEKING, Aug. 14.—The anniversary of the relief of the legations passed almost without notice, although to-night the American officers entertained the British officers, and the American civilians gave a banquet to the soldiers.

Says Kitchener Will Be Supplanted.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Mail, reviving speculation as to the date of Lord Kitchener's return from South Africa and as to his successor, says it understands that he will return to England about the middle of next month, Gen. Lyttelton assuming the chief command.

The Younger Pretorius Dead.

JAGERSFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Aug. 14.—Commandant Pretorius, who was recently shot through the eye, is dead.

IN THE MEXICAN SHOP.

The Mexicans and Indians send us some of the most attractive articles to be found in the city. Everything from hats to footwear, even shirtwaists which are of the prettiest drawn work. These latter are not made up, but come in separate pieces of linen, with the drawn work ready to cut and put together, some almost entirely of the drawn work, some with simple bands of it, and all the coolest and most attractive in effect, and what is equally desirable, durable. They cost from $5 and $6 a pattern waist to $15, according to the amount of work in them.

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Very fine work is to be found in bands of drawn work made on the finest and sheerest of linen to make up into lighter waists and gowns than the shirtwaist patterns, which are of heavier linen. The bands of drawn work are sold by the piece averaging five yards in length at $10.

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Little turnover collars are to be found in the Mexican drawn work, and in many different designs. There is the regular turnover collar with two straight turnovers, with a band of the drawn work around the edge, turnovers with the two side pieces and a little point in front, and a very pretty one has five points of solid drawn work like lace. This will cost 75 cents, and so will a regular turnover collar with a band of the drawn work. The collars range in price from 50 cents to $1.25. One has in addition to the drawn work an edge of fine torchon lace.

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Tiny sachet bags are of linen, with a band of drawn work at the top. They are tied at the neck with colored ribbons, and sell for 25 cents.

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Some of the squares of drawn work are made for handkerchiefs, but there is too much work in them for use, and they are made up with gowns in a little bow or rosette, or set in in some way in which they are not harmed. One of these has the broad band of drawn work in the centre of the square in most attractive wreaths worked solidly. Some squares of this design cost $12.50. People who own these pieces treat them as they do their treasures of real lace.

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Finger bowl doylies cost from $3 a dozen up, and there are other pieces which range in price according to the work. Many pieces are made in a long and narrow shape, and are intended for slender pin cushion covers.

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Quaint belts are of maguey fibre, a woven white straw, with two strands of the material at one end and two loops at the other. There are different ways of fastening the belts, the simplest being to knot each of the two strands into a button and button the loops over them. The belts are cool-looking with Summer suits and Summer hats, and cost only 50 cents. They have an advantage in being washable.

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Indian bead belts are most effective. The wife of a well-known New York man bought one recently, and at the same time a silver button made by the Indians, which she took to a jeweler to be mounted for a buckle to wear appropriately with the Indian bead work. The belts as they are worn by the Indians are fastened by two little thongs on either side of the two ends which tie. They are lined usually with leather.

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The engraved leather belts from Mexico are many of them as soft and flexible as silk. They cost from 75 cents up. The passion flower is a popular design for belts, and these come straight or shaped and cost $2. Some of the most beautifully engraved belts have golf designs upon them—golf clubs and bags. They cost $2 and $2.50. There are also belts with tennis designs. An interesting belt has a cut-out design over a background of green glazed leather. In the pattern of this belt there are roses of the leather, setting upon it like little balls at intervals. This is one of the most elaborate and costs $4.50.

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The big sugar-loaf crowned Mexican Palma hats are the most durable of articles, and so soft and pliable that they can be bent into any shape and tucked away in a small space. A big straw double hat, which will cost $1.50, is like two hats woven together, bound with silver braid, and with a band of the same and the Mexican eagle on the side. Another hat, with a little difference in the trimming, is made of a single straw and very light.

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So are the Honolulu straws, which are quite new this year and extremely pretty. There are colors combined with the regular straw color—some blue and black, or a deeper straw shade. A café au lait is woven into fancy bands in the hat, either one or two around the crown and another around the edge of the hat and in most attractive designs. These hats are featherweight, and can be dampened and the crown dented in if desired, or bent into any shape. There is a rather high round crown to these, but quite different from the Mexican crown. They are untrimmed.

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The bands of silver braid which trim the Mexican hats can be purchased separately and used for those or other kinds of head coverings.

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The striped scarfs or bandas which in bright colors are used for hat trimmings, are characteristically Mexican. They cost 50 and 75 cents. They are worn around the waist by men in Mexico.

BRITISH PLANS FOR FAST LINE TO EUROPE

Steamers May Cross in Four and a Half Days.

Parliament Approves a Project for Building a Pier at Berehaven, Ireland—Admiralty Officials Assent.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The House of Lords took an unusual step yesterday morning in suspending the sessional arrangements in order to pass to its second reading the bill granting special powers to build a pier and other works at Berehaven, (or Bear Haven,) Bantry Bay, Ireland. The bill had already passed the House of Commons.

Lord James of Hereford (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) remarked that such great public interests were concerned that the Government desired to pass the bill at the present session. He added that the promoters desired to construct harbor works, with the object of inaugurating a line of steamers to the United States. The steamers would be built in the United Kingdom and would accomplish the voyage in four and a half days. The assent of the Admiralty officials, who were constructing naval works at Berehaven, had been given to the building of the proposed works on the foreshore.

Considerable excitement has been caused in shipping circles by the plans for the new transatlantic service. The shippers have been taken somewhat by surprise. They generally express the opinion that the projected line will be equipped with turbine engines.

The plans for the harbor are presented by an Irish electric railroad company, and were prepared by S. G. Frazer, a Dublin engineer. No date has yet been announced for the beginning of the work. It is understood that some American capital has been guaranteed in connection with the steamship service.

It is believed that the enterprise includes an express line across Southern Ireland and a Channel ferry connecting directly with the Great Western Railway, for passengers to London.

The cost of the Berehaven harbor works and the railroad will be £900,000.

MALTESE BECOME RIOTOUS.

Tear a Union Jack to Pieces and Disfigure Queen Victoria's Statue.

VALETTA, Malta, Aug. 14.—The discontent here, arising from the language question and other grievances, is growing more acute.

On Sunday a Union Jack was torn to pieces in the streets by a large body of demonstrators. This was followed by the disfiguring of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Statue last night. The marble was defaced with damaging acid.

The perpetrators of the outrage have not been discovered.

From 1800, when Great Britain captured Malta, until now the islanders have given very little trouble, regarding themselves as fortunate to be under a stable Government. The present difficulties, however, are regarded as serious. They are said to be chiefly the result of the disinclination of the Maltese to put themselves to trouble, and an order of the British Colonial authorities directing that English be the official language meant a good deal of trouble for the natives.

Most of the Maltese speak only Italian, and to learn English is a task which they do not relish. Mr. Chamberlain, however, remained firm in his attitude, and the members of the Maltese Legislative Council thereupon refused to vote money for supplies. Mr. Chamberlain then telegraphed to the Governor of the island, directing him to raise the necessary sums by an order in (Executive) Council.

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

French Proposal Adopted by Committee of the Berlin Congress.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The most important question before the Zoological Congress came up to-day in the Committee on Nomenclature.

Three propositions were presented. The French delegation proposed to make the existing nomenclature conform with classic Latin, grammatically and etymologically. The American delegates proposed to make no changes except in the case of obvious typographical errors. The Germans made a compromise proposition, which did not find favor.

After a warm discussion the French proposition was accepted, the Swiss delegates giving the deciding vote for the proposal. The Dutch delegates and part of the German delegation voted with the Americans. The British delegates voted with the French.

British Naval Works Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday, in the course of the discussion on the Naval Works bill, E. G. Pretyman (Conservative,) advanced as an argument in favor of the expenditure for coaling facilities the recent report of the United States Bureau of Equipment. He said that Great Britain could not afford to be behind the United States in this matter. The bill asks for a total of £27,500,000 to increase docking accommodation, coaling stations, and reserve of ammunition. For construction of the Malta breakwater, which will cost £1,000,000, and railroads connecting the South Wales coal fields with home ports and works, is already in progress.

Kaiser Displeased with Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—"In Court circles," says the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, "it is said that Emperor William is little pleased with the new tariff bill. He regards as the chief task of Count von Bülow that of securing a renewal of the commercial treaties. Count von Bülow's fate as Chancellor depends upon his success in that direction."

Macedonian Committeemen Acquitted.

SOFIA, Aug. 14.—The trial of ex-President Sarafoff of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and other prominent members of the committee, charged with being connected with the murder of an alleged Turkish spy and with the assassination of Prof. Michaeleánu of Bucharest, ended to-day in the acquittal of the accused. The result was received with popular rejoicing.

Another Berlin Banker Arrested.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Max Opitz, proprietor of a large private bank in Berlin, was arrested to-day, charged with heavy defalcations and forgeries. It is said that his customers will lose several million marks.

BEATS A CHAMPION AT GOLF.

H. Thacher Wins from Howard Colby of Ardsley on the Kebo Valley Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—The finest golf of the season was brought out in the first and semi-final rounds of the annual open tournament here to-day. There were surprises, just as there were yesterday, and the most disappointing was the putting out of Howard Colby, the Ardsley champion and the only scratch man left after yesterday's havoc among the cracks. H. Thacher accomplished this after some capital golf and he now looks like a certain winner. The other sensational match of the morning round was the defeat of H. Emmons by W. R. Thurston, the Northeast Harbor champion, by one up.

In the semi-final round in the afternoon Thacher played in consistently fine form, several times bettering bogey and getting his match with Thurston five up and four to play. C. C. Auchincloss had a hard fight with Radcliff, taking 19 holes to win. In the Consolation Dr. Collins and L. R. Littlejohn were left in at the end of the day's play. The final matches to-morrow will be 36 holes. A large gallery has followed the play each day and great enthusiasm and interest have been shown.

Summary:

First Round.—H. Thacher beat H. Colby, 4 up and 3 to play, W. R. Thurston beat H. Emmons, C. C. Auchincloss beat C. R. Auchincloss, 3 up and 2 to play, Radcliff beat Livingston, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Finals.—H. Thacher beat W. R. Thurston, 6 up and 4 to play, C. C. Auchincloss beat Radcliff, 1 up in 19 holes.

Consolation, First Round.—Condon beat Hodges, 2 up, Dr. Collins beat Soutter, 2 up and 1 to play, King beat Littlejohn, 4 up and 2 to play, Robbins beat Burrill, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Finals.—Collins beat Condon, 1 up, Littlejohn beat Robbins, 4 up and 2 to play.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE.

For Seventh Annual National Competition at Atlantic City.

An official programme was sent out yesterday by the United States Golf Association giving the details of play in the seventh amateur championship of the United States, to be held at the Atlantic City Country Club, Sept. 9 to 14, inclusive. The winner will receive a gold medal and his club the custody for the year of the one-thousand-dollar trophy. There is a silver medal for the runner-up, and bronze medals for the third and fourth in the race. The medal play qualifying round will be on Monday, Sept. 9, the hour of starting to be fixed later, according to the number to enter. It will be at thirty-two holes, and the United States Golf Association offers prizes for the three lowest scores.

Thirty-two will qualify for the championship, who will begin match play on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. All the match play rounds will be at thirty-six holes, the play on Wednesday and Thursday beginning at 9:30 o'clock, and for the semi-finals and final on Friday and Saturday at 10:30 o'clock. Competitors shall enter through the Secretaries of their respective clubs, and an entry fee of $5 must accompany each entry and must be received by the Secretary of the United States Golf Association not later than 6 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 2. All entries are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the association.

The contest is expected to bring out the best golf that has as yet been witnessed among amateurs in the United States. It will include F. S. Douglas, the former amateur champion, who led the field in the recent all-comers' tournament at Hollywood until the last round, when, through one poor drive, the professionals were able to pass him, and probably Walter J. Travis, the present champion, who is now abroad and increasing his renown by the fine game he has displayed against the best players of Scotland and England. The potentiality of the contest that will attract the most interest will be the showing made by the younger set, who will for the first time enter in force. Two, C. H. Seeley and Will L. Thompson, have beaten Travis within the twelvemonth, and, since his good showing abroad, they are encouraged to meet him again. Of the older set of whom something is expected, A. G. Lockwood, the Bostonian; C. M. Hamilton and C. B. Macdonald, the winner of 1895, may be mentioned. The two others who have held the title, H. J. Whigham and H. M. Harriman, are not regarded as starters this year, the former being abroad and the latter not having played of late in tournaments. The Atlantic City Clubhouse and grounds will be open to competitors for a week before the contest.

EXPOSITION CYCLE RACES.

Pittsburg Rider Won the Only Final in Pan-American Championships.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—There was only one final in the Grand Circuit meet of the National Cycling Association on the quarter-mile board track at the Pan-American Stadium to-day. It was the half-mile handicap, amateur, and was won by P. W. Brown of Pittsburg. The weeding out for the grand semi-finals and finals to-morrow brought out some good contests and some surprises, especially in the Pan-American circuit championship. The fight for the money in that event has narrowed down to Kramer, Fisher, Lawson, and Owen Kimble. Tom Cooper of Detroit failed to get a place in the first trial heat.

The English riders did better work today. Jack Green won the first heat of the one-mile 2:10 class professional, and, getting a place in the semi-finals, won the right to compete in the grand semi-final to-morrow. Besides Green, Bowler and Newkirk of Chicago and Otto Maya of Erie have qualified in this event.

Walter Smith made a mistake in entering a match race at fifteen miles. He tired after ten miles had been covered and could not hold his pace, Dahlke winning by a lap and a quarter. Summary:

Mile professional Pan-American circuit championship semi-finals, first two to qualify for grand semi-final. First semi-final won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John F. Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—2:11 3-5.

Second semi-final won by Iver Lawson, Buffalo; O. S. Kimble, Louisville, second. Time—2:11 1-5.

Grand semi-final and final to-morrow.

Mile, 2:10 class, professional, first two in each heat to qualify for grand semi-final.

First semi-final won by Ted Newkirk, Chicago; Jack Green, England, second. Time—2:41 2-5.

Second semi-final won by James Bowler, Chicago; Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., second. Time—2:40 3-5.

Grand semi-final and final to-morrow.

Half-mile handicap, amateur, won by P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, (50 yards;) Fred Schade, Buffalo, (50 yards,) second; Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo, (scratch,) third. Time—1:00 3-5.

Half-mile, handicap, professional, two first in each heat to qualify for final. First heat won by Sidney Jenkins, England, (60 yards;) George F. Campbell, Toronto, (50 yards,) second. Time—0:57 4-5.

Second heat won by Jack Green, England, (60 yards;) Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., (60 yards,) second. Time—0:57 1-5.

Third heat won by Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass., (scratch;) Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (15 yards,) second. Time—0:56 3-5.

Fourth heat won by Ted Newkirk, Chicago, (70 yards;) James B. Bowler, Chicago, (50 yards,) second. Time—0:56 4-5.

Match race, fifteen miles, between Fred H. Dahlke of Buffalo and Walter Smith of New York, paced by motor tandem, won by Dahlke. Time—5 miles, 8:39; 10 miles, 17:08 1-5; 15 miles, 25:21 2-5.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is very little doing in society, except at Newport, where for the week it will be extremely gay with tennis, yacht racing, dinners, and luncheons. Bar Harbor and other resorts have also fallen into line. The season at all the Summer places will be very late, and it will be way into September before the last dance or dinner will be given.

***

Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has left her country house, Fairie Lea, for Newport, where she will remain for some time and from there go to Bar Harbor. The Rumson Road cottagers have been very gay during the past two weeks, and luncheons have been given by Mrs. Bloodgood, Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. Street, and Mrs. Neeser.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers are at their country seat, Lakelands, near Coopers-town, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde Clarke have had a party of young people at Hyde Hall for their daughter, Miss Anne Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes at Woodside Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. William Constable at Glimmer Glen, have house parties.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw Safe are expected in this country within a fortnight from England. They will go direct to Newport, where they will remain for the rest of the season.

***

Among the dinners given recently at Southampton were those of Mrs. Harry P. Robbins, Mrs. Manice, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, and by Albert de Goicouria.

***

And now is the time for the coachmen's and servants' dances. There will be one at Southampton next Wednesday given by the smartest coachmen of the most fashionable families. The coachmen's ball at Newport will take place later in the season.

***

The Auguste Victoria, which sails today for Hamburg, has booked among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honore, Jr., of Chicago; R. C. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Platt, and Walter Geer. On the Majestic, which sailed yesterday, were Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Newton Smith, and Bishop J. W. Alstork.

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On the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, there came, among others, John McE. Ames, T. H. Ashcroft, Pierre L. Barbey, Charles Bishop, G. S. Bowdoin, the Rev. J. David Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart, G. A. Cox and Mrs. Cox, E. W. Cox, K. B. Fullerton, Mrs. E. Fullerton and Miss Fullerton, Col. L. P. Dawnay, Lady Victoria Dawnay, Master Alan and the Misses Margaret and Vere Dawnay, Henry Delafield, Col. H. F. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. French and Miss Mina Roberts French, Miss A. S. Guthrie and Miss M. H. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hunt, John Hyde and Miss Emily Hyde, R. L. Keen, Thomas Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Knowlton and the Misses Carrie M. and Helen G. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe, W. Leeming, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Morgan, James H. Neilson, James G. Newcomb, J. Armstrong Rawlins, G. W. Robbins, C. B. Roberts, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Robertson, W. W. Rossiter, Mrs. F. C. E. Roby, Frederick Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Torrance, J. Douglas Walker, Peter Marié, W. M. Warren, J. Hobart Warren, and Mrs. Warren, Robert Winsor, and Robert Winsor, Jr.

***

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and Master W. E. D. Stokes also arrived on the Oceanic, as did H. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Anna Phelps Stokes, Miss C. Phelps Stokes, and Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes.

***

Peter Marié, who arrived yesterday from France, via Liverpool, will go to Southampton and thence to Bar Harbor.

Rockefeller—Crandall.

C. M. Rockefeller, soliciting agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and of several other freight lines, was married on Aug. 10 to Mrs. Jennie Crandall. The ceremony was performed by Alderman Armitage Mathews. Mrs. Crandall comes from Springfield, L. I., and Mr. Rockefeller is well-known among railroad men and shippers in this city.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—Tennis at the Casino this morning and a polo match in the afternoon attracted society people out of doors.

A dance given at Wayside by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., in honor of her daughter, Miss Laura P. Swan, was to-night's chief social event. The guests numbered 160, and Mr. J. Hude Neilson, with Miss Swan as his partner, led the cotillion. Many among the guests at the dance attended earlier in the evening the dinners given by Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Marquis de la Gandara.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave an elaborate dinner at the Courts villa in Harrison Avenue. The table was decorated with allamandas. Each of the twenty-four guests, as is now the custom, received a pretty floral souvenir.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson's dinner was at Gravel Court. The veranda and drawing room were tastily decorated, and on the dinner table was a mass of white flowers and evergreens. American Beauty roses were placed in vases about the dining room, contrasting with the table flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French entertained at dinner.

Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse gave a dinner at Eastbourne Lodge.

Lispenard Stewart's dinner was at White Lodge, and Marquis de la Gandara's at Berger's. Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., gave a dinner for twenty-four guests. Another of the evening's entertainments was that of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a luncheon in the afternoon to twenty guests; Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie a children's party, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll an entertainment on board the sloop yacht Navahoe.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave a reception at Dudley Place, at which Mme. Ladonia Breitner of Paris rendered several violin selections.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have arrived at their villa on Narragansett Avenue.

The first rental of a cottage for the season of 1902 was made to-day, the Dresser place on Bellevue Court going to Joseph Harriman, who has occupied this same cottage for two years.

The price paid by Major J. C. Mallory for the Hatch estate in Kay Street was $23,437.50. The house is an old stone one, and is in a poor condition, having been unoccupied for about fifteen years. The furnishings and furniture are also old and very much out of fashion. Major Mallory will make extensive alterations and repairs preparatory to occupying the house next Summer.

W. F. Powers, Frank S. Witherbee, J. Frank McFadden, William P. Burden, Bradish G. Johnson, G. T. Bishpam, Jr., W. A. Hazard, Samuel B. Blagden, Jr., H. King, and Palmer E. Presbrey are registered at the Casino.

United States Senator Kean of New Jersey, George A. Huhn, and R. T. Wilson arrived to-night from New York.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews returned to-night from the White Mountains.

H. King of New York is the guest of William P. Thompson.

George T. Bishpam, Jr., is at the Redwood cottage.

Mrs. Julien T. Davies has sent out cards for dinners on Aug. 17 and 23.

Miss Leary will give a dinner on the evenings of Aug. 18 and 25.

Senator Kean is the guest of Sidney Webster at his villa, on Harrison Avenue.

W. A. Hazard, Miss Jessie Hazard, Miss M. P. Hazard, and René L. La Montagne, Jr., of Long Island, are at the Newcliffe.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a luncheon at the Havemeyer villa to-morrow afternoon in honor of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse.

Bradish G. Johnson and William P. Burden are guests of Willing H. Spencer.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—Bar Harbor has been gay to-day. At Kebo the tennis and golf tournaments have kept the club lively. The largest affair of the season is taking place at the Malvern. It is the weekly ball, and the dinners preceding it were unusually large ones.

Among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. de Grasse Fox, G. W. Van Nest, Mrs. Plaa Hunt, Mrs. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Frederick Joy, and Mrs. W. A. Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri entertained Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston, Sumner K. Gerard, Miss Coles, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. Hubby, Phoenix Ingraham, and Alexander F. Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup entertained Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, and Mr. and Mrs. Stickney.

Mrs. Fox's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Thorndyke, Mr. and Mrs. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Biddle, Miss Baird, Miss Rodgers, Arden Robbins, Mr. Beale, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Thorndyke, Mr. De Blit, Miss Sylvia Fox, and de Grasse Fox.

At Mrs. W. A. Rutherford's dinner were Mr. and Mrs. L. McIlvaine Luquer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Groome, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Hare, Miss Strong, Miss Ripley, Miss Keyser, Mr. Denby, Mr. Conkling, Capt. Bush, Mr. Rutherford, Montgomery Sears, and Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Van Nest entertained Mr. and Mrs. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Harrison Gray, George B. Dorr, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Barney, Miss Gregory, Miss Hollins, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Davis, and Pierpont Davis.

Mrs. L. Platt Hunt had as guests at her dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Grace Seeley, Mr. Grepp, Mr. Rodgers, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Platt.

At the dance nearly all the members of the Summer colony were present.

Morris K. Jesup gave a reception to Booker T. Washington this afternoon.

FUNERAL OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

Immense Crowds in the Streets of Naples—The Body Now on the Cruiser Varese.

NAPLES, Aug. 14.—The funeral of Signor Crispi took place to-day, and was an imposing ceremony.

Troops lined the route of the procession, which was through the principal streets, and presented arms as the funeral car passed. The car was drawn by eight black horses with sable trappings. The cords of the pall were held by the Mayors of Rome, Naples, Palermo, and Ribera, Sicily; (Crispi's birthplace;) the Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies and other State officials. A caisson draped with flags was followed by cars piled high with floral tributes.

Those in the procession included King Victor Emmanuel's Aide de Camp, representing the King; the German Consul, representing Emperor William; Senators, Deputies, Ministers, Generals, members of patriotic societies, Garibaldian veterans, and military and naval detachments. Immense crowds occupied the streets, balconies, and windows. All present uncovered as the coffin passed.

At the Arsenal the body was taken on board the cruiser Varese, where there was a short service, minute guns being fired in the meanwhile. The Varese sails at midnight, escorted by two armored cruisers, conveying the family of Signor Crispi and the Government representatives.

SIR WILLIAM LAIRD DEAD.

A Well-Known Scottish Ironmaster—Born in 1830 and Knighted in 1897.

GLASGOW, Aug. 14.—Sir William Laird, the ironmaster, is dead.

Sir William Laird was made a Knight Bachelor in 1897, at the time of Queen Victoria's jubilee, when many business men were similarly honored. He was the son of a Scottish farmer, and was born at Blairgowrie in 1830. Educated at the parish school, he was intended for the legal profession, but he showed a fondness for engineering, and entered the service of William Baird & Co., ironmasters of Gartsherrie. In 1878 he became a partner in the firm.

Sir William took keen interest in politics, and was at one time President of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland. He was a member of Conservative clubs in Glasgow (in which city he resided) and Edinburgh. In 1899 he became Chairman of the North British Railway Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Wilbur J. Chamberlin.

Wilbur J. Chamberlin, staff correspondent for The New York Sun at Pekin for the last year and long a well-known newspaper writer, died in Carlsbad, Germany, yesterday. His death was due to cerebral congestion and heart failure. The news came as a surprise, for about three weeks ago he was reported as convalescent.

He was born in Great Bend, Penn., March 12, 1866, but when ten years old removed with his parents to Plainfield, N. J. A mercantile career proving distasteful at the very outset, he attached himself to the staff of a Jersey City newspaper and soon was supplying New Jersey news to leading New York and Philadelphia papers. He joined the staff of The Sun in 1887, and from that time on took a prominent part in many of the most noteworthy news-gathering exploits of his day.

He was a war correspondent during the war with Spain, and wrote a ten-column report of the land battle at Santiago which attracted wide attention. He wrote it while crossing the Caribbean Sea in rough weather in a yacht to reach a telegraph office.

Mr. Chamberlin was married fifteen years ago to Miss Laura Moffett of Plainf

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMpany of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893.	Luyster, Isaac, unknown	$66.87
	DIVIDENDS.	
	70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown	$296.00
	98 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown	411.50
	115 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown	2,891.07
	130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown	272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

15 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED TO AN INVESTOR
WHO WILL ADVANCE $50,000 ON A BUILDING OPERATION EXCEEDING $400,000. MONEY TO BE REFUNDED WHEN PERMANENT LOAN IS PLACED. BUILDING LOAN HAS BEEN SECURED; no risk.
WANTED A PARTY TO INVEST $100,000 IN A LARGE OPERATION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS ABOVE.
THE PROPONENT WHO DESIRES THESE RESPECTIVE ADVANCES HAS JUST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A SIMILAR OPERATION INVOLVING ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS. ADDRESS H. L. PHELPS, 168 WILLIS AVE., N. Y. CITY.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.
F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lost—Bankbook No. 133,062 issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to William Kennedy or Thomas Kennedy. Finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check.	Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel.	Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE W. YOUNG	President	CLARK WILLIAMS	Treasurer
LUTHER KOUNTZE	Vice-President	WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice-President	RICHARD M. HURD	Asst. Secretary
ARTHUR TURNBULL	3d Vice-President	CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	Luther Kountze,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	Charlton T. Lewis,	James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler,	Charles R. Henderson,	Robert Olyphant,	George W. Young.

Proposals.

OFFER OF $9,000,000
3½ PER CENT.
PHILADELPHIA CITY LOAN

Office of the Mayor.

Philadelphia, July 15th, 1901.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room 202, City Hall, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon, the 19th day of August, 1901, for nine million (9,000,000) dollars of desirable City Loan in amounts and on conditions as follows:

Nine million (9,000,000) dollars of the twelve million (12,000,000) dollars Thirty-year Water Loan, authorized by ordinance of City Councils approved March 15th, 1900, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of twelve million (12,000,000) dollars for the installation of works for the improvement and filtration of the water supply of the City of Philadelphia."

In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance and the amendment thereto, approved July 15th, 1901, the principal of the loan offered above, viz.: Nine million (9,000,000) dollars, will be paid thirty (30) years after the date of issue of certificates, and the rate of interest shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) percentum per annum, and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia half yearly on the first day of the months of January and July.

Bidders are advised that under the ordinance authorizing the loan, certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require, in sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples of the registered form, and shall be made payable in the lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes.

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form on blanks which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or certificate of deposit, drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for five percentum of the amount of the loan for which bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of bid, and deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposits from the time of the opening of the bids until the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before the 24th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
MAYOR.

$20,000 PARK BONDS.
Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1883; March 18, 1885, and March 17, 1893.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $16,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

Dividends.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
A dividend of 2 Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.
The semi-annual dividend, due September 1, 1901, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company will be payable on and after that date at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. The transfer books will be closed from August 20th to September 3, 1901.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901.
W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

27 William Street,
New York, August 15th, 1901.
Mr. Charles Einsiedler has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

AMERICAN ELEVATED COMPANY.

Efforts to Call Attention to the Stock—Attempts to Use Device Similar to the "Loop the Loop."

For the last two or three days efforts have been made to call attention to the stock of the American Elevated Railroad Company, a Mr. Tomlinson appearing on the "curb" for the purpose of trading in the stock and making it known in the outside market. Yesterday in particular, attempts were made to interest the outside brokers in the stock, and several sales, amounting in all to 500 shares or more, were reported to have been made.

These sales, however, were said by many brokers to be to all appearances "wash sales," and apparently few, if any, of the brokers took the matter seriously. The day being a dull one, some of the brokers appeared to take much interest in the affairs of the new company, being themselves much amused at what they called the crudity of the efforts to introduce the stock.

Osborn Conjelton, President of the company, disclaimed efforts to establish trading in the stock, saying that the company is not ready for that yet. It is believed that he had in mind some pending litigation involving the right of the company to the electrical device, which resembles that in use at Coney Island in the "loop the loop" and "flip-flap railway."

Concerning this device, George Westinghouse is quoted in the prospectus as saying:

"This system can be run with perfect safety 200 miles an hour."

Mr. Conjelton, when asked what interests were behind the company, replied:

"Some of the persons have had something to do with the West Street elevated scheme, and also know something about such a thing as an elevated franchise on Broadway, from Fourteenth Street to Harlem."

Wall Street financiers, when questioned, were at a loss to know what Mr. Conjelton meant, as they know nothing of a Broadway elevated franchise.

CITY OF ALBANY SUED.

Traction Company Wants Money for Cars Destroyed During Strike.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—A suit has been begun by the United Traction Company to recover damages from the City and County of Albany on account of the destruction of cars and other property during the strike. The suit is based upon the alleged failure of the authorities to afford the company ample protection.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

American Heel Protector Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Koppel Friedland and I. L. Miller, New York City; Selig Holstein, Paterson, N. J.

Palisade Co-operative Association of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. Wald Bittorf, F. W. Gaiser, and Jacob Gaiser, Jr., New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 14.—The following corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

Co-operative Savings Loan Fund of the Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the United States of Fox Chase, Penn.; to create a loan fund among workingsmen; capital $300,000.

Dr. Zig Medical Company of Bradford, Penn.; to manufacture drugs, chemicals, and medicines; capital $50,000.

Massachusetts Wharf Trust Company of Brookline and Bedford, Mass.; to deal in real estate, particularly wharf lands; capital $50,000.

Allison & Randolph Company of New York; to organize and promote various enterprises; capital $100,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 14	465,473
To date this year	196,134,004
Corresponding date last year	74,384,843

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 14	$2,026,500
To date this year	$700,799,220
Corresponding date last year	$323,339,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	1¾	Int. Power	¾
Am. Locomotive	1½	King. & Pemb	2
Am. Sugar	1¼	Long Island	1
Am. Tobacco	2½	Louis. & Nash	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Mexican National	½
Brunswick	1	Minn. & St. L	¾
Canada South	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Chi. & Alton pf	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. P	2⅝	Nat. Salt	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf	2	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. & N. W	1¼	St. J. & G. I	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1
Col. Fuel & I	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Consol. Gas	2¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	1⅜
Cont. Tobacco	1	Twin City R. T	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Union Pacific	½
Denver & R. G. pf	1⅛	Union Pacific pf	¾
Evans. & T. H	1	U. S. Leather	1
General Electric	4	U. S. Leather pf	1⅞
Gt. North. pf	2	U. S. Steel	½
Hock. Valley pf	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Kansas City So	1¾
Am. Locom., pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¾
Am. Sugar pf	3½	N. Y., N. H. & H	½
C., C., C. & St. L	⅝	North American	1
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Pacific Mail	½
Denver & R. G	½	St. Law. & Adir	½
Des M. & Ft. D	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Erie 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W	½
Illinois Central	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Paper	½		
Int. Paper pf	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	2½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc	1¼
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Va. Mid. gen., stpd	1

Bonds Declined.

Erie 1st con. 4s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Continuing improvement shows in the security market. Business does not broaden much, but the market has solid character. Commission house transactions are not large, but from every commission broker comes uniform testimony to the fact that public interest is awakening and may need but slight impetus to duplicate the buying movement of last Spring. Yesterday's market, after a strong opening, was subjected to concerted bear attack, which it withstood easily, disclosing the familiar situation of shortage of floating supply and resulting in a quick responsive rally.

Leadership was assumed by St. Paul, 70,000 shares of that stock changing hands at a net advance of 2⅝, the last price being also the highest. There can be no more important leadership—none more significant—than that of St. Paul; the St. Paul system is pre-eminently representative, its operations reflecting more clearly than any other single railroad the drift of commercial and financial tendencies. It is a "three-crop" road, carrying both Spring and Winter wheat and corn, serving a territory more diversified than does any other system; and the market action for its securities is construable as evidence that capitalists are convinced that no disaster is impending because of reduced corn yield. It is true that statements have been put out anticipating an increase in the St. Paul dividend next month, but it is very doubtful whether these are an appreciable factor in the rising price for the stock, which is entitled to its leadership and its advance on fundamental facts. Corroborative of this view is the kindred strength for properties affected by similar conditions, conspicuously Atchison and Union Pacific, distinctly following the St. Paul movement. Next to St. Paul the largest volume of transactions took place in Union Pacific, of which over 41,000 shares changed hands at a net advance of about a point. This stock is a favorite target for bear attack, but it exhibits a resiliency threatening to the short interests.

Other securities in which transactions exceeding 10,000 shares took place were Sugar Refining, Atchison, Erie, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Norfolk and Western, People's Gas, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, United States Leather, common and preferred, and United States Steel, common and preferred. With the single exception of People's Gas, which declined a fraction, each of these securities closed at advances. The Steel shares were less conspicuous than usual of late, not much over 30,000 shares of the common and preferred being traded in, and fluctuations in them were of meagre character. The significance of this marketwise is the elimination of the strike issue—Wall Street having reached the opinion that the contest is already decided in favor of the Steel Corporation.

The less active stocks were in the main strong, fair rises being recorded in most of them. Net declines were rare and insignificant.

Total transactions again slightly increased, reaching about 450,000 shares. London buying represented about 40,000 shares, chiefly of Union Pacific, Atchison, and St. Paul. Some local shorts ran to cover on the early London buying, evidently fearing that it foreshadowed a strong upward movement.

The Chicago grain markets were slightly reactionary, wheat and corn each declining about ⅝, furnishing further evidence that crop damage has been discounted. The export demand for wheat continues active, notably at outports, some 400,000 bushels being reported yesterday engaged at Baltimore. The grain situation, after due allowance for the corn damage, tends constantly toward favoring conditions for the security market; wheat production and the foreign demand for that cereal form a distinct offset to the damage suffered by corn; and speculative recognition of this phase of the situation is beginning to be apparent; it has been somewhat tardy, but will doubtless exert influence from now on.

An important and favorable feature is the continued ease of money; the call loan rate yesterday was at no time much over 2 per cent., the majority of loans being placed at 2¼. Time money is correspondingly easy. Sterling exchange has weakened a little under the heavy offerings of wheat drafts, and there is no expectation now of immediate gold shipments.

Speculative interests are gaining confidence. The apprehension excited over the corn situation is quieting down under the influence of the Government crop report, which failed to bear out the extreme prophecies of disaster so freely proclaimed from interested sources. The Steel strike has ceased to exert any marked influence. Facts and figures again receive consideration—and they are all one way—confirming the records of continued prosperity, of which the most easily grasped and understood are the current reports of railroad earnings, which with scarcely an exception continue to surpass all records.

ABSORBING VANDERBILT ISSUES.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has recently invested $8,000,000 in the stocks of the lower-priced properties of the Vanderbilt system, including over 20,000 shares of Nickel Plate common and an equal amount of Lake Erie and Western.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Developments of importance seem to be impending in Canadian Pacific Railway affairs. Hints are heard again of a possible change in control. European buying orders have been executed by Hallgarten & Co., Zimmermann & Forshay, A. A. Horsman & Co., and other Stock Exchange houses with foreign connections.

One current report has it that the company may increase its next dividend, depending on the outcome of reported negotiations for the sale of extensive holdings of land. The company owns about 15,500,000 acres. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, controlled by the Canadian Pacific, is expected to reap great benefits this year from the bumper crops harvested in Manitoba, Minnesota, and Northern Dakota. These crops far exceed the average of those of other States in quantity and quality. This subordinate stock appears to be bought by Canadian Pacific insiders.

PAPER PLANT TO BE REPAIRED.

The popular thirst for International Paper stock was somewhat abated yesterday, transactions aggregating only about a quarter of the 6,000 shares suddenly demanded on the day before. An officer of the company says that extraordinary expenditures must be made upon the company's plant.

IRON TRADE SITUATION

In its review of the iron trade situation The Iron Age this morning will treat the Amalgamated strike as sure of collapse. It says:

"The scarcity of material for prompt delivery has caused a sharp advance in tin plate, sheets, hoops, skelp, and bars. Still in the latter some good contracts for long-time delivery have been closed, among them one lot of 14,000 tons to an Ohio agricultural implement maker. In the plate trade further good orders have been placed for ships on the lakes. The American Bridge Company has taken a number of good orders, among them some notable ones for highway bridges, a department which is being cultivated.

"The pig iron statistics for Aug. 1 show that the make of coke and anthracite iron declined from 303,793 tons weekly on July 1, to 297,269 tons weekly on Aug. 1. The stocks of pig iron reported by makers remained practically stationary, thus showing that consumption is taking care of the current output, large as it is."

CHRONICLE FIRE TABLES.

The Chronicle Fire Tables from 1901, have been issued showing a record of the fire losses in the United States by States and Territories during 1900 with exhibits of the monthly, annual and aggregate fire losses in the country during twenty-six years. The comparative statement of losses by fire in the United States for five years shows the loss for 1900 as $161,000,000 as against $153,000,000 for 1899, $131,000,000 for 1898, $116,000,000 for 1897 and $118,000,000 for 1896. The year of greatest loss was 1893, when the figures reached $167,544,317. Of the 109,092 risks burned last year, 50,447 were dwellings, boarding houses, etc., 17,547 were retail and wholesale stores, offices, etc., and 16,337 were livery stables, barns, tobacco barns, etc.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$5,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company 3½ per cent. consolidated mortgage, "Series E," due 1949, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Company,) coupons August and February, 95¾.

$1,800 Newark Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1944, coupons April and October, 140½.

2 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $20 each, $16 per share.

44 shares German Exchange Bank, $100 each, 513.

13 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 310¼.

5 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 111¾.

650 shares Delaware River and Atlantic Railroad Company, $50 each, $1 per share.

6 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 250.

50 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 696.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 383.

500 shares Chatham Nations! Bank, $25 each, 225.

$12,000 Georgia Midland Railroad 3 per cent. bonds, due 1946, interest April and October, 67¾.

150 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 235.

100 shares Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, $100 each, 147½.

11 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 260.

180 shares American Banknote Company, $54 per share.

2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,400.

$900 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 92.

2 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 316.

$1,000 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 91.

$10,000 Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, N. J., 5 per cent. bonds, 62.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that the option obtained by a New-York syndicate on the Flat Top Coal Land Association has been extended for sixty days.

According to Joplin (Mo.) dispatches, the steel strike has seriously interfered with the demand for zinc ore.

Tax valuation of railroads in California fixed at $1,559,730 more than last year.

An official of the Burlington quoted as saying that as the last dividend included one extra month, the next meeting for action on the dividend, which regularly would have been held this week, will probably not be held until about this time next month.

Advices from Victoria, B. C., stating that, owing to the lack of shipping facilities through strikes, the mines of the new Vancouver Coal Company have practically closed.

Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad extended consolidated bonds, maturing Sept. 1, will be paid on Sept. 3.

Heavy purchase of pig iron, amounting to $177,000, made by the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company.

Approval by the stockholders of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago of the increase in the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $158,590,539; balances, $6,711,420; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,490,203.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88¼@4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾, and 5.16⅛ less 1-16@5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅝; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—20@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—There was no special demand for money to-day, and discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was more cheerful. Consols were well maintained. High-class securities were in demand. Home rails and foreigners were quiet but steady. Rio Tintos were lower. Argentines improved. Mines were good.

Little business was done in Americans, but they were buoyant, particularly St. Paul, on dividend rumors. Steels continued good. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were firm throughout.

Consols for money, 94⅝; consols for the account, 94 11-16; Anaconda, 9½; Canadian Pacific, 114⅜; St. Paul, 167½; Louisville, 105½; Illinois Central, 147½; New York Central, 156; Pennsylvania, 74½; Southern Pacific, 57⅝; United States Steel, 44⅜; preferred, 95¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Atchison, 76⅝; preferred, 98¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 101⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; preferred, 94; Erie, 38½; first preferred, 66⅞; second preferred, 51; Missouri, K

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday were a continuation of those prevailing earlier in the week. Transactions were still very limited, but as on the previous day prices held firm, and in some instances showed substantial advances. The strength of the Stock Exchange market accounted in large part for the better prices on the curb, there being few specific reasons for the improvement which appeared in various parts of the list.

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AMERICAN CAN was traded in to the extent of 800 shares, between 24½ and 24⅝. It closed at 24 bid, as compared with the previous day's close at 24⅛ bid. Transactions in the preferred stock amounted to only 200 shares, which sold at 73⅞ and 74.

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CONTINENTAL TOBACCO BONDS, which have been in demand for several days past, were again actively dealt in. On sales of about $170,000 they rose from 66⅞ to 67⅝. The closing bid of 67⅝ showed a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. The buying of the bonds was stimulated by the report that application would be soon made to have the trading in the bonds transferred to the Stock Exchange.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING sold at 148, and afterward 148 was bid for the stock. The day's transactions in the stock on the curb amounted to 100 shares.

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STANDARD OIL sold at 775 and then advanced to 778 bid, at which figure it closed with a net gain of 5 points.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION common sold in full lots at 20, with sales of odd lots at 28½ and 28¾. The highest price of the day represented an advance of 2 points over the best bid recorded at the close of the previous day.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred was strong, but no transactions were made. It closed at 80¾ bid, with no stock offered. St. Louis Transit shared the strength and closed at 27 bid.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred advanced to 49 on the purchase of 200 shares. The common stock was traded in to the extent of 100 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	24	24¼	24⅛	24⅜
American Can pf	73¾	74¼	73⅜	74⅛
American Chicle	85	86	86	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	20½	50
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14¾	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
*California Copper	¼	⅞	¼	⅞
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Cast-iron Pipe pf	32	33⅜	32	33⅜
Central Fireworks	2	25	2	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	13½	14½	13½	14½
Con. Refrigerating	6⅛	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf			26½	29
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	35	27	35
Cons. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67¾	67⅞	67⅛	68⅜
Continental Tobacco deb	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	14½	15	13⅜	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40½	41	40½	42
Detroit Southern 4s	35	40	35	40
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¾	⅞	1	1¼
General Chemical	65½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Gol. Signal	35	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74¼	73¼	74¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	87	85½	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid 6%	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. Dock R. E. & P.	21½	22	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans. $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33⅜
Otis Elevator pf	97	98	96½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Pratt & Whitney	45	46	45	46
Pratt & Whitney pf	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	148	152	151	154
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	101½	102	101	102
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82½	81⅝	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	28	27¼	27⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf	48½	49¼	48⅜	48⅞
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. bds	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	778	780	773	775
Storage Power	7	10	8	9
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17	17½
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	70	75	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L.	80¾	81	80	80¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80¾		80¼	81½
U. S. Cotton Duck	29½	30	29½	30
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	23½	30	27	29
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds				100
Universal Tobacco, w. i		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¼	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

-Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R. 20s	220	225	220	225
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 1s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	48½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109½	110½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	191½	203½	196	203½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	29
New Orleans Traction pf	103	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	102	111	109	111
Union 1st 5s	111½	117	111½	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105⅝	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	310
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108½	108	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6⅜	5¼	6⅞
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	48	50	48	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¾	88¼	86¾	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109½	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92⅝
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	112⅞	113	7,450	Amalgamated Copper	113⅜	113⅞	112⅞	113⅞	— ⅜
	29	29⅛	600	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	....
	84	84½	240	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	+1¼
	33½	34	20	Am. Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	....
	90¾	91½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91½	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
	32½	32⅝	200	American Ice Co	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	— ½
	67	69	300	American Ice Co. pf	68½	69	68½	69	....
	60¼	62½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅜
	5⅝	6	100	Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	— ¼
	51½	51⅜	1,660	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51⅜	+ ⅛
	100⅜	100⅞	710	Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	+ ⅛
	24⅞	24⅞	1,150	Am. Locomotive	24	25	24	24½	+ ½
	83½	85	1,350	Am. Locomotive pf	84	84¼	83½	83½	— ½
	131½	131⅜	13,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132	132	130¾	131¾	+ ¼
	122	127	100	Am. Sugar R. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	— 3¼
	135½	136	1,000	Am. Tobacco ctfs	134	135½	134	135½	+ 3½
	44⅛	44⅝	1,000	Anaconda C. Min. Co	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼	....
	71½	74⅛	28,335	Atch., Top. & S. F	74⅝	75¼	74	74⅝	+ ⅛
	95½	95⅝	4,460	A., Top. & S. F. pf	96	96⅜	95⅜	95⅝	+ ⅛
	98¾	99	5,500	Baltimore & Ohio	98½	100	98	99	+ ⅝
	92½	93½	225	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅛
	74½	74⅞	1,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74¾	75	74½	74⅞	+ ⅜
	10	11⅛	300	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	+1
	69¼	70½	300	Canada Southern	70	70½	70	70	+ ½
	112⅞	112⅞	8,030	Canadian Pacific	112½	113¼	111½	112⅝	+ ⅛
	45⅞	46	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼	46⅞	45⅝	46	....
	37⅛	37⅜	900	Chicago & Alton	37⅜	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
	77⅝	78	600	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77⅞	76¾	77⅝	+1¼
	122	128	10	Chi. & East. Illinois	122	122	122	122	....
	22½	22¼	2,000	Chicago Gt. Western	22¼	22⅜	22	22¼	....
	35	35¼	1,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	35½	36	35	35¼	....
	70	70½	300	C., I. & Louisville pf	71	71	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
	164½	164¾	71,905	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	162¼	164¼	162	164¼	+2⅝
	185	187½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	184½	186⅜	184½	185¼	+2
	192	195	100	Chicago & N'western	194½	194¼	194¼	194½	+1½
	138⅜	139½	1,900	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	139½	140	138⅝	139½	+1½
	125	140	50	C., St. P., Minn. & O	124	124	124	124	....
	18¼	18⅜	810	Chi. Term. Transfer	18½	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
	37¾	38½	110	Chi. Term. T. pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	....
	90	90	600	Cleve., C., C. & St. L	91	91	90	90	— ½
	95¼	99⅜	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	96¼	96½	95¾	96	+ ¼
	13⅞	13⅞	250	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
	52⅜	53½	250	Col. Southern 1st pf	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
	22¼	22⅜	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22½	— ⅛
	223⅜	224	7,000	Consolidated Gas	220½	224⅜	220½	223½	+3¼
	67⅝	68	2,600	Continental Tob. Co	67	67⅜	66⅝	67⅜	+1
	115½	116	1,000	Continental T. Co. pf	116	116¼	116	116¼	....
	160½	161	500	Delaware & Hudson	161	161¾	160½	160½	— ½
	41½	42	300	Denver & Rio Grande	42¼	42⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
	91	91½	1,500	Denver & Rio G. pf	91½	92⅜	91	91⅜	+1⅛
	36	38	100	Des Moines & Ft. D	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	—1⅜
	7⅞	8¼	400	Distilling of Am	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
	10¼	10⅞	700	Duluth, S. S. & At	10½	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	19	20	1,500	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	19½	20¼	19	19½	+ ⅛
	37⅝	37⅞	17,960	Erie	37⅜	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
	65½	65⅞	5,900	Erie 1st pf	65⅞	66¼	65½	65½	+ ½
	50¼	51	200	Erie 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ½
	54	55	2,050	Evans. & Terre H	54	56⅞	54	55	+1
	252	260	500	General Electric	255	257	255	257	+4
	180	181	830	Great Northern pf	178½	180	178½	180	+2
	52½	52¾	100	Hocking Valley	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
			400	Hocking Valley pf	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ ¼
	144	144½	500	Illinois Central	144¼	144⅞	144¼	144½	+ ¼
	23	23⅞	1,700	International Paper	24	24	23¼	23½	— ½
	77½	78	300	International P. pf	77⅞	77⅞	77½	77½	— ⅛
	92	92¼	700	International Pow. Co	91¼	92	91¼	92	+ ¼
	39	39½	650	Iowa Central	39½	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
	73¾	75	100	Iowa Central pf	74	74	74	74	....
	39¼	40	100	Pacific Mail	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
	144⅞	145	8,250	Penn. Railroad	145	145½	144⅝	145	+ ½
	110¾	111	10,800	People's Gas, Chicago	111⅛	111¾	110¼	110⅞	— ⅝
	41⅝	41⅞	5,800	Reading	42	42¼	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
	77½	77⅞	800	Reading 1st pf	77⅜	77⅜	77½	77⅜	+ ¼
	52⅛	52¼	400	Reading 2d pf	52⅛	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
	19½	20	1,500	Republic Iron & Steel	20	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
	74½	74¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75	75	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
	113¼	113¼	2,700	St. Law. & Adirond'k	113¼	115⅞	113	113	— ⅞
	10¾	10¾	1,100	St. Joseph & G'd Isl	12	12	12	12	+1
	66	67	125	St. J. & G'd I. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	+1
	25	28	100	St. J. & G'd I. 2d pf	26	26	26	26	—1
	39¾	39½	700	St. Louis & San Fran	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	....
	67¾	68½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ½
	80	80	200	St. Louis S'western	20	20	20	20	+ ½
	63	63	600	St. L. S'western pf	63	63	62½	62½	+ ½
	56	56¼	2,555	Southern Pacific	56	56¼	55½	55⅞	+ ¼
	30	30¼	12,750	Southern Railway	30	30¼	29¾	29⅞	+ ¼
	85	85½	1,320	Southern Railway pf	85	85½	85	85¼	+ ¼
	62	62½	1,120	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	62	61½	61½	+ ¼
	42	42	3,000	Texas Pacific	42	42⅜	41¼	41½	— ⅛
	20	21	100	Tol., St. Louis & W	20	20	20	20	....
	34¼	34½	1,000	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
	97½	97⅝	1,900	Twin City Rap. Tran	97½	97⅝	97	97⅜	+ ⅛
	16½	16⅝	400	Union B. & Paper Co	16½	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
	97½	98⅝	42,500	Union Pacific	97½	98⅝	96⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
	88¾	89½	1,100	Union Pacific pf	88¾	89½	88¾	89½	+ ¼
	43⅞	44	23,500	United States Steel	43⅞	44	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
	92⅝	93⅜	11,250	United States Steel pf	93⅝	93⅝	92⅝	93	+ ⅛
	19	19	100	Kansas City Southern	19	19	19	19	—1¾
	9	10½	200	Kingston & Pembroke	10½	11	10½	11	+2
	76	78	200	Long Island	77	77	77	77	+1
	103¼	103¾	15,635	Louisville & Nash	102⅜	103¾	102¾	103	+ ⅛
	117	117¼	3,950	Manhattan Elevated	117	117¼	117	117	— ⅛
	166	166¾	1,350	Met. St. Railway	166	167¾	166½	166½	+ ½
	24¼	24¼	1,800	Mexican Central	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
	10¼	10⅜	1,100	Mexican Nat. ctfs	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
	108	109	1,300	Minn. & St. Louis	108	109½	108	108⅝	+ ⅛
	25¼	25⅝	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
	26½	27	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	26½	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
	35½	36	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	54¼	54½	53¾	53½	+ ⅛
	70	71	6,020	Missouri Pacific	102	102	100¾	101½	+ ⅞
	87	94	100	Nat. Lead Co	90	90	90	90	....
	42	43	100	Nat. Salt Co	43	43	43	43	+1¼
	153½	154½	10,750	New York Central	153¼	155	153¾	154½	+1⅝
	40¼	40½	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40¼	40½	40	40½	+ ½
	107	112	75	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	110	111¾	110	111¾	....
	79¾	81	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	80	80	80	80	—1⅛
	136	138	12	N. Y., Lack. & West	137	137	137	137	....
	214	216	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	215	215	215	215	....
	33¼	33¾	3,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	33½	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
	53⅜	53½	10,650	Norfolk & Western	53⅜	53⅞	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅜
	97¾	100	200	North American	98½	98½	98¼	98½	—1
	13¾	14	14,400	United States Leather	13¾	14	13¾	14	+1
	80¼	82	14,656	U. S. Leather pf	80¼	82	79¾	81⅞	+1⅝
	121	122	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	121	121	121	121	....
	21¼	21¾	1,100	Wabash	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
	39⅜	39½	6,100	Wabash pf	39⅜	39⅞	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅛
	93	93¼	3,300	West. Union Tel	93⅜	93¼	92⅞	93	....
	18	18⅝	10	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	....
			200	Wisconsin Central	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
			Total		465,473				

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	105½
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108¼
3s, r., 1918	109¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼
5s, r., 1904	127	128
5s, c., 1904	127⅜	128
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	
Alle. & We.	120	
Am. Ag. Ch.	28½	29
Am. Exp.	85	89
Am. Bic. pf		20
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. Tel.	34	38
Am. Exp.	193	199
Am. Lin. Co.	22	27½
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28
Am. Snuff	41	45
Am. S. pf.	95	99
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	16½	18
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	21½	22
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. A. L. pf.	108	
B. Un. Gas.	216	220
B. R. & P.	86¾	90
B. R. & P. pf.	123	125
C. C. & C.	40	
C. R. R. of N. J.	159	162
C. & E. Ill. pf.		133
C. G. W. pf.	81¼	81¾
C. G. W. pf.	46¾	48¾
B.	91	93
C. G. P. M. & Om. pf.	171½	185
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	116	117
C., L. & W.	30	35
C. L. & W. pf.	66	69
Cleve. & P.	189	
C. F. & I. pf.	123	182
C. & H. C. & I.	10½	20
Com. Cable	180	190
Consol. Coal	60	
D., L. & W.	224	228
D. & S. W. pf.		69
D. & S. W. pf.		69
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	115	150
Diamond M.	144	145
D. of A. pf.	27	29
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	88
Ft. W. & D. City		30
G. Sug. Ref.	55½	57
G. S. R. pf.	104	107
Homestake	85	
Ill. Cent.	141	02
Int. Silver	6⅞	7
Int. Sil. pf.	33⅛	40

TRENTON'S NEW TAX SCHEME.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Board of Assessors of Trenton to-day completed its assessment upon the property of the corporations using the public streets. The assessment shows an increase of over $600,000, about one-half of which is assessed against the local trolley companies.

These increases are made by placing a value upon the rights of way which these companies enjoy, and are made under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the North Jersey Street Railway case. The companies involved will be given a hearing next week before the assessments are finally confirmed.

North Pennsylvania Dividend.

The North Pennsylvania Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 24.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company and the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company, details of which will be found in the advertising columns.

William B. Franklin and George Isham Scott, with Ellis Wainwright as special partner, have formed a new firm for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and investment securities, with a branch office in Baltimore and St. Louis and Chicago connections. George Isham Scott is the New York Stock Exchange member of the new firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s	4,000	95½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	6,000	97	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	10,000	103⅜

BRONX RESIDENTS ANGRY.

Say Factories Are Burning Soft Coal and that the Smoke and Soot Are Unbearable.

Showers of soot and clouds of black smoke are of nightly occurrence in the Borough of the Bronx, according to the residents of Alexander and Willis Avenues. They say that the law against the burning of soft coal within the city limits is violated with impunity by the Jacob Ruppert ice plant, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Many complaints have been made to the Health Department and other authorities, but the nuisance still continues. So annoying has it become during the last two nights that the aid of the courts probably will be asked by a citizens' committee. W. G. Marshall of 181 Alexander Avenue, one of the complainants, says:

"The dirt that falls in our houses every twenty-four hours would fill a pail. Nothing can be kept clean. Every morning, in Alexander Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, the soot, cinders, and dirt can be shoveled up by the bushel. It is the worst nuisance I know of. The Health Department should put a stop to it."

Ex-Police Magistrate Charles E. Simms, who lives at 167 Alexander Avenue, said last evening:

"This nuisance is of long standing, and some action should be taken to prevent it. The soot and cinders even sift through the patent ventilators which I have in my house, and in the mornings, especially when the wind is from the south, you can write your name on the window sills. The owners of the ice plant, I understand, say that the cinders and soot come from the elevated railroad, and the engines in the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. This is untrue, for I lived on Alexander Avenue before the ice plant was built, and was never annoyed as we are now. I, for one, will join heartily with my suffering neighbors in any action they may take to have the nuisance abolished."

Dr. J. F. Curry of 203 Alexander Avenue was very bitter in regard to the nuisance. "On several occasions lately," he said, "the women folks in the house have found it necessary to have the clothes rewashed after leaving them on the clothesline over night."

Herman Weil of 199 Alexander Avenue, J. F. Coonley of 172 Alexander Avenue, and others made similar statements, and expressed their determination of banding together for the purpose of putting an end to the nuisance. George Kinkel, Jr., manager of the Jacob Ruppert ice plant, when interviewed yesterday, said:

"I am sorry Mr. Ruppert is not here to speak for himself. The statement as to cinders and smoke is really a mistake, for Mr. Ruppert, in building the plant, put in the latest devices for preventing smoke and cinders. It is my opinion, from the observations I have made along the line of the railroads in the vicinity that much of the trouble complained of emanates from them. Out of the twenty-four hours which we are operating our plant there is only a period of about five minutes or so when any smoke is seen coming from our chimney. We, of course, burn soft coal, but as for burning it after dark to hide our operations, that is absurd."

Complaints have also been made about the burning of soft coal by the Union Railway Company, at its power house, in West Farms, but no attention has been paid to them by the authorities, and the huge chimney belches forth great, black clouds all day long. On a warm day, when there is no wind, the cloud of smoke from this chimney can be seen for miles.

COMPANY TO BE SOLD OUT.

Philadelphia Concern's $2,000,000 Mortgage Foreclosed by New Yorkers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Judge Dallas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court to-day, directed the entry of a decree for the sale of the property of the American Woodworking Company. This decision is the result of a suit brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, which foreclosed a mortgage for $2,000,000, given to secure an issue of bonds.

The properties to be sold are located at Philadelphia; Williamsport, Penn.; Borough of Montgomery, Penn.; Norwich, Conn.; Green Bay, Wis.; Rochester, and Brooklyn. The company defaulted in the payment of interest on its bonds in December, 1897, and in June of the following year.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Landmark at Chambers and Hudson Streets to be Replaced by New Buildings—Other Dealings.

The old building at the northwest corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets has been sold by E. Albert Tower of Poughkeepsie to James O'Donnell. The structure was recently condemned, and the new owner will erect on the site a four-story business building. The plot has frontages of 27.5 feet on Chambers Street, 60.1 feet on Hudson Street, and a westerly line of 53.10 feet. It is understood that the price paid for the property was about $45,000. Negotiations were conducted by the John M. Thompson Company. The present structure has been for many years one of the landmarks of the district. Ridley & Co.'s candy store was opened there in 1806, and it has been occupied by the same concern up to the present time—during recent years as a factory.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold the four-story dwelling, 26 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

George R. Read has sold for John C. Umberfield to Miss Myra Moffat the five-story American basement dwelling, 321 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, now nearing completion.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Charles W. Cooper to George W. Stetson the three-story dwelling, 147 west Forty-fifth Street, 19.1 by 100.5. Mr. Stetson recently acquired Nos. 141, 143, and 145, and now controls a frontage of 68.7 feet at that point.

It is reported that Dowd & Masten have sold the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings, 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street, 42.2 by 100 and irregular.

D. Dodge Brandt has sold for Louisa Hanley to a Mr. Walker the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 15.11 by 70.2.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for a client of the firm of Sondheim & Sondheim the five-story brick flat, with store, on the north side of the Southern Boulevard, 150 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Charles F. Parsons, for $10,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling, 34 Beck Street, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold 49 Beck Street, a two-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 16 25 by 100 feet, house 20 by 50 feet, to Sophia M. Blank for $10,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

227 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 268.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ida Zeller..... $8,900

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 307 Seventh Avenue, east side, 99.5 feet south of Twentieth Street, 20.3 by 103.7 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $21,938.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 60; August Kuhn of 141 Broadway, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 219 and 221 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to two four-story brick dwellings and day nursery; Mrs. A. D. Russell, Princeton, N. J. owner; William F. Wallace of 202 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 27 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with offices; Horace S. Ely of 19 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; M. C. Miller of 27 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 Chrystie Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; William H. Carpenter, Mamaroneck, N. Y., owner; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25.

Nos. 531 and 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story brick market; L. S. Newman, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 2,258 and 2,260 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store; First Dutch Reformed Church of 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; J. Boekill & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $750.

No. 246 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Isaac Epstein of 246 Third Avenue, owner; J. W. Davis of 211 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 355 Broome Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Horace S. Ely of 64 Cedar Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin of 305 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 362 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; John J. Schacht of 1,986 Burnside Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Walton Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Cameron Place, to a one-story frame building; E. Schuhmacher of 182 Morris Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Morris Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Cameron Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; E. Schuhmacher of 182 Morris Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $2,300.

No. 45 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. G. Barber, Ossining, N. Y., owner; D. Barber of 24 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4000.

No. 219 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Charles Jackson of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $300.

Park Avenue, Broadway, Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story newspaper and printing office; New York Herald, premises, owner; McKin, Meade & White, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Locust and Walnut Avenues, to a two-story brick boiler house; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; H. S. Inher of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 338 Sixth Avenue, to four-story brick showrooms and stores; Bradish Johnson estate, 1 Broadway, owner; Bonn & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, to a one-story brick meter room; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner and architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 209 and 211 West Thirty-third Street, to a two-story brick warehouse; Thomas P. Fitzsimons of 502 Seventh Avenue, owner; A. H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 138 Fifth Avenue, to four-story brick offices and stores; Countess La Salla, Paris, France, owner; H. A. Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

ASH AV, n s, Lots 32 and 33, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; John W. Newbery to Annie I. Newbery, all liens..... $1

ASH AV, n s, Lots 32 and 33, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Annie I. Newbery to Caroline Newbery..... 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 131.11 ft s of 180th St, 21.1x94.8; Mary R. Schwarz to Patrick M. Carolan..... 5,500

BAINBRIDGE ST, 2,571 w s, 18x70.11 to Poe Place x18x70.9; William Hodgson to Frances Yettler, (R S 75 cents)..... 1

BAINBRIDGE ST, 5 and 7 East; the Newchatel Asphalt Company against Dunlevy Milbank, owner; Andrew J. Robinson Company, contractor..... 1

95TH ST, 40 West; James D. McEntee against Norman L. Hobart, owner and contractor..... 1

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Herrmann Horenburger against Harlem Market Company, owner; Frank C. O'Donnell, contractor..... 1

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Robert S. Bishop against Harlem Market Company, owner; Frank C. O'Donnell, contractor..... 216

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,

Chapter 28, under Laws of 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 141.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 3,000

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 191.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 3,000

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 241.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 3,000

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; City Mortgage Company, with John Alexander..... 18,000

154TH ST and Bradhurst Av, s e corner, 102.5x½ block; City Mortgage Company, with John Alexander..... 32,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, Laws of 1897.

LEXINGTON AND PARK AVS, 66th and 67th Sts, block; Christopher Mally, on City of New York, to Bradley & Currier Company..... 488

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 110; Mary I. Smith against Robert L. T. Irvin and another, (partition); attorney, C. Smith.

MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61; Isaac Rothfeld against Samuel Cantor and another, (action to reform mortgage; counter claim, &c.;) attorney, A. H. Schleimer.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,302 and 1,304; Leopold Hutter against Egbert Winkler, Jr., executor, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

1ST AV, e s, 151.1 ft n of 104th St, 25.2x100; Mitchell Valentine against Rosa Baumgarten, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

57TH ST, n s, 309 ft e of 5th Av, 16x100.5; Elizabeth Lynes against Charles T. Parker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

133D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Lattie A. H. Vaillent against Amanda Barker and another, (action to obtain dower;) attorneys, Stern & Sporborg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM A. HEARN.—Schedules in the assignment of William A. Hearn who kept a restaurant at 51 Beaver Street, show liabilities of $13,839, nominal assets, $3,176, and actual assets, $581.

— PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM H. TRAENDLY.—William H. Traendly of 145 West Sixteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $4,506 and no assets The debts were contracted from 1896 to 1900 when he was in business as a florist. He has been identified with the florist business for over ten years.

BERNHARD N. REIMERS.—Bernhard M. Reimers, clerk, of 48 Greenwich Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,617 and nominal assets of $87 in a debt due him. Mr. Reimers was in the grocery business at 46 Greenwich Street from 1883 to 1898, and has since been acting as manager of a grocery store.

L. TOPLITZ, SON & CO.

Executions Against Firm Manufacturing Knit Goods—Statement Regarding Solomon B. Toplitz's Affairs.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has put a keeper in the place of business of Solomon B. Toplitz, manufacturer of knit goods, Scotch caps, &c., at 28 Prince Street, having received three executions against him in favor of the Wollwaarenfabrie Mercier, $912; Samuel Hollander, $261, and the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory of Utica, $5,446.

Mr. Toplitz uses the style of L. Toplitz, Son & Co., proprietors of the Sterling Knitting Mills. The Sheriff has received a stay on the Hollander execution, and it is expected that the judgment of the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory, which was taken by default, will be reopened.

Henry Brill, attorney for Mr. Toplitz, said yesterday that he had sent a representative to Utica to reopen the default, and the order to show cause was returnable on the first Saturday in September. Mr. Toplitz was served by the plaintiffs with an unverified complaint, and accordingly filed an unverified answer, which the attorneys for the plaintiff would not accept, and took judgment by default. He had no doubt that the judgment would be reopened. Mr. Toplitz has ample assets to pay all his creditors if allowed time to dispose of them, and will in a few months receive a considerable amount from the sale of his father's estate. Creditors appreciate the circumstances in which Mr. Toplitz has been placed, and have granted him extensions from time to time.

Mr. Toplitz has a large stock on hand, said to be worth $30,000, but as it is composed of Winter goods there is no market now, and he cannot sell them for a month or two yet. He is one of eight heirs of Lippman Toplitz, his father, who died on Jan. 2, 1897, leaving an estate which was then estimated at $1,000,000. There has been considerable litigation over the estate, and a sale of a portion of the property in partition last Spring was subsequently set aside, and the resale will take place in October. Solomon B. Toplitz's share of the real estate is expected to amount to at least $50,000.

Lippman Toplitz began business in 1860, and after his death in 1897 his two sons, Solomon and Samson L., succeeded to the business, which they carried on under the style of L. Toplitz Son & Co., until Dec. 31, 1900, when they dissolved by the withdrawal of Samson L. Toplitz.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Rudolph—I. Walker..... 171

ANDERSON, John, and Joseph Hoffman—G. A. Kavanagh..... 72

ACKERMAN, Frederick—Hanover Realty Guaranty Company..... $95

Recorded Leases.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202; Samuel Birnbaum to Jacob Kruger and another, 2 years..... $2,940

MAIDEN LANE, 71; H. L. Kingsbury, executor, to William McAllister & Co., 5 years..... 450

ROBBINS AV, 467 and 465; John Niestermann to Elise Oser, 5 years.....$750 900

ROBBINS AV, 467 and 465; Elise Oser to Henry Oser, 5 years, from July 1, 1901.....$780 900

TREMONT AV, 1,331; Ellen Carroll to Thomas H. Murphy, Aug. 6, 1901, to Sept. 1, 1903..... 720

WESTCHESTER AV, corner of Union Av, 150x195; Margaret Kelley to Christian Muhl, 3 years 9 months.....$780 900

32D ST, 110 e 1st Av, part; Terrence J. Duffy to the National Electric Improvement Company, 9 months, from Aug. 1, per year..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAILEY, Mary E., to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 219 West, 3 years.... $4,000

BERLIN, Zax K., to Irving and Julius Bachrach; 33d St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,000

BUTLER, Emma J., to Hattie Leland, trustee; Pleasant Av, w s, 250 ft n of 2d St, Olmville, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 241.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 3,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 141.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 3,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 191.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 3,000

EATON, Eliza, to Charles S. Fairchild; 187th St, s s, 189.6 ft e of Kingsland Road, 3 years..... 1,900

ERTS, Peter, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, 214 East, 3 years, ½ per cent..... 3,500

FLEIG, Ferdinand, to Rex Realty Company; 40th St, 336 East, prior mortgage $12,500, installments, $500 yearly, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FLEIG, Ferdinand, to the American Savings Bank; 40th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 12,500

GREER, Lawrence, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustees; 56th St, s s, 225 ft e of Park Av, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 18,000

GROSZ, Marie F., to Jacob D. Butler; 162d St, 558 West, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

HALL, Philip C., to Jennie Ericson; King's Bridge Road, new, e s, 200 ft n of Mindham Place, installments, $25 monthly, 6 per cent..... 1,850

KUHN, Elizabeth, to Sophia Romer; 30th St, 229 West, due July 1, 1903..... 600

LINCK, John M., to Julius Schmidt; Willis Av, n w corner of 143d St, 2 mortgages, 5 years, 4½ per cent., aggregating..... 46,000

MILLER, Barnett, and others to Harry Fischel; 3d St, 47 and 49 East, prior mtg $35,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MILLER, Barnett, and others to Ruth Livingston; 3d St, 47 and 49 East, due Sept. 1, 1906..... 35,000

MORAN, Eugene, and wife to Louis Fleischmann; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 150 ft s of Mansion St, 3 years..... 1,800

NEWBERG, Caroline, to Agnes R. Doherty; Ash Av, n s, Lots 32 and 33, map of Laconia Park, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 350

PORTER, Margaret, and another to Stephen Cross; Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge Road, n w s, adjoining land of William Palmer's estate, 5 years.... 3,000

ROHAN, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 93d St, 126 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,436

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to Leopold Lefkowitz; Columbia St, 95, installments, semi-annually..... 2,500

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to American Mortgage Company; 67th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 mortgages, 1 year, aggregating..... 97,000

THOMANN, William, and wife to William Schwegler; 3d Av, e s, 82 ft s of 82d St, prior mtg $1,500, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

WOLF, Alois, to William Rienecker; Newell Av, e s, 275 ft s of Elizabeth St, Olinville, 3 years..... 500

WALKER, Arabella T. C., to Thomas E. Thorn; Church St, w s, being part of Lots 81 and 82, map of farm at King's Bridge of Mary C. P. Macomb, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 2,000

WITTENAUER, Charles, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 15th St, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 70,000

WUERTH, John L. P., and wife to William Hodgson; Bainbridge Av, 2,569, 3 years..... 2,500

ZETTLER, Frances, to William Hodgson; Bainbridge Av, 2,571, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 900

ZETTLER, Frances, to William Hodgson; Bainbridge Av, 2,571, 3 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DUGRO, P. Henry to Louis C. Raegener, guardian..... $5,005

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Louisa F. Parkins and another, as trustees..... 17,000

ROSENSTEIN, Gustavus, and another, executors and trustees, to Emma Rosenstein..... Nom.

SHOTWELL, Jane E., to John Carle, Jr.. 7,500

SHOTWELL, Amelia E., to John Carle, Jr..... 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 110x102; Mackenzie Brothers against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor..... $3,509

PEARL ST, 177, Antonio Chella against Benjamin Weisman, owner; Benjamin Weisman and Abram Abelman, contractors..... 375

ROBBINS AV, 564; Herrmann Horenburger against Henry Winter and another, owners; Herman Hafker, contractor.

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris St, s e corner, —x—; Andrew Bickhardt against Bella L. Devoe, owner; Wilford Dusoir, contractor..... 125

4TH ST and Avenue D, n w corner, 41x80; Meyer Amolsky and another against Samuel Goldberg, owner and contractor.

67TH ST, 642 East; Jacob Sweetman against Carrie Fieblowitz, owner; David Fieblowitz, contractor..... 103

7TH ST, 210 East; Nathan Bloom against Jacob Horowitz, owner; Israel Becker, contractor..... 375

17TH ST, 419 West; Antonio Chella against Benjamin Weisman, owner; Benjamin Weisman and Abraham Abelman, contractors..... 171

42D ST, 5 and 7 East; the Newchatel Asphalt Company against Dunlevy Milbank, owner; Andrew J. Robinson Company, contractor..... 97

95TH ST, 40 West; James D. McEntee against Norman L. Hobart, owner and contractor..... 255

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Herrmann Horenburger against Harlem Market Company, owner; Frank C. O'Donnell, contractor..... 364

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Robert S. Bishop against Harlem Market Company, owner; Frank C. O'Donnell, contractor..... 233

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, Chapter 28, under Laws of 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 141.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 81

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 191.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 74

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 241.2 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Louis Fleischman, with Joseph Diamond..... 555

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; City Mortgage Company, with John Alexander..... 34

154TH ST and Bradhurst Av, s e corner, 102.5x½ block; City Mortgage Company, with John Alexander..... 312

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, Laws of 1897.

LEXINGTON AND PARK AVS, 66th and 67th Sts, block; Christopher Mally, on City of New York, to Bradley & Currier Company..... 161

Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 West 133d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, Executor. CORNELIA DORETHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to OSCAR KOHN and the brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts and cousins of Leopold Kohn, deceased, and to the children, if any of the brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and cousins who may have died, the next of kin of Leopold Kohn, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after due diligent inquiry be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Ferdinand Strauss of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated February 20th, 1886, and a codicil thereto dated April 20th, 1901, relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Leopold Kohn, deceased, late of the County of New York; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 17th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failue to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. ap4-1aw6mTh

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BECHER, Philip—G. Solomon..... 393

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REMINGTON, Louis E.—M. F. Hochstader..... 73

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WADSWORTH, Charles W.—W. H. Shaw. 122

TRAITEL, David—M. Von Erlanger..... 48

THE NEW YORK NEWS PUBLISHING Company—W. C. White..... 1,305

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF Music of America, Jeanette M. Thurber, and Francis B. Thurber—M. H. Hyland and others, administrators..... 1,066

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

SUNDAY at SHELTER ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT or SAG HARBOR.

By the Elegant Sound Steamer

SHINNECOCK.

The Most Delightful Saturday Afternoon Trip Out of New York.

Leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., SATURDAYS, 1:00 P. M., reaching above points same evening. Returning arrive in New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.

EXCURSION TICKETS $2.50.

On MONDAYS the steamer Shinnecock, for above landings, leaves Pier 13 E. R. at 8:00 A. M.; returns same evening, arriving in New York 7:00 A. M. Tuesday; for this trip,

EXCURSION TICKETS $2.00.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18TH.

L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

$1.00 Excursion $1.00

TO

LAKE HOPATCONG

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Sunday, Aug. 18, 1901

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Liberty St. 8:30 A.M. Leaves South Ferry 8:35 A.M.

A Charming Saturday $1.50 Half Holiday Trip . . .

A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturdays, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, or 3:15 P. M. from foot East 21st St., for New Haven, returning via express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Tickets good only on date for which sold. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets. The sail up the East River and through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip, abounding in fascinating features.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. WEEKLY TRIPS CO., 1,185 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2.30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.*	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.05 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 24 St., Broo

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

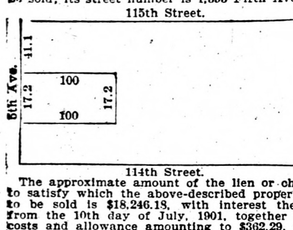
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,395 Fifth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $562.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTh&M&au15

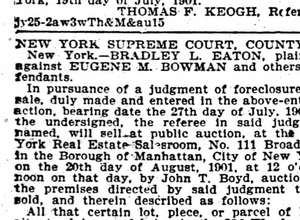
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,489, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,626.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $284.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

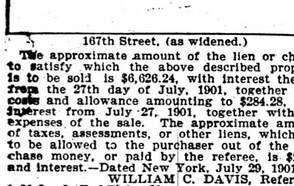
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RINTELEN, ADAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM C. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 3 New Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1901. ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Surviving Executrix. H. A. BOLTE, Attorney for Surviving Executrix. f21-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

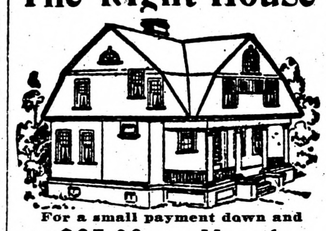
ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.



For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New dwellings, modern, 6 rooms and bath, $15, $18, $20; first-class neighborhood, 24th Ward; just built, Westchester Av., best $3,500 dwellings ever offered. See us about these. Terms to suit. Gleason Realty Co., 128th St., 3d Av.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Morningside Av, five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $280; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559 Cort'l," for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Half mile water front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern house, 30 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

WANT CALIFORNIA IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR $30,000 EQUITY NEW YORK APARTMENT. Z, BOX 159, TIMES.

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Five-story triple flat for lots of frame flats in Bronx. Lesere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Surrogate Notices.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-1aw6mTh&o24

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. J. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BENEDICT, LAURA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Coleman Benedict, George Lane Benedict, Emma K. Knapp, Nannie Wallace, Fannie C. Mann, Nellie C. Speers, Mary C. Dodd, Jesse B. Carter, Robert Douglass Carter, Edward C. Griffin, Nelson F. Griffin, Hermon Griffin, Arthur B. Griffin, Clinton R. Griffin, William W. Van Voorhis, Jr., Barton W. Van Voorhis, and Kate B. Freeman, all of full age; Helen Van Voorhis, an infant over 14 years of age; Benedict Van Voorhis, an infant under 14 years of age, send greeting:

Whereas, Ernest F. Faye and Jessie B. Faye of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LAURA BENEDICT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Sacrifice, East Orange house, latest improvements; terms to suit. Z 158, Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

Office building, new, prominently located for advertising, 3d Av. Bridge entrance, 37.6x65x100; retiring from business, owner will sell sacrifice. Gleason Realty Co., 128th St., 3d Av. (On premises.)

CHAMBERS ST.

4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

3d Av. Bridge Entrance, 3 stores, 25x60; nominal rent; lease desirable tenants; fine location wholesale, retail cigars, tobacco, or other business. Gleason Realty Co., 128th St., 3d Av.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Only $800 per annum; 149th St., 542 to 558 West: beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS,

19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.

Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $600 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

Five elegant extra large, light rooms, bath; choice location; near 136th St.; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. OBERLIN M. CARTER et al.—In equity, bill, &c. April Term, 1901.

The complainants having commenced in this Court a suit as above-entitled to enforce a legal and equitable lien upon and claim to, and to remove incumbrances, liens, and clouds upon the title to real and personal property within the district, and particularly as to the real estate on 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known by street number as the premises No. 286 Eighth Avenue, and other property more particularly described in said bill, and the defendants, Oberlin M. Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter, Stanton Carter, and Beirne Gordon, not being inhabitants of or found within the said district, and not voluntarily appearing thereto; it is ordered by the Court that said above-named defendants shall appear, plead, answer, or demur to said bill on or before the 12th day of September, 1901, at which time, or as soon thereafter as the case can be heard, the question of the appointment of a receiver and issue of injunction pendente lite will be heard.

Let a copy of this order be served upon the said defendants if practicable wherever found, and upon the person or persons in possession or charge of said property.

Let a copy of this order be published once a week for six consecutive weeks prior to the date fixed herein for the appearance of said defendants in The Mail and Express and The New York Times, newspapers of New York City.

In open court, July 30th, 1901.

EDWARD B. THOMAS, U. S. Judge.

MARION ERWIN, Special Asst. Attorney General.

HENRY L. BURNETT, U. S. Attorney.

au1-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at his office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

WHY HAVE YOU NOT DECIDED

What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

Everything for the Pan-American. Special Excursions for Labor Day.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Downtown, 4637—Cortlandt; Uptown, 1796—Madison Sq.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga, The Grand Union
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL
open June 27 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
HOTEL
and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, N. Y.

Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters.
Combination of Seashore and Country Life.
GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
ALLEN & HAGER.

Massachusetts.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.

White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

GREY'S INN,

Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Hampshire.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet.
C. C. SMALL.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

THE RUMSON INN,

On the famous Rumson Road; just the spot to rest up over Saturday and Sunday; suites with bath connecting. P. O. Address, Red Bank, N. J. Telephone, 60A Seabright.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.

Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE KITTATINNY.

The favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA; GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA.

Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 126th St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Persons having lost money through alleged medical cures or other swindles, address Lawyer, Box 123, Times Office.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANO CO,
Grand and Upright Pianos; used Pianos at greatly reduced prices; list of bargains mailed; terms easy; rentals from $3; small Pianos a specialty.
BROADWAY, COR. 47TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Steinway piano, $100; Chickering, $165; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$75—Elegant rosewood Steinway; rich tone; great bargain; cash or installments. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; lovellest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Oscawana.—Morton House; first-class board, light, large rooms; fine shade; near station. Box 16, Oscawana.

Long Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board. M. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Private house wishes boarders; ladies only; Jewish preferred. P. O. Box 112 Keyport, N. J.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Active, energetic man, with ten thousand dollars cash capital, can secure good position with railway company where investment promises large returns. Address "Active," 530 6th Av., or Telephone No. 5,180—38th St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management; practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

Fur garments altered and repaired; Summer prices; write or call for estimate. Green, 59 West 21st St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds of carpets cleaned, 3c. yard, cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC L. DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, under the direction of Benjamin Barker, Esq., receiver, at public auction, by Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shong

NO ACCUSATIONS MADE IN THE SILK FRAUDS

Appraiser Wakeman Acknowledges that Losses May Be Heavy.

Denial that C. C. Browne Was "Complimented"—The Protest of the Merchants.

Appraiser Wakeman was questioned again yesterday in regard to the developments in the matter of frauds in the importation of silks. In response to questions he gave out the following typewritten statement:

"In regard to the recent investigation as to Japanese silk, &c., I regret that so much publicity has been given to the matter. From my experience I believe that nearly all of the importers bring in their goods with correct value, classification, and weight. I also believe that nearly all of the customs officers in this service are thoroughly efficient and honest. It has been my effort to correct abuses and to protect the revenue. I shall welcome information from any one which will enable me to give a fair and honest administration of this office.

"It is true that certain transfers have been made in this office recently. It is true that I have found irregularities. It is true that Mr. Charles C. Browne, examiner in this office, a member of the local Civil Service Board, was transferred to the docks, and that Examiners John D. Smith and Rudolph Streuli succeeded him in the examination of the goods heretofore examined by Mr. Browne, and it is not uncommon for officers to be transferred, just the same as they may be transferred in a business establishment."

Upon being questioned further, Mr. Wakeman made the definite admission that frauds had been discovered, but he positively declined to give any details. He said:

"I returned one invoice yesterday. I found what I expected to find."

"What will be the total amount of the frauds?"

"That I cannot say—certainly not at this stage of the investigation. That it may have been a considerable amount you can tell from the fact that the duty on silks varies from 90 cents to $3 per pound. If goods that ought to have been classified so as to pay $3 really paid only 90 cents, the difference would be considerable, especially if the weight returned were less than the real weight."

Mr. Wakeman said that he had not preferred any charge against Examiner Browne or any one else, and he could not say that he would prefer any. Mr. Browne's course in telegraphing to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that he be suspended pending an investigation of the charge against him, the Appraiser said, was unusual. Ordinarily, such a request would be forwarded through the Appraiser, and an order suspending the examiner would also come through the Appraiser. Mr. Wakeman has not yet received any such order from Washington.

In an interview from Paterson, Mr. Browne is reported to have said that he regarded the order transferring him to the docks as being complimentary to him, and that the letter to him directing the change stated that, owing to the great influx of travel from Europe, the best men were needed at the docks. It was stated to-day that no such letter had been sent from the Appraiser's office.

Mr. Wakeman said he could not tell whose invoice it was that he had returned to the collector yesterday. He referred inquirers to the Collector, or to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did not think that the amount of silks ordered to the Public Stores for examination at the present time would amount to half a million dollars in value, as reported, but it was a very large sum. He said: "This is not the first investigation of the kind,. In fact such investigations are going on all the time, only they do not happen to leak out."

Mr. Wakeman admitted that the man Bloch, referred to in a statement by Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had called on him recently. He would not admit, however, that Bloch's disclosures alone had started the present investigation. The Appraiser said also that the reference in his recent report to the Secretary regarding a certain importer, one of those who preferred charges against himself, had nothing to do with the present investigations. The Appraiser referred to one of his accusers as having been guilty of improper practices.

Mr. Wakeman also said yesterday that more than one firm is concerned in this investigation, and that it was an error to single out one solitary firm as having been accused. John M. Peters, Chairman of Committee on Customs Administrative Law of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and Chairman of Committee of Merchants who called upon the Secretary of the Treasury regarding transfers in the Appraisers' Department at New York, and yesterday:

"A statement credited to some one who is in a position to know, and which appears in a number of morning papers, concerning the silk frauds, contains the following reference to the protest of merchants against the appointments made by the Appraiser.

"The importers, when they found what was going on, looked the matter up and they found that under the civil service rules, there are two lists; one of the examiners on the piers and one for the examiners in the public stores. They protested at once to the Civil Service Commission that the rules were being violated because the Appraiser had transferred examiners from the public stores to fill the new vacancies on the piers and had appointed the temporary examiners from the head of the public stores list.

"This is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The protest of the importers was not made to the Civil Service Commission, but to the Secretary of the Treasury; it was not against a violation of the Civil Service law, but against a violation of Section 2,940 of the Revised Statutes, which provides in clear and unmistakable language for the qualifications of examiners in the Appraisers' Stores, and it was not against removals or transfers, but against the appointments which followed them.

"The communications addressed by the merchants to the Secretary of the Treasury have been pretty fully printed in the newspapers, and to any one who reads them carry their own refutation of the misstatement quoted above, which has evidently been made for the purpose of befogging the merits of the case and lessening the moral effect of the action of the department in sustaining the protests of the merchants as to Mr. Wakeman's violations of the law.

"There has been no protest against the removal or transfer of any Appraiser, but the merchants have only respectfully insisted that vacancies in the force of examiners, however occurring, should be filled with competent men, as provided in Section 2,940, Revised Statutes."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The request of Charles C. Browne, the examiner of Japanese silks at the port of New York, who is under suspicion of having under-valued silk importations in the interests of one or two prominent silk-importing firms in that city, that he be suspended pending investigation, has been referred by the Treasury Department to the Appraiser at New York for recommendation.

Wakeman replied to the Secretary's reference, stating that he was short of examiners, and needed Mr. Browne's services on the docks. The department so informed Mr. Browne.

J. A. DOUGLASS GUILTY OF MURDER

He Is Sentenced to Confinement in Sing Sing for Life.

One murder case was disposed of and another taken up yesterday by the special session of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court presided over by Justice Gildersleeve, which is a result hardly anticipated by the District Attorney, who requested that the Court sit for the purpose of trying Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William M. Marks for alleged irregularities in purchasing supplies for the Fire Department.

J. Axel Douglass, who shot his wife on April 1, while she was employed as a domestic, after he had failed to support her, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and, with the consent of the District Attorney, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to State's Prison for life. George Schmitt, a scow trimmer, who shot and killed Joseph Hass at Second Avenue and Eightieth Street on June 24, was placed on trial, the jury box being filled despite a great scarcity of talesmen.

Willis Avenue Bridge Opening.

It has been announced that the celebration of the completion of the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River would take place on Thursday, Aug. 15, but owing to the fact that the bridge will not be completed by that time the celebration has been postponed until Aug. 22.

IMMIGRANT NOW A CONSUL.

Italian Coming Here Poor, Returns to Represent This Country in His Native City.

Pietro Cuneo, who fifty-three years ago landed in New York a penniless Italian immigrant, sailed for Southampton on the American liner St. Louis yesterday morning en route to Turin, Italy, the city of his birth, where he is to take up his duties as a United States Consul.

When Mr. Cuneo came to America, over half a century ago, he was accompanied by his father. They brought with them a hand organ, with the proceeds derived from the playing of which they eventually were able to bring the rest of the family over. Later the family moved to Ohio, settling in Canton.

NEW YORK LAWYER ARRESTED.

Prisoner in Brooklyn Because of a Dispute Over a Promissory Note.

Lawyer Henry M. Heyman, who has an office at 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, was a prisoner in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on complaint of Edward F. Cook, Vice President of the Robinson Stoneware Company, who accused Heyman of obtaining $185 on a promissory note for $500, signed by Frederick Brandt.

Brandt, it is alleged, gave Heyman the note for the amount mentioned, and Cook advanced $185 to him on the strength of it. When the note was presented to Brandt for payment he alleged that it had been obtained by fraud. Cook than had Heyman arrested. Heyman's counsel did not deny that the money was obtained on the strength of the note, but said that the note was received in the ordinary course of business, and that he had every reason to believe that it was worth the amount stated. The case was adjourned by Magistrate O'Reilly.

MRS. ABREU GETS HER MONKEY.

Men Who Returned It to Her Tried to Get Her to Drop the Case Against the Thief.

Joacquim Calabiero, the young Cuban who was charged with stealing a monkey from Mrs. Rosalie Abreu, a rich Cuban widow at present living at Long Branch, was again arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, and was remanded to the Tombs for thirty days to await requisition papers.

While waiting for his case to be called Calabiero constantly tried to attract the attention of Mrs. Abreu, but she would not notice him. Finally he sent word to her by his attorney that he would like to see her alone a moment, but she refused to see him. Mrs. Abreu said that Calabiero took $10 from one of her servants while he was at her house and that she had heard him frequently boast that when he visited at various places that he had taken silverware from the tables. She said further that since she caused his arrest for the theft of her monkey she learned that he had tried to kidnap her litle eight year old son, Jean.

Mrs. Abreu recovered the monkey last Tuesday night at the Hoffman House. Tuesday morning she received a letter telling her to call at the Hoffman House in the evening and her pet would be returned to her. She went with a private detective and in the ladies waiting room found three men awaiting her. They gave her the monkey and tried to induce her to drop the case against Calabiero, which she refused to do.

RESCUES HIS OWN SON.

Policeman Unknowingly Dives to Save His Own Child, Who Was Drowning.

Without knowing that it was his own son who was drowning Policeman William Cosgriff of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was called to rescue a seven-year-old boy, who had fallen from the Recreation Pier at North Second Street yesterday. Cosgriff came on a run in answer to the cries of the spectators, and, throwing down his helmet and uniform coat, plunged after the little one as he sank.

The boy would hardly have come to the surface again, for he was deep down in the water, and apparently lifeless, when the policeman seized him. Cosgriff has rescued many from the river, and it was an easy task for him to swim on his back to the pier holding the little head above the water, and it was not until many willing hands had started to draw the inert body up the face of the pier that he recognized his boy, and gave a wild cry.

Cosgriff worked frantically to resuscitate his child by rolling him over a barrel, and the boy opened his eyes as an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital reached the scene. The surgeon gave the boy stimulants, and took him home, while the father, trembling from the shock, went to the station house for dry clothing.

MARRIED AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Couple in Jersey City Afraid of the 13th, So Waited Five Minutes.

Mary Louise Baer, twenty-four years old, of 31 West Sixty-third Street, and George Millman, forty years old, of Flemington, N. J., were married in Jersey City at 12:05 A. M. yesterday by Justice Charles Sweeney. They called at the Seventh Street Police Station at 11:40 P. M. to look for a Justice, and were directed to Mr Sweeney's house.

Just as they arrived there it occurred to the groom that it might be unlucky to be married on the thirteenth day of the month, and so the ceremony was delayed until five minutes after midnight. The couple declined to say why they elected to be married in Jersey City at midnight, and went at once to the bride's home.

FAMILY IN DISTRESS.

Man Does Laundry Work to Support His Stricken Wife and Children.

Mrs. August Rinke of 611 Spring Street, West Hoboken, is confined to the North Hudson Hospital, suffering from an operation for appendicitis, and her husband, who is seventy years old, is supporting himself and their two children by washing and ironing clothes.

The wife, suffering from appendicitis, was eight weeks ago taken to the North Hudson Hospital to be operated upon. Besides supporting himself and the two children, the husband manages to pay 65 cents each week for insurance on the lives of himself, his wife, and children. He is now worrying because, while the result of the operation performed on his wife was a success, the hospital physicians say that she must wear a belt during the rest of her life, which cannot be purchased for less than about $8. Where the money is to come from he does not know, yet without the belt the woman must remain a helpless invalid.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF HERE.

Spent the Day in Brooklyn and Conferred with M. J. Dady and Others.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spent the day in Brooklyn yesterday. He will leave for Syracuse to-day. In the evening Mr. Woodruff spent his time at the Montauk Club. Here he met Michael J. Dady and several other Republican leaders. He afterward said that there had been no conference, that he had met several friends and had talked politics with them, but that nothing of importance had been done.

With relation to the resignation of Michael J. Dady as Chairman of the Executive Committee, he said that Mr. Dady had found that his business in Havana was demanding too much of his attention to permit him to act as Chairman of the committee. Mr. Woodruff said that the story that Dady had been forced out was absolutely without foundation.

Divorce for Mrs. J. Marshall Williams.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the report of Daniel F. Murphy, as referee, granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Maude E. Williams from J. Marshall Williams on the statutory ground. Mrs. Williams is permitted to resume her maiden name of Maude E. Miller and is awarded the custody of the only child of the marriage.

New Cases of Smallpox.

The following additional cases of smallpox were reported last night: Gertie Tosner, five weeks, 54 East Fourth Street; William Lancer, forty years, removed from Olive Tree Inn, Twenty-third Street, near First Avenue.

MANHATTAN'S TAX RATE FIXED AT 2.31

Republicans Say Rate Is the Result of Extravagance.

Alleged that Franchise Tax Law Compensates for All Mandatory Expenditures.

There was a contest at the joint meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday over the adoption of the tax rate for 1901. The Tammany members claimed that the high tax rate was due to the mandatory acts of the Republican Legislature at Albany, which forced the Board of Estimate to make large appropriations for several city departments, including the Police, Fire, and Board of Education.

The minority Republicans wanted a report to show just what caused the increase and asked that the adoption of the tax rate be deferred for a week so that the city officials could make such a report. After talking an hour, the tax rate was adopted as fixed by the joint Committee on Finance of the Municipal Assembly and approved by Deputy Controller Levey and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes. The following is the amount which taxpayers will have to pay on $100 of assessed valuations:

Manhattan and the Bronx, $2.31733; Brooklyn, $2.38853; Queens, $2.35702; Richmond, $2.35191.

During the discussion the minority members under the leadership of Aldermen McInnes and Goodman attacked the administration of Mayor Van Wyck as extravagant. The budget to be collected by taxes is $85,308,463.55.

The members of the Municipal Assembly had been warned that unless the tax rate was adopted before Aug. 31, each member would be liable to a fine of $500. The members talked about the minority report of the Republicans, and when Chairman Goodwin called the meeting to order yesterday, the place was crowded. Alderman Muh moved that the report of the Joint Committee fixing the tax rate be adopted. This motion brought Alderman Goodman to his feet. He said:

"The real reasons for the high tax rate should be learned. There should be an investigation of this matter."

Alderman Bridges made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he said:

"The Legislatur' is at fault. If youse want to know why the people of New York will have to pay more taxes this year go up to Albany, and ask some of your Republican Senators."

Alderman Bridges said that there should be no adjournment for investigation, but if the Republicans wanted to make a minority report they should do so. Then he said:

"They dasn't do that, and they know they dasn't."

Alderman McInnes said that 32 per cent. of the budget was discretionary, and that the Board of Estimate could fix the amounts to be spent by the various departments at their own figures. Councilman Hottenroth said:

"The Legislature has caused the large increase in the tax rate, and all this talk is for theatrical effect."

Alderman Goodman's motion to defer action on the tax rate for one week was defeated by a party vote of 47 to 17.

The next oratorical contest was started by Alderman Goodman, who introduced the minority report, which he moved be adopted instead of the first report. The minority members claimed in their document that mandatory legislation at Albany had added over $70,000,000 to the assessed valuations of property in New York through what is known as the franchise tax law.

The reduction of the State taxes was fully set forth, and there is a claim that the City of New York really gains through acts of the Legislature the sum of $5,819,722.

The report sets forth that the high tax rate was due to the increase in the expenditures by the city officials. From the beginning of the present administration the city expenses increased from $68,000,000 to $98,000,000. The report contrasts State expenses, which are gradually decreasing, and city expenses, which are constantly increasing.

The Republican members declared that the Tammany officials should not increase the assessment on real estate to very large figures in order to make an apparently small tax rate. Continuing, the report said:

"It is not to the people's interests to be deceived as to what they are really paying for the governmental work performed for them. The responsibility should be placed on the Tax Commissioners." The report concludes with an attack on the Tax Department for assessing clerks and other poor people having no taxable means for amounts ranging from $5,000 up or personal property without any basis for the assessments."

Alderman McInness attacked the City Administration, saying in part:

"We will have a lower tax rate when we have a more economical administration of city affairs. Our tax rate will be more acceptable when the city receives a dollar's worth of labor for every dollar spent. The minority only desires that we shall have an honest tax rate, and not a tax rate fixed for political reasons, and which will result in a deficiency of millions which must be met by the next administration, no matter what the political complexion of that administration may be."

Alderman Parsons, after a long wrangle, succeeded in getting a resolution honored which provides that the item of deficiencies in the budget be increased from 2 to 3 per cent. The tax rate was adopted by 68 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative.

Boston's Tax Rate $14.90.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Assessors this afternoon declared the tax rate for 1901-2 as $14.90 a thousand. The warrant is $17,169,290, and the total valuation is $1,152,309,209.

VOORHEES LAW AND SALOONS.

New Jersey Justice Holds that It Does Not Apply to Them, but to Gambling Houses.

Supreme Court Justice Franklin F. Fort of New Jersey, holding court at Long Branch, yesterday handed down a decision relating to the Voorhees law passed at the last session of the Legislature. He holds that it applies only to gambling houses and other forms of illegitimate business, and does not apply to saloons.

The decision is a sweeping one, and is interpreted to mean that, under the Voorhees act, city or county officials cannot be considered guilty of a misdemeanor for allowing liquor dealers or saloons to violate the Sunday excise law, but applies only to gambling houses and others, which in their very existence are a violation of the statutes. In other words, it cannot be applied to a business which is at any time legitimate.

NAVY YARD INVESTIGATION.

Court of Inquiry Trying to Fix Blame for Unsanitary Marine Barracks.

The court of inquiry now conducting an investigation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard devoted the entire session yesterday, according to report, to an examination as to who is responsible for the unsanitary condition of the Marine Barracks.

Among the witnesses that appeared before the court was Dr. James C. Byrnes, head of the medical department at the yard. Just what he said could not be learned. Civilian carpenters who have been engaged at work on the barracks have given their testimony as to the manner in which the work was conducted. It is alleged by them that more work than could be done in the allotted time was apportioned to each man, and that if any one did his work carefully he was discharged and another man employed in his place.

A Practical Joker's Crime.

A practical joker in Union Hill came near causing the death of Henry Zinnkann, a butcher of 129 Palisade Avenue. The joker unscrewed the nut on one of the wheels of Zinnkann's wagon, and, while the butcher was on his rounds yesterday the wheel came off. Zinnkann was thrown out of the wagon onto the street and was badly shaken up. The horse took fright and ran away, wrecking the wagon.

SECTION MEN TRIED TO LYNCH FOREMAN.

He Had Nearly Killed One of the Gang at Yonkers—Besieged in a Building and Rescued by Police.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Frank Squartz is lying at St. John's Hospital, in this city, with his skull fractured as the result of a brutal assault by Gustave Vincent, a railroad section boss. Squartz was knocked into an excavation and landed head first upon a jagged rock, which tore off his scalp and fractured his skull in several places.

Vincent is locked up in the city prison awaiting the outcome of Squartz's injuries. He narrowly escaped death himself. Had the police been a minute later they would have had to call the Coroner. Vincent is a foreman, employed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. This afternoon he was engaged on work on the Putnam Division at McLean Avenue, this city. The track had been jacked up, and was held up by a wooden support. As the work progressed, Squartz was assigned to stand ready to knock away the support at a given signal.

When the signal was given Squartz failed to obey promptly, and Vincent flew into a rage and knocked him down. As Squartz arose, it is alleged that Vincent started at him with a pick handle, and that Squartz fled. He ran down the track, with Vincent following. Finally Vincent came within striking distance, and with another blow, it is said, knocked the man into an excavation, where he landed upon the rock.

The rest of the gang had been following the two, and when Squartz was hurled upon the rocks, the men, the majority Italians, started to kill Vincent. They were armed with picks and crowbars. Vincent ran and managed to reach the company's office building, where he sought shelter. Some of the clerks parleyed with the Italians, while another called for the police in a hurry. Officers were sent at once.

The Italians got tired of talking, and attacked the doors with their picks. They made short work of the outer door, and were battering down the door of the apartment where Vincent had taken his final stand when the police interfered. The Italians had to be beaten back with clubs before they would desist, and more police had to be summoned before it was safe to take the foreman out of the building.

NEGRESS STABBED TO DEATH.

White Man Arrested and Charged with Having Killed Her.

Louise Jones, twenty-three years old, a negress, was stabbed to death in the furnished room where she lived at 496 Seventh Avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and Arthur C. Edminister, a conductor on the Belt Line, as he ran from the house was arrested and charged with murdering her. They had quarreled during the night, and the woman roused a neighbor with her dying strength as the man fled. An alarm was shouted from the windows and Policemen Pickhardt and Powers, of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station chased him but he did not stop until they had fired a shot after him.

Edminister was the only white man who lived in the house. He said the woman had tried to murder him with the dirk with which she was killed and had accidentally stabbed herself in the struggle. Coroner's Physician Higgins, who performed the autopsy, found that the woman had been stabbed twice in the left lung and that either wound would have caused death. Edminister was remanded to Coroner Fitzpatrick by Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, and by him committed to the Tombs.

CONTEST FOR WINSTON CHILD.

Walker Winston Would Send His Daughter to a Church School.

The fight between Mrs. Lillian Walker Winston and her husband, Walker Winston, for the custody of their nine-year-old daughter Lillie was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice O'Gorman, who took testimony as to the fitness of either or both of the parties to be declared the custodian of the child.

Mr. Winston swore he was making $7,000 a year, and would, if given charge of his daughter, have her educated in a first-class Protestant Episcopal school. Justice O'Gorman reserved decision.

$100,000 FIRE IN FLORIDA.

Eleven Business Houses of Chipley Burned—Incendiarism Suspected.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 14.—Early today fire broke out at Chipley, Fla., a railway station, and destroyed a large part of the town. The losses were $100,000. The following general merchants were burned out: Ball & Co., Harper Brothers, L. E. Johnson, C. G. Allen, McGree & Co., Wells Brothers, J. B. Williams, J. S. Barfield, F. M. Farrier, McCormick & Johnson, and F. W. Havey.

"We fire, which is said to have been of an incendiary origin, was the third in the town within the past sixty days. The citizens will offer a large reward for the apprehension of the incendiaries, who are supposed to be negroes.

$6,000 TO CHANGE HIS NAME.

Offer Made to Lumas H. Holmes in Miss Louise Frisbie's Will.

Under the will of Miss Louise Frisbie, filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, Lumas Hoyt Holmes, her favorite nephew, will receive a legacy of $6,500 provided he changes his name to Louis David Frisbie within six months. If he declines to accept this condition he will receive but $500, and the balance of the legacy will go to establish a scholarship at Vassar College.

The testatrix explains that David Frisbie was the name of a great-grandfather and greatuncle of her nephew, and she wishes him to perpetuate in his own person the name they bore and their manifold virtues, which she sets forth.

Miss Frisbie died at the Ashland House, where she had lived for many years, on July 1. She was eighty-four years old and a successful operator in the stock market, her estate being valued at something more than $50,000. Among other bequests are $17,000 to endow a professorship in political economy at Wellesley College and $5,000 to establish a free scholarship in that institution for Connecticut young women. Miss Frisbie having been a native of Norfolk, in that State.

Hungarian Republican Club's Outing.

The Hungarian Republican Club of the City of New York has arranged an outing and fete champetre on Labor Day at the vineyards of Messrs. Karatsonyi & Kmetz, in Glenwood, L. I. This festival will differ entirely from the usual chowder parties of political organizations and will be in the nature of a Hungarian national festival. Among numerous novel features is the vintage festival and the famous Csardas to the tune of a genuine gypsy band.

Woman Burned to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, L. I., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Katherine Staffens lost her life in a fire that destroyed Joseph Gunther's Hotel, on the Merrick Road, this morning. Mrs. Staffens, who was Mr. Gunther's mother-in-law, was asleep in her room on the second floor when the fire started. Her body was afterward found in the ruins. The building was totally destroyed. The loss is $15,000, insurance $4,000.

Noted Passengers Returning.

Among the passengers expected to arrive in New York on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse next week are Mme. Modjeska, Miss Anna Held, Director and Mrs. Heinrich Conried, Baron and Baroness De Luze, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Lewisohn, David W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Watson, Richard Bartholdt, and Robert L. Gerry.

Killed by a Cave-in.

William Bryulli, twenty-six years old, of 351 First Street, Jersey City, was killed in a cave-in last night. He was employed in laying iron pipe for a sewer on Pacific Street, Jersey City, when the earth suddenly gave way around him. He was completely covered with the earth and when taken out he was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue. The work was in charge of Contractor Patrick Connolly.

In August, the law of compensation provides: that not getting quite as good an assortment, nor quite so much from which to choose, you get lower prices.

Here and there among the suits, shoes, hats and furnishings.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

CHAPPAQUA'S NEW STATION

The Central Road Decides to Change the Site.

Victory for the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, Who Deeds Property to the Company for Grounds.

The dispute among the residents of Chappaqua, N. Y., as to whether or not the station of the New York Central's Harlem Branch should be moved to a new location has been decided by the officials of the Central Road in favor of those who desire a new location.

The people of Chappaqua who deemed a new site for the station desirable were headed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, while the opposition's efforts were directed by a livery stable proprietor and saloon keepers. The latter party sent in a series of petitions to the New York Central's officers, pointing out the advantages of the present location. Dr. Clendenin, however, did more than get up petitions. He not only worked up a strong sentiment among the leading people of Chappaqua in favor of a new site, but he convinced the railroad officials of the correctness of his point of view by deeding over to the company sufficient land for a right of way and the station grounds. He also gave them a new highway for access to the station grounds, besides giving certain lands to the village improvement society to be used for park purposes around the station.

The Doctor's plans have been indorsed by Chief Engineer Wilgus, and on his recommendation have been accepted by the company. In consequence of this arrangement plans will be drawn for a new station, and the plans which had been prepared for one to be built on the old grounds will be discarded. The new station will be built of field stone. The driveway leading up to the station from Greeley Avenue will be broad and inclosed on each side by a park. Near the station the road will open into a semicircle adorned with flower beds, so that the grounds will be among the prettiest on the Harlem Division.

The location of the railroad station has been a matter of dispute at Chappaqua ever since the New York Central proposed to replace the old station structure with a picturesque modern building. This occasion was considered a propitious one to moot the proposition of a change of site, which was considered desirable for the reason that the direct route from the village to the station had been interfered with and made a circuitous one by the erection of a saloon, a factory, and a livery stable. All of these buildings had been erected during the last few years, and since the day that the people of Chappaqua, a village which had been known as a temperance town, voted to license a saloon in order to reduce the steadily rising tax rate. The saloon keepers and the livery stable keeper say they will have to move their business, as their distance from the new station would militate against successful conduct of their establishments.

ROOSTER SPOILED HIS SLEEP.

So Brooklyn Man Sues Owner for $500 Damages—Defendant Denies Having a Chanticleer.

The crowing of a rooster has caused trouble in the Borough of Brooklyn. One Alfred Gardner, a citizen of that borough, alleges that his sleep has been disturbed and his health undermined by the persevering crow of a rooster at unseasonable hours of the day and night. For these injuries Mr. Gardner asks damages in the Municipal Court to the amount of $500.

The defendant in the case is Robson Dalton of 372 Bainbridge Street. He was yesterday summoned to court on the twenty-third day of the month to reply to the complaint, failing whereof judgment will be duly entered. Now Mr. Dalton has this to say of the trouble:

"I am a vaudevillist, and in the course of my act it is necessary to imitate the crowing of a rooster. The human vocal chords not being shaped precisely as those of a chicken, it is necessary to practice this feat perseveringly. That is what has annoyed my neighbor Mr. Gardner.

"As a matter of fact, I have no real rooster at all. I don't want to annoy any one, and this looks so like a case of spite that I haven't paid much attention to it. Letters have been written to me on the subject, but I have paid no heed to them and shall continue to practice my trick until forced by the courts not to do so."

Strahl & Dreyer of 261 Broadway, lawyers for Mr. Dalton, say that Mr. Gardner's recourse is to the Board of Health, and not through a suit for damages. A general denial will be entered. At the same time Mr. Gardner maintains that a rooster has been annoying him.

NAVY YARD IMPROVEMENTS.

Government Begins Work in Brooklyn That Will Cost $2,000,000.

The Department of Yards and Docks at the navy yard is about to begin the construction of four new buildings to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. An additional expenditure of $1,000,000 will be required for the construction of a coaling pier at the cob dock and a number of buildings on the ordnance dock. All of these improvements are expected to be completed before the end of next Summer and will be the greatest series of improvements that has ever been undertaken in the history of the Brooklyn Yard.

The ordnance pier is to be converted into a depot for the receipt and distribution of everything used in the armament of a war vessel. This will, when completed, be the best equipped depot of the kind in the country, if not in the world. The department has already begun work on the ordnance slip to be cut into the dock on the shore side. The first of the ordnance storehouses will be 300 feet long and 60 wide, two stories in height, and will cost about $50,000. Directly opposite, extending into the East River, will be built three long piers capable of berthing a whole squadron of warships.

On the site of Building 21 there is to be built a large house to be used for the storage of the small boats of men-of-war. This is to be 300 by 100 feet and three stories in height, and will cost $200,000.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Distributing the Plums.

GET YOUR SHARE!

$18, $20, $22 and $25 Cheviot, Serge and Striped Flannel Suits . . . . . $12.50 and $15.00

$15 Suits . . $9.75
$8 Trousers . $4
$5 Trousers . $2.50
$5 and $6 Shoes, $3

$3.50 White Vests, $1
$1,50 Pajamas, . $1
75c. Underwear, 50c
Children's Suits at half.

It's a wise man that knows when to think of next Summer.

Smith Gray & Co.

Broadway & 31st Street, NEW YORK.
Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

ESCAPE FROM BURNING BOAT.

Hay Barge in Flames—Captain Barely Saves Himself and Wife—His Daughter Hurt.

Five lives were gravely imperilled on the double-decked hay barge Merchant when that vessel caught fire in her slip at West Forty-fourth Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and was burned to the water's edge. Capt. George W. Shear, his wife Anna, and their eighteen-year-old daughter Bertha were asleep in their cabin when the former was awakened by the smell of smoke. He ran first to the upper deck to rouse his son, Moshier Shear, twenty years old, and George Bartenberg, twenty-five years old.

The fire burst about him as he proceeded, and the young men, without waiting to put on any clothing, leaped down to the pier and escaped. Capt. Shear made his way back to his women folk and found them crouching in a corner of their room overcome with terror. He dragged his wife on deck, the girl following. There a sheet of flame wrapped itself around them, setting fire to their hair and clothing.

The girl leaped to the pier, a distance of eight feet, but slipped and broke her ankle and hurt herself internally. The hawsers had burned through, and at that moment the blazing barge began to drift out into the Hudson.

Taking his wife in his arms, Capt. Shear jumped with her into the river on the leeward side of the boat. A powerful swimmer, he struggled desperately to keep their heads above the water in the midst of a fiery rain of sparks and suffocating smoke from the burning hay which shrouded them from the view of those on shore who would have helped them.

Their cries were heard on the tug Dandy, passing up the river, and the little steamer at great risk ran close in to the burning barge and rescued them. Then the Merchant went on out into the stream with billows of flame rising from every part of her cargo of 2,500 bales, while the fireboat Zophar Mills and several tugs turned ineffectual streams upon her.

She grounded finally on the Weehawken flats and there burned out. The barge was owned by H. Slingland & Co. of Coeymans, on the west bank of the Hudson, just below Albany, and those on board also live in the same little town.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

Italian Catholics Celebrate the Feast of the Virgin.

The Assumption of the Virgin Mary, one of the holiest of the Catholic feasts, was celebrated with great pomp last night by the Italians of New York. Elizabeth Street, from Grand to Prince Street, was a mass of arches, and every house was gayly decorated and illuminated. Hundreds of gayly colored lanterns were hung from the awnings and windows and arranged in all manner of fancy designs. Strings of lanterns were stretched across the street from one end to the other, at intervals of about ten feet, the effect being that of a single huge arch covering the whole street.

Crowds of men, women, and children thronged the street until the early hours this morning, laughing and joking with one another, or commenting on this or that decoration, each apparently entering with his whole soul into the spirit of the occasion.

Near Grand Street the decorations were the most lavish, and it was at this point that the principal part of the festivities occurred. It was here that the altar in front of which burned the incense, was erected, and where was placed the receptacle for donations to pay the expense of the feast.

Here also was the band stand, from which Lulle's Brass Band delighted an audience of several thousand with a long and carefully selected list of Italian and American airs. In front of the band stand it was almost impossible to walk, for the street was crowded with dancing children and happy men and women.

This evening at 6 o'clock the Feast of the Virgin will end, and the Feast of St. Rooke will be begun. St. Rooke was one of the saints of the fourteenth century. This feast will be on a larger scale than the one in honor of the Virgin, the decorations being more elaborate, and the scene of festivity covering a larger area in the Italian quarter.

THOMAS H. CULLEN'S WILL.

Leaves His Son, Who Married an Actress, Only $100—The Son Will Contest.

The will of the late Thomas H. Cullen will be offered for probate this morning. By its terms Thomas H. Cullen, Jr., the son, is left but $100, while the balance of the estate is left in trust to the testator's wife and daughters. George W. Gibbons of 245 Broadway, attorney for the son, announced yesterday that he would file objections to-day which will bring the will before the Surrogate's Court for a contest this Fall.

The estate, Mr. Gibbons says, is valued at half a million dollars, and consists of stocks, bonds, and real estate. Mr. Cullen died on July 26. On the March 14 preceding his death his son was married to Florence Bell, the actress. On the next day the father made the will, cutting the son off with $100.

The will which will be contested was filed for probate on Aug. 2. The first clauses leave to the wife of the testator his residence, with its contents, at 52 West Seventy-second Street. To the daughters, Adele Martin and Hattie M. Cullen, a legacy of $1,000 each is left. Then the residue of the estate is given in trust to the wife of Mr. Cullen, the income to be paid to her during her lifetime. In case of her death it goes to the daughters.

Except in the clause leaving the legacy of $100 to the son, the name of Thomas H. Cullen is not mentioned in the will. There is a clause providing that any one of the beneficiaries contesting the will shall not inherit under it.

THREE GIRLS DISAPPEAR.

Thomas McPherson's Wife and Daughters All Desert Him.

Thomas McPherson, a printer, who lives at 26 Beach Street, reported to the Sergeant in the Leonard Street Station last night that his three children, May, fifteen years; Frances, thirteen, and Carrie, seven years, had mysteriously disappeared from home Tuesday morning and not the slightest trace of them had been obtained. The father asked the Sergeant to institute a search for the girls, and a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters.

McPherson's wife left him about five years ago. He describes his daughters as having auburn hair, gray eyes, and all light complexions.

Shirtwaist Girls Strike.

The strike of shirtwaist girls which began in two factories spread yesterday to factories at 99 Prince Street, 548 Broadway, 80 Crosby Street, 15 Elizabeth Street, and Brownsville, where the silk waist makers employed by Lubinsky & Zelikon quit work. Two hundred girls who struck at Stone Brothers' factory, 658 Broadway, on Tuesday, won their strike.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. PINAFORE Evs. at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4.
NEXT MONDAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS A ROYAL ROGUE.

PROCTOR'S 5th Ave. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Incog." Big Hit, "Meadow Sweet." Curtain raiser. Continuous—1 to 10:30.
23rd St. OPENS SAT. AFT., Aug. 17. Grand Triple Bill (Stock Co.) Vaudeville, etc.
125th St. OPENS Sat. Aft., Aug. 17, "FORBIDDEN FRUIT," big vaudeville, etc.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every night 8:15. Adm 50c. To-night Wagner.
COOLED BY ICE MACHINERY.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BARGAIN MATINEE every Wednesday.
Prices 25c & 50c. No Higher.
Commencing NEXT MONDAY, (seats now ready,)
THE MORMON WIFE.
A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
Opens Next